



# JAPAN

TODAY & TOMORROW  
1934



PAID-UP CAPITAL:  Y.150,000,000

# Sumitomo Goshi-Kaisha

OSAKA, JAPAN

A Holding Company for Business and Industrial Enterprises of the Sumitomo Interests &amp; Owners of Silver and Gold Mines, Forestlands, Etc.

**OFFICES AND DEPARTMENTS:**MINING OFFICES:—Konomai, Ohgayu & Takane  
FORESTRY DEPT:—OsakaSALES DEPTS:—Tokyo, Yokosuka, Nagoya, Kobe,  
Kure, Hakata, Keijo and Shanghai**THE SUMITOMO STEEL WORKS, LIMITED**  
OSAKA, JAPAN

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... ¥15,000,000

**THE SUMITOMO ELECTRIC WIRE & CABLE WORKS, LTD.**  
OSAKA, JAPAN

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ¥15,000,000

**THE SUMITOMO STEEL TUBE & COPPER WORKS, LTD.**  
OSAKA, JAPAN

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ¥15,000,000

**THE SUMITOMO CHEMICAL COMPANY, LTD.**  
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... ¥20,000,000Head Office: OSAKA, JAPAN  
Works: NIHAMA, IYO, JAPAN**THE SUMITOMO BESSHI MINE, LIMITED**

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ¥15,000,000

Head Office: NIHAMA, IYO, JAPAN  
Branch: OSAKA, JAPAN**THE SUMITOMO WAREHOUSE COMPANY, LTD.**

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ¥15,000,000

Head Office: OSAKA, JAPAN

Branches: OSAKA, KOBE &amp; TOKYO, JAPAN

**THE SUMITOMO TRUST COMPANY, LIMITED**

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... ¥20,000,000

Head Office: OSAKA, JAPAN

Branches: TOKYO &amp; FUKUOKA, JAPAN

**THE SUMITOMO LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.**

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... ¥1,500,000

Head Office: OSAKA, JAPAN

Branches: OSAKA, TOKYO, Etc., Etc.

**THE SUMITOMO COLLIERIES, LTD.**

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ¥12,000,000

Head Office: OSAKA, JAPAN

Branches: WAKAMATSU &amp; OTARU, JAPAN

ESTABLISHED: 1895



INCORPORATED: 1912

## The Sumitomo Bank, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN

Subscribed Capital: ¥70,000,000

Paid-up Capital: ¥50,000,000

Reserve Funds: ¥34,330,000

**DIRECTORS:**N. YATSUSHIRO.....Chairman, Board of Directors  
and Chief Managing Director  
K. OHDAIRA.....Managing Director  
H. OKAHASHI....."  
K. OHSHIMA....."  
M. SOGAME....."Baron K. SUMITOMO.....Director  
K. HORI....."  
M. OGURA....."  
S. IMAMURA....."**HOME OFFICES:**Osaka Tokyo Yokohama Nagoya  
Kyoto Kobe Wakayama Okayama  
Onomichi Niihama Kure Hiroshima  
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Wakamatsu Fukuoka Kurume Kumamoto**FOREIGN OFFICES:**London New York San Francisco Los Angeles  
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The Sumitomo Bank of Seattle, Wash., U.S.A.  
The Sumitomo Bank of California, Sacramento, Cal., U.S.A.**CORRESPONDENTS:**

In all important places at home and abroad.

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M.S. "TATSUTA MARU"*General Banking and Foreign Exchange Business Transacted*

## THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD.

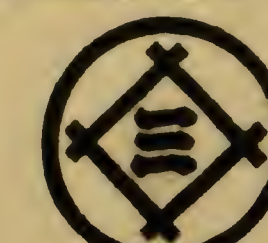
(MITSUI &amp; COMPANY, LTD.)

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Shipbuilders, Sawmill Owners and  
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Saigon, Manila, Cebu, Davao, Iloilo, Singapore, Medan, Palembang,  
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Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Madras, Ahmedabad, London, New York,  
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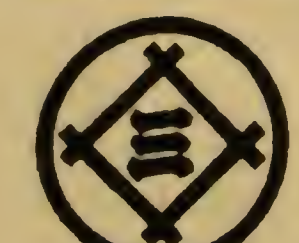
## THE TOSHIN SOKO KAISHA, LTD.

(THE TOSHIN WAREHOUSE COMPANY, LTD.)

Capital . . . . . ¥15,000,000

Stevedoring, Landing, Express and  
Shipping Agents, Customs Brokers  
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Managing Directors: N. KATO and T. TESHIMA  
Directors: - - - K. HAYASHI and K. TAKAGI  
Auditors: - - - R. KADONO and T. MITSUI**HEAD OFFICE:**

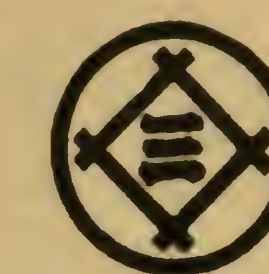
HAKOZAKI-CHO, NIHONBASHI-KU, TOKYO

**WAREHOUSES & OFFICES:**Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Yokkaichi, Osaka, Kobe, Moji and  
Shimonoseki

## THE MITSUI LIFE INSURANCE CO. LIMITED

President: NAGABUMI ARIGA  
Managing Director: TATSUJI NOYORI**HEAD OFFICE:**

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**Branch Offices:**Otaru, Sendai, Kanazawa, Nagoya, Osaka, Hiroshima,  
Fukuoka, Takamatsu

## THE MITSUI BANK, LTD.

Capital Subscribed ..... ¥100,000,000

Capital Paid-up ..... ¥ 60,000,000

Reserve Funds ..... ¥ 54,800,000

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MUROMACHI, NIHONBASHI-KU, TOKYO

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**NEW YORK BANKERS:**Bankers Trust Co. Chase National Bank  
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Capital Subscribed. . . ¥100,000,000

**HEAD OFFICE:**

MUROMACHI, NIHONBASHI-KU, TOKYO

**PRODUCERS AND SELLERS OF**Coal, Cokes, Coal-Tar and By-Products, Dyes and  
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Zinc Dust, Lead, Silver and Gold, Machineries and  
Tools, Fire Bricks.Annual coal production is equal to one quarter of the total  
output in Japan

## THE MITSUI TRUST CO., LTD.

*The First Trust Company Established Under  
The New Trust Law of Japan*

Capital . . . . . ¥30,000,000

**DEPARTMENTS:**TRUST, BOND, LOAN, FOREIGN, REAL  
ESTATE and SAFE DEPOSITMain Office: Muromachi, Nihonbashi, TOKYO  
Branch Office: Koraihashi, OSAKA



## Osaka Prefecture Is Most Powerful Industrial Center

With the city of Osaka, the industrial center of Japan, at its very heart, Osaka prefecture lists itself among the most powerful prefectures of Nippon. A short outline of its various features is presented below:

### Geography

Osaka is located in the central part of Honshu (the main island) on Osaka bay. To the east are the Kongo, Katsuragi, Ikoma, and Shigi



Mr. Shinobu Agata,  
Governor

mountain ranges. Osaka prefecture borders on Nara in this direction.

To the south is Wakayama prefecture, with the Iwawaki, Katsuragi, and Wasen hills on the boundary. To the west is Osaka bay with Awaji island at its entrance. To the northwest across the Kanzaki river lies Hyogo prefecture.

Within Osaka prefecture are the Watan and Settsu plains. The prefecture's total area is 1,815 square kilometers.

The administrative districts are seven, Mishima, Toyono, Sempoku, Sennan, Minamikawachi, Nakakawachi, and Kitakawachi. These are called "gun." Besides, there are three municipalities: Osaka, Sakai, and Kishiwada.

There are 827,212 buildings throughout the prefecture. The population is 3,829,735. As one of the leading prefectures of the country, Osaka has much of which to be proud.

### History

In the days preceding the Meiji Restoration, no definite administrative districts existed, some of the areas being under the control of the Shogunate and others not. It was in the initial year of Meiji (1868) that the present district was named Osaka prefecture. With this, the administration system was consolidated.

Osaka is known as the center of Japanese culture. During the reign of Emperor Kotoku, the capital of Japan was in Osaka, then called Naniwa. Intercourse with foreign regions was carried on actively at that time through the port of Sakai. During the period of Hideyoshi Toyotomi and the Tokugawa Shogunate, Osaka enjoyed great commercial activity.

All these things have been the underlying factors which have made the city the capital of industrial Japan today.

### Transportation

Osaka shows perhaps the greatest development in Japan of transportation facilities, one of the vital points

in the life of large metropolises. The Tokaido main line, the Kansai line, the Joto line, and the Nishinari line of the government railway traverse the very center of the prefecture.

There are also private transportation lines that form a vast network centering about the city of Osaka. Through traffic to all the larger cities of Honshu is assured, and frequent and convenient connections exist with Kyoto, Kobe, Nara, Wakayama, and other nearby cities.

In addition, scenic spots are brought close to Osaka by the frequent service of 20 or more electric lines. Within the cities, the municipal trams, the bus lines, and taxis offer excellent transportation.

### Finance

The financial structure of the prefectural government has been expanding year by year. The 1933-34 prefectural budget was the largest in Osaka history. All this is evidence of the rapid development of the prefecture.

The 1933-34 fiscal year budget was ¥29,029,681. Of this total, the principal expenditures were: for police system, ¥8,713,949; for civil engineering, ¥5,348,670; for education, ¥3,070,000; for sanitation, ¥762,591; and for industrial encouragement, ¥705,280.

Compared to the previous year's budget, the total increased by more than ¥1,500,000.

### Prefectural And City Planning Projects

The prefectural and municipal planning of Osaka prefecture was begun in 1926 with the projected expenditure of ¥27,800,000. In this plan was included the construction of 10 radial highways with Osaka as the center, extending into Hyogo, Wakayama, and Nara prefectures.

Of the 10, those already completed are the Abeno-Sakai, the Osaka-Nara, the No. 2 national highway, the Osaka-Hirakata, the Osaka-Ikeda, and the Osaka-Sumiyoshi boulevards.

All these roads have shown a tremendous increase in their volume of traffic and have performed most encouragingly their function in developing the areas adjacent to the city of Osaka.

Projects still under way are being carried out as jobless relief enterprises, bringing benefit to the unemployed.

In addition, there is now going on the "sanitary city" project centering in the city of Osaka. The authorization of the Home Office for this has already been obtained and construction work has begun in 14 towns and villages. It is hoped that the city planning idea will be extended to include every town and village within the prefecture.

### Education

There are at present 536 primary schools in Osaka prefecture, including prefectural, municipal, and private schools. The number of instructors is 9,763 and the total enrollment is 464,897. There are 139 kindergartens with 14,076 children attending them.



Osaka Prefectural headquarters stand in front of the Osaka castle. The offices are in the white buildings seen in the right center of the picture.

There are 19 secondary schools (enrollment 17,076), 34 girls' high schools (enrollment 23,814), 47 business schools (enrollment 25,543), and 14 "senmon gakkos." In addition, there are commercial and industrial schools, art schools, language schools, sewing schools, schools for nurses, and schools of medicine and pharmacy. These total 152 in all.

Besides the schools there are other organs for the education of the masses, such as 82 city units and 220 prefectural units of young boys' associations (members 89,070); 305 city units and 236 prefectural units of young men's associations (members 127,040); 62 city units and 229 prefectural units of girls' associations (members 41,670); 170 units of women's associations (members 70,000); 387 units of young men's military training institutions (members 33,180); and others.

### Industry

The industrial enterprises of the prefecture supply its life blood. The annual production aggregates in value ¥286,457,000.

Dividing Osaka's industries into separate categories, the following figures may be noted: Agriculture, ¥846,500; total agrarian households, 83,806. Of this total, fruit production leads the other farm products, totaling ¥3,305,000 annually.

Live stock raising accounts for ¥10,945,600. The raising of cattle, pigs, and chickens tops the list in this group.

Forestry products make up ¥1,562,700; mining, ¥300,000; and marine products ¥4,731,800.

Heavier industries annually turn out ¥1,232,068,000 worth of products. There are 8,376 factories and plants within the prefecture with a total of 234,500 operatives (both sexes).

### Trade

Osaka is one of the leading export centers of Japan. Trade is maintained with China, the South Seas, India, the Americas, Australia, and Europe. In fact, there is hardly a nation in the world where Osaka products are not found. With the establishment of peace in Manchuria, exports to that region has shown tremendous development and expansion.

The total annual import through Osaka is ¥441,690,000 and the export is ¥463,520,000. The export surplus is thus more than ¥20,000,000.

### Governor Agata, Present Leader

Shinobu Agata is the present governor of Osaka prefecture. He is the 25th head of the Osaka prefectural government. He took office in June, 1932.

Governor Agata is 53 years old and is known for his probity and upright character. He has the greatest interest in the development of the prefecture, particularly the resuscitation of the agrarian regions.

Under Governor Agata, the following officials are working for the further expansion of the prefecture's economic and cultural influence:

Chief of Police Senkichi Awaya, Chief Gijiro Doki of the home affairs department, Chief Shuzo Miwa of the civil engineering department, and Chief Shogo Sakiyama of the education department.

## Osaka Municipality Runs Extensive Utility Enterprises

The traffic facilities managed by the Osaka municipality consist of three systems, namely, tram, subway, and bus services, which come under the direct control of the city's electric bureau.

The surface trams began to run in 1903 and the business has been consistently in the hands of the municipality. The surface tracks at present total 65 miles, with 802 cars making a 100,000 mile trip a day on the average. The number of passen-

suburb connection. The mileage now covered reaches 102, the buses numbering 532 and the number of passengers a day averaging 140,000.

As to the fare, the section system is adopted. A passenger is charged 5 sen for a single trip over one section, and 15 sen for three sections or further. As in the case of the tram cars, there is also a morning reduction.

### Light, Power Supply

The history of Osaka's light and power supply began on October 1, 1923, as the result of the city's purchasing the Osaka Electric Light Co. As soon as the ex-private concern came into the city's possession, the municipal authorities cut the light and heat charge, the rate being 3.8 per cent for the former, and 10 per cent for the latter. A reduction was likewise made in the case of power charges. Regarding the charge for the power purchased by the city, the sliding scale method was introduced and, through economy and the conversion of bonds into lower interest issues, a profit at the end of each business period has been assured.

An outline of the enterprise today is: Capital invested, ¥129,000,000. Number of lamps, 312,500. Power supplied, 143,100 kilowatts. Heat supplied, 64,300 kilowatts. Number of eliminators, 161,300.

### City Waterworks

The building of the Osaka waterworks began in 1892 and was finished three years later. Sakuranomiya, on the left bank of the Yodo, was chosen as the site of the reservoir, the water being drawn from Lake Biwa. At that time, city water was supplied to 463,000 persons. Later, the reservoir was removed to Kunishima and following the realization of the fourth big expansion project, the supply capacity jumped to 3,200,000 koku a day, the bene-



Dr. Hajime Seki,  
Mayor

gers a day averages at 650,000, which is about 60 per cent of the whole traffic volume of the city. Thus the street cars lead the list of important means of traffic by an overwhelming margin. The fare is six sen for a single trip within the city limits and transfers are free of charge. There is also a morning reduction for the benefit of the people who go to work early.

In order to keep pace with the unceasing expansion of the city's area and the radical increase of the traffic congestion, the industrial metropolis of Japan in 1926 worked out a program for a 34 mile line to be made up of elevated and underground sections.

In May, 1933, the first part of the program, about two miles of subway,



Electric Bureau of the Osaka Municipality

was completed and opened to the public. By November, 1935, this tube, which now runs from Umeda to Shinsabashi, will be extended to Namba. Upon the carrying out of the extension work, the subway will run under practically all the leading boulevards of the city, and its value as a means of communication will be doubled. The fare on the present subway is 10 sen for a single trip from one terminal to the other.

### Bus Service

The bus service was inaugurated in 1927, and with an all around improvement of its system, has obtained a larger quota of passengers year after year. The role the buses are playing is important not merely as an auxiliary organ to the trams, but as a convenient means of city-to-

city-fairies including the entire population of Osaka, some 2,750,000 people. The capital invested so far amounts to ¥31,086,000.

A five year plan is now under way, at the cost of ¥17,000,000. On completion of this fifth extension plan, Osaka will be able to provide 3,300,000 people with water.

The details regarding the Kunishima reservoir are as follows: One brick tank, 15 meters high; 3 intake towers, 4 settling ponds, 2 ferro-concrete plants for intake pumping, 13 intake pumps of from 100 to 325 horsepower, 24 filter beds, and 4 cleaning beds.

In addition, the reservoir is equipped with such advanced facilities as a chlorine sterilization plant, a rapid filter bed, and supply pumps.

### Sewerage

The first Osaka drainage project was inaugurated in 1894 as a five year enterprise. The work was completed in 1899, the ditches constructed having a total length of 577,054 feet, or an area of more than 3,765,300 tsubo. Osaka spent ¥1,032,400 for the first section of the sewerage program, which covered the central part of the city.

As the city spread out with the growing population, the waterworks department, under whose control drainage was carried on, effected the first expansion of the sewer system at a cost of ¥4,656,000. As a result, the drainage ditches were made 1,118,200 feet long, or 4,656,600 tsubo in area.

The municipal authorities next decided to include the drain system into the city planning program and in June, 1922, they obtained the government's approval for the first sewerage project on a city planning basis. This was followed two years later by the second section of the work.

The third and largest part of the program is now under way, its cost running up to ¥17,500,000. The sewerage will have been perfected for the greater part of Osaka with the third section's completion.

On the other hand, the numerous rivers and canals that form a complicated network in Osaka have been a constant problem, from the sanitary standpoint in particular. In order to prevent refuse from finding its way into them from the houses on the embankments, the city planned a sewage disposal system in 1930. It was a ¥17,000,000 six year plan and the work is fast approaching completion. The disposal pipes and mains combined are 324,000 feet long, or 7,300,000 tsubo in displacement area. This improvement has already benefited 1,185,000 people.

A stride has thus been taken toward offsetting the long felt defect in Japanese building.

### Building

Building in Osaka is supervised mainly by the public building department, on a city planning basis. The first enterprise in this line as part of



Hotel New Osaka,  
Now Under Construction

The Hotel New Osaka, one of the best equipped hostels in Japan, which has been under construction for several years near the southern bridgehead of Watanabebashi, Osaka, and which will be completed by the end of 1934, is to be opened early in January, 1935.

Built in the magnificent Venetian Gothic style and with its exterior of a bright cream hue, the hotel will stand facing the Dojima river.

In the interior decorations, high grade marbles, oak, teak, and Manchurian walnut timbers will be used. For the flooring of the hotel, noise-proof rubber will be adopted, while an ideal cooling system will be introduced for the comfort of guests in summer.

All bed rooms will have baths attached. There will be provided a grand hall for banquets and other functions, Japanese-style rooms, and many other features.

the city planners' program was launched in 1923 and the actual building began in 1925, continuing till 1933, at a cost of ¥222,401,000. The construction included the building or extension of 42 boulevards, paving streets and roads for 594,900 square meters, readjustment of road width for 221,435 square meters, construction or reconstruction of 82 bridges, and obtaining site necessary for the construction of five roads.

Among the new boulevards in the plan is such an important one as the Midotsuji, 24 feet wide, a trunk thoroughfare running north to south from the Osaka station to the Namba station.

As to bridges, those with historic fame like the Tenma, Tenjin, Oe, Yodoya and Nagahori Shimbashi were either reconstructed or are being rebuilt. With the major part of the plan already completed, the modern structure of famous bridges is adding considerably to the beauty of Osaka.

The second city planning enterprise was studied in April, 1925, when Osaka annexed the two counties of Higashinari and Nishinari with 44 towns and villages. This plan was sanctioned by the government in May, 1928.

The estimated expenditure amounted to the enormous sum of ¥460,000,000. For the first section of the program, ¥46,000,000 was appropriated, and the plan was launched in 1932 as an eight year project to be completed in 1939. The plan includes the building or improvement of 28 roads, paving 570,000 square meters of the roads already in existence, and digging or improving two canals.

The scope of the public building department at a glance is as follows: Roads: 9,429, with an extension of 925,262 meters.

Bridges: 1,195.

Parks: 36, with an area of 811,400 square meters.

Of the 36 parks, Nakanoshima, Tennoji, and Sakuranomiya are best known, having all the latest features of modern park building. The Nagai park, which is to be opened in Sumiyoshi-ku in the near future, will be the largest scale park in Japan, due to the huge stadium it will include.



# The Osaka Mainichi

Published Daily in Osaka, Japan

*Combined or Individual Circulation Largest of  
Any Newspapers East of Suez*

# The Tokyo Nichi Nichi

Sister Paper of the Osaka Mainichi. Published Daily in Tokyo, Japan



A View of the Famous Ultra-Lightning Press. Specially Designed by Japanese Experts And Built in America. For the Mainichi And Nichi Nichi.

# For Those Who Seek First Hand Information



This daily in English, eight pages, the Osaka Mainichi and Tokyo Nichi Nichi, occupies an undisputed position as the best medium through which foreigners can hope to understand the real Japan and the Japanese as they are at present. It is the only daily in Japan published in English, owned, controlled, and edited by Japanese and absolutely independent in every respect. It commands the largest circulation among the English language publications in this part of the world. Many libraries abroad keep the paper on file.



In total disregard of profit but purely as a social service, the Osaka Mainichi began publishing the Braille Mainichi 12 years ago. It has proved a boon to the blind of the country. Besides the regular weekly publication of 16 pages, it has issued text books on the national language, history, geography, and other subjects for the primary schools. It has also sponsored oratorical contests and outdoor meets to hearten the sightless.



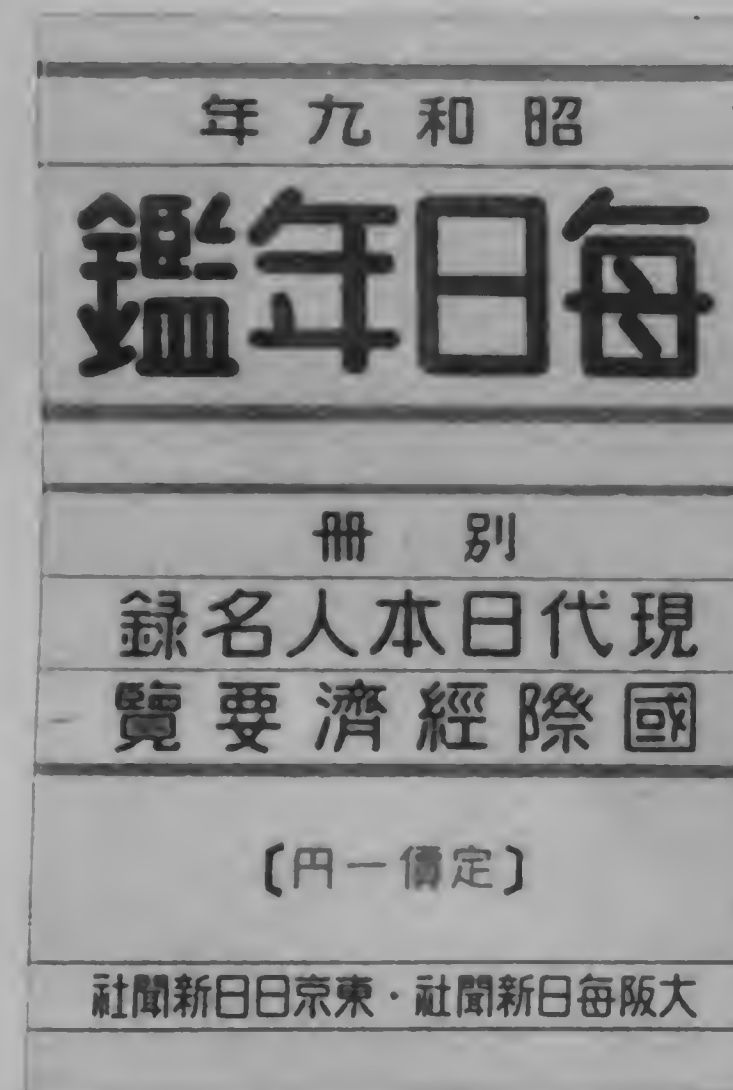
The Women's Forum, organized by the Osaka Mainichi, is an organ on the membership list of which are seen the names of many prominent women. It meets every month in Osaka or at other key points when experts on domestic science lecture on or demonstrate many phases of the latest in domestic science. The monthly magazine shown here is published as a permanent record of these lectures, besides including a number of useful hints and articles for mothers and housewives.



For years the Osaka Mainichi has been making efforts toward developing motion pictures as a means of education. It has a countrywide net of schools to which the latest educational films are rented at cost. A similar enterprise is being carried on for the instruction and entertainment of factory workers. The monthly magazine Cine-Education has long been recognized among teachers, publicists, industrialists, and others a first class medium through which useful work is being accomplished.



A bi-monthly, the Economiist, commands the highest respect among those concerned with the economic, financial, and industrial events of the country. Its views are accepted as unbiased, timely, and to the point. Its figures are highly reliable and always helpful. It stands head and shoulders above other similar publications and is looked upon as the last unflinching consultant on complex economic problems of the day. It has published many authoritative books.



While many conditions, peculiar to Japan, are said to make the publication of any popular weekly practically impossible, the Sunday Mainichi has continued to enjoy increasing public favor ever since it was started 12 years ago. It is a clean home weekly, informative and entertaining, and is found everywhere that a weekly publication of wholesome nature, suitable for all members of the family, is sought. Current topics, both domestic and foreign, dealt with in popular style are a feature of the Sunday Mainichi.



In offices, business firms, banks, schools, homes, everywhere that reliable information on a variety of subjects in constant readiness is desired, the Mainichi Year Book has become recognized as the standard reference. It contains a wealth of data and enjoys great popularity in Japan Proper, Taiwan, Manchuria, and China. Its handy Who's Who and its concise survey of the international economic situation further enhance its value.



*The Osaka Mainichi Publishing Company*

*Osaka — Japan — Tokyo*



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ALL TOURIST AGENCIES

## A Glimpse of the Marunouchi District



## MITSUBISHI CONCERNS

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Incorporated in 1895

Cable Address: "IWASAKIGEN TOKYO"

Partners: Baron KOYATA IWASAKI (President)  
Baron HISAYA IWASAKI  
HIKOYATA IWASAKI

CAPITAL ..... ¥120,000,000

Head Office: Marunouchi, Tokyo

ESTATE DEPARTMENT

(Controlling Estates and Buildings)

Cable Address: "IWASAKILAD TOKYO"

(Mitsubishi Warehouse Co., Ltd.)

Cable Address: "IWASAKISOK TOKYO"

Landing, Shipping, and Forwarding Agents;  
Stevedores; Wharfingers; Custom Brokers;  
Warehousemen

CAPITAL ..... ¥10,000,000

Head Office: Edobashi, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo

Branches: Yokohama, Osaka, Kobe, Moji

(Mitsubishi Mining Co., Ltd.)

Cable Address: "IWASAKIMIN TOKYO"

Producers and Sellers of Coal, Metals,  
and Other Minerals

CAPITAL ..... ¥100,000,000

Head Office: Marunouchi, Tokyo

Metal Mines: Oarizawa, Ikuno, Sado, Arakawa,  
Makimine, Akenobe, Takara, Kintei, etc.

Coal Mines: Takashima, Bibai, Namazuta, Ochi,  
Shinnu, Hojo, Kamiyama, Oyubari, Ashibetsu,  
Etc.

Smelting and Refining Works: Naoshima, Osaka  
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Branches and Representatives: Tokyo, Yokohama,  
Wakamatsu, Nagasaki, Sakito, Karatsu, Moji,  
Osaka, Otaru, Muroran, Hakodate, Kushiro,  
Sapporo, Aomori, Funakawa, Sendai, Ominato,  
Tsuruga, Niigata, Sakata, Fushiki, and Ejiri.

Mining and Metallurgical Laboratory: Tokyo

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CAPITAL ..... ¥15,000,000

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Works: Kobe, Nagasaki, Nagoya



# Japan Today And Tomorrow

No. 7 1934 Edition

**The Osaka Mainichi**  
Publishers

Price: ¥2.00  
Prepaid

Whoever Seeks Facts And Truth as the First Step in Forming Correct Judgment About Japan And the Japanese Today, Will Find Here the Best Source of Reliable Information Obtainable. A Word to the Wise Is Sufficient.

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Cover design. Herons by the Water. Specially drawn for this publication, the general dignified tone imparts a sense of serenity with a wonderful effect as a design.

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## The Colored Plates

This publication contains, as usual, eight full page colored plates of the highest artistic value. They include the first photograph of H.I.H. the Crown Prince, "The Outer Wedding Robe for a Bride," "A Japanese Garden," "Dojoji," "The Cranes," "A Folding Fan," "Nara Dolls," and "Zojoji." The last named is a woodcut print in typical ukiyoe style. Each will be found most suitable for framing, as has been true of those in the preceding editions.

## Special Additions:

In order to bring the publication up to date, the following additions have been made: Articles on the arrival of a party of American newspapermen, of the British industrial mission, the typhoon disaster, the observance of the 2,600th anniversary of the eastward campaign of the Emperor Jimmu, the World Red Cross conference, and sports events. These articles begin on Page 141.

H.I.H. Tsugu-no-Miya  
The Crown Prince of Japan

Born, December 23, 1933

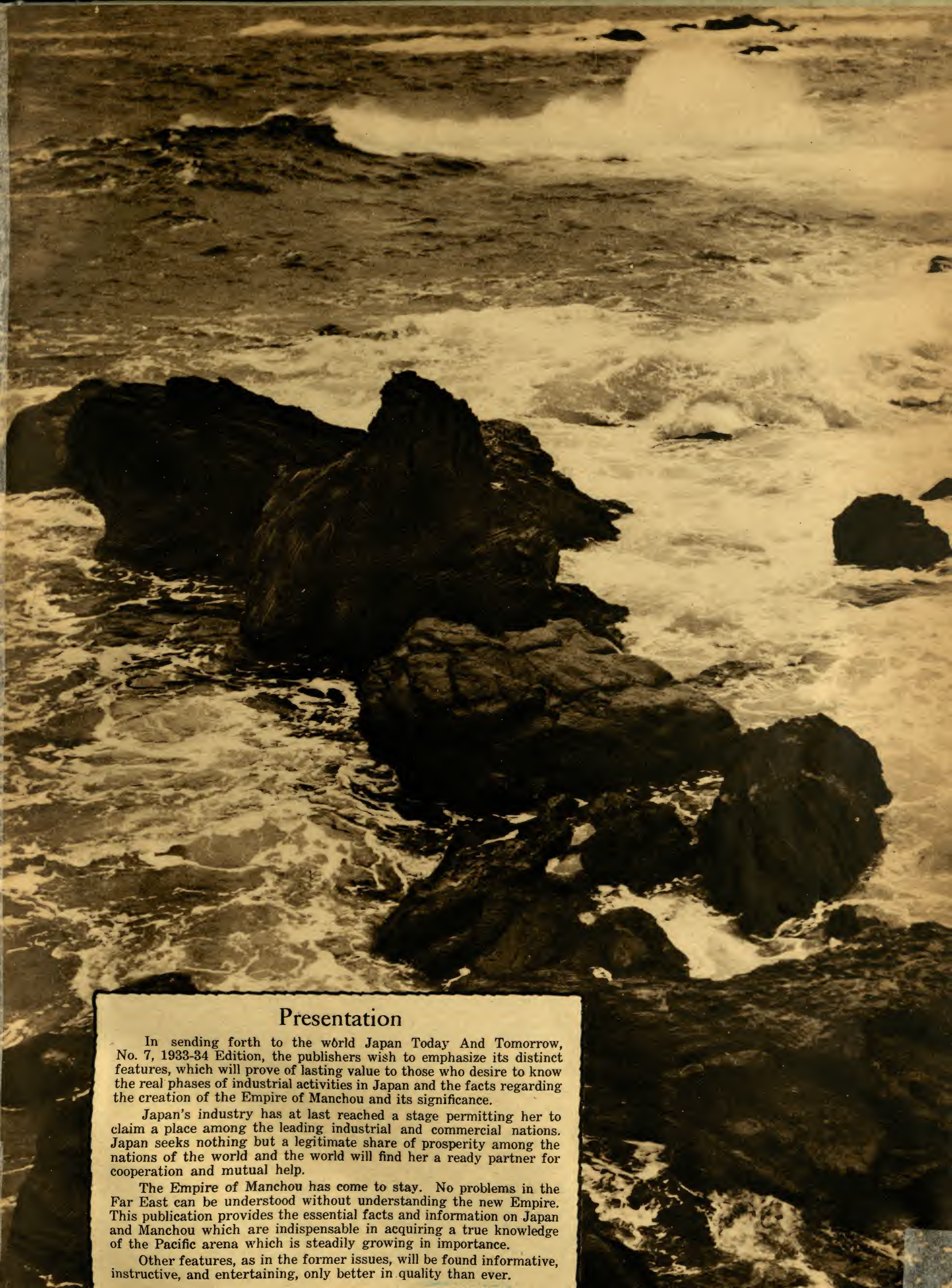
Reproduced from a photograph taken on  
March 23, 1934, and furnished by courtesy of  
the Imperial Household Office, April 4.





1912





## Presentation

In sending forth to the world Japan Today And Tomorrow, No. 7, 1933-34 Edition, the publishers wish to emphasize its distinct features, which will prove of lasting value to those who desire to know the real phases of industrial activities in Japan and the facts regarding the creation of the Empire of Manchou and its significance.

Japan's industry has at last reached a stage permitting her to claim a place among the leading industrial and commercial nations. Japan seeks nothing but a legitimate share of prosperity among the nations of the world and the world will find her a ready partner for cooperation and mutual help.

The Empire of Manchou has come to stay. No problems in the Far East can be understood without understanding the new Empire. This publication provides the essential facts and information on Japan and Manchou which are indispensable in acquiring a true knowledge of the Pacific arena which is steadily growing in importance.

Other features, as in the former issues, will be found informative, instructive, and entertaining, only better in quality than ever.



# Labor Rises to Occasion

In Characteristic Japanese Fashion, Workers Have Demonstrated Their Unity in Facing the Critical Days in Their Country

THE word "emergency," which we hear on almost everybody's lips nowadays, carries all shades of meaning. Of late, its latitude has come to be narrowed until today many interpret it as signifying a "national crisis," at least insofar as Japan is concerned. Of course, the word itself is nothing new. Its psychological effect upon the public depends on the degree of stress one may lay upon it.

If the present writer remembers correctly, the word "emergency" began assuming its present importance in the minds of this nation about 1931. The fact that the very presence of "emergency" has had a profound effect upon the labor situation of the country is the reason why the word is here dealt with at such great length.

Since the outbreak on September 18, 1931, of what is known as the Manchurian incident, Japan's relations with other powers have become increasingly tense, and in March, 1933, Japan withdrew from the League of Nations. Up to then the economic structure of the country had been affected by the worldwide depression. The slump of industrial activities had been enhanced. Farms had become impoverished. Cities were thronged with unemployed multitudes.

It was in the midst of this dismal situation that the so-called May 15 incident and many other deplorable occurrences took place. These incidents drove home to the minds of all that the nation had an "emergency" staring it in the face. Needless to add, all this has had a vital bearing on the thought trends and actions of the people.

The immediate purpose here is to consider what psychological effects the emergency has had upon the working class, labor movements, and proletarian political drives, and to ascertain the direction in which such movements have led. First of all we may as well look into the question as to how the laboring classes have been faring during the "emergency" period in the last few years.

## Acute Depression Felt

The total number of workers, which had been gaining up to 1929, began to decline in 1930, the time at which the effect of worldwide depression was most acutely felt in Japan. Toward the end of 1932, however, conditions again became favorable, and a year later, or at the end of 1933, the total number of workers exceeded 5,000,000, the highest figure ever registered in Japan.

The number of organized workmen had been gaining by 20,000 or 30,000 annually up to 1930, but since 1931, the rate of increase has slightly declined. The number of labor disputes and participants was at its height in 1930 and 1931, which fact demonstrated that relations between capital and labor were then most aggravated, but in 1932 and 1933 the number of disputes and those involved noticeably decreased.

As for remuneration, the fixed pay scales have, in recent years, been on a gradual decline, but in the last half of 1932 the workers' actual

On Their Way Home! Workers leaving a factory after the day is over, a typical scene in the industrial section of Japan.

revenue has rather increased, suggesting a steady demand for men in the labor market.

Unemployment reached its peak in August, 1932, when the total number of those out of work exceeded 500,000. Although the total of the jobless later slightly decreased, the long-cherished return of prosperity had yet to be realized. Factors contributing to a boom were yet in hiding somewhere, and laborers' standard of living, instead of showing improvement, deteriorated. When the so-called "emergency" began making its presence felt in 1930 and 1931, labor conditions were probably at their worst.

The low yen quotations abroad, following the resumption of the gold embargo late in 1931, stimulated Japan's export trade phenomenally, however. Next, the Imperial Diet in its 1932 session appropriated huge sums to meet the needs of the Manchurian campaign and to carry out emergency relief projects. This stimulated industrial activities and civil engineering projects.

## Workers Increase

The working population has since increased and the number of the unemployed has decreased. The wage scale, although it has not kept pace with the soaring price indexes, has risen to a certain extent and of course higher pay means better living, be the margin ever so small. Obviously the "emergency" period has not affected the life of the workers disadvantageously, at least not yet.

Upon looking at the sociological aspects of the country it will be found that the existence of "emergency" has had a very profound effect upon social welfare movements, particularly upon labor movements and proletarian political drives. If the "emergency" has enabled the nation to cast a glance upon itself, it has given the laboring classes, especially the organized workers, a far greater opportunity to introspect—to seek a new raison d'être.

It has revived the interest among union men in nationalistic spirit, whereas until recently those men had rather slighted or weighed lightly the love of their country. It has made those men conscious of being members of the nation as well as units of the industrial machinery. Having once recognized the illuminating truth that they are at once part of the Japanese nation and industrial workers, the union men have now been able to view the labor movements in quite a new light.

There can be no shadow of doubt that labor and proletarian movements are on the verge of a colossal change. It will be recalled that the working classes immediately after the Kanto earthquake of 1923 showed some new tendencies, but their

change of attitude then cannot compare with their present day awakening, which is of a wider scope and farther reaching.

Heretofore, labor movements have been more or less driven by slogans coming from abroad, which meant blind imitations of European or American movements without regard to the peculiar conditions in Japan. Like everything else, the labor movements in Japan nowadays are distinctly Japanese. It may be as well here to consider the channels into which the labor and proletarian political movements have turned.

## National Consciousness

The outbreak of the Manchurian incident, as has been mentioned before, aroused the dormant patriotism of the nation. The Nippon Rodokumiai Sorengo (the Federated Workers' Unions of Japan), just as soon as it recognized the new tendency, severed its connections with the Zenkoku Rono Taishyuto (the National Farm Labor People's party) on the ground that the latter showed an unpatriotic attitude.

The Shakai Minshyuto (the Social People's party) which always advocated social democracy, in its rally of January, 1932, resolved to "uphold the principle respecting the national structure of Japan" and to "denounce the marxist interpretations of a state." Katsumaro Akamatsu, then secretary-general of that party, and his associates, who strongly advocated the new slogans, quit the Shakai Minshyuto.

Mr. Akamatsu and his followers, together with their comrades in the Zenkoku Rodokumiai Domei, the backbone of the Zenkoku Rono Taishyuto, formed the Nippon Kokka Shakaito (the Japan National Social party). Supported by the member unions upholding that party, they then formed in November of the same year, 1932, the Nippon Rodo Domei (Japan Labor League).

The change of attitude among the leaders of communist movements has been as remarkable as that among all other leaders. Manabu Sano, Nabeyama, and many other leaders of the so-called Japan communist party, have sworn off communism, denouncing the doctrine on the ground that the peculiar national structure of Japan and marxism do not mix. In turning a new leaf, those ex-communist leaders have demonstrated that they have come to understand fully the mission of the Japanese nation.

Another tendency worth noticing is the discontinuance of the cry against "imperialistic war" which had hitherto characterized the planks of the Nippon Rodo Kumiai whenever it rallied. The Rodo Kumiai, which has always assumed the lead-



A public demonstration of workers: As a rule, an affair of this kind is marked with order and discipline and is devoid of rowdiness.



Upper: One of the airplanes presented to the state by the workers at a woolen factory through contributions collected among themselves. Lower: Job hunters gathered before the Home Office to ask for work.

ing role in the labor movements, had steadfastly opposed war as the exemplification of imperialism from the standpoint of social democracy.

Scarcely less noticeable is the growing presence of labor movements motivated by national spirit. In June, 1933, labor unions upholding this principle organized the Nippon Sangyo Rodo Club (Japan Industrial Labor Club). Its guiding principle is that the "members of the club shall conduct themselves in full realization of the spirit that gave birth to the Empire of Japan and shall see that capital and labor present a united front for the common interest of the industrial development of the nation."

Thus it will be seen that the hazy internationalism with a smear of marxism that had constituted the basis of Japan's labor movements in recent years, has gradually disappeared. As proof of its changed attitude, the Nippon Sangyo Rodo Club, throwing overboard the May Day observance, is considering the establishment of a Japan Labor Festival or the formation of a Pan-Asiatic League. The Nippon Rodo Kumiai is going a step further by advocating the state control of labor and industry.

## Solid Industrial Front

There was a time when labor unions and proletarian political groups, firmly believing in the eventual collapse of capitalism, confidently anticipated a world revolution. In spite of their radical drives, however, capitalism has continued to exist and the unification of labor unions has made little headway. In the meantime, world capitalism has been leaning more and more toward bloc economics.

This has served to increase the isolation of Japan's industry in the world, while at home it has intensified the strife between large plants and medium sized and small shops and between great merchandise houses and stores with limited means. Under such circumstances, labor leaders have had to take a new inventory of both international capitalism and domestic industrial structures.

Labor unions and proletarian political groups have come to the conclusion that to insist on class strife, as they have been accustomed to do, is tantamount to destroying industry at home, depriving themselves of a means of livelihood. That is what has prompted them to see the wisdom of a united industrial front.

Since they have perceived the error of their former attitude of "strife for its own sake," they have come to favor the principle of striving to

"minimize disputes and to settle differences as amicably as possible."

This is one of the distinct recent trends, and there is no doubt that it accounts for the noticeable decrease of labor disputes.

Of late, labor unions have taken the initiative in arranging for capital and labor round table talks, in an effort to reach a complete understanding between the two important units in the industrial machinery, whose interests, until recently, have frequently been at variance. Such round table gatherings have in some cases culminated in the formation of gentlemen's agreements between capital and labor. At all events, both capital and labor are now showing an increasing desire to cooperate at every turn.

## Labor Legislation

We scarcely need emphasize here that labor legislation is vitally needed for the sustenance of the working class. Heretofore the attitude of labor leaders toward labor legislation has been motivated too strongly by extreme leftist influences. However, they now clearly acknowledge that labor unions and proletarian groups are altogether too weak to relieve the workers' distress and remedy the insecurity of their living. It is small wonder, therefore, that they are now showing greater zeal for labor legislation.

In the midst of the persistent cries heard nowadays for the revision of the factory and health insurance laws, the establishment of minimum wage scales, the limitation of working hours, and the provision of adequate protection for the jobless, one need not wonder at the ardent desire for such basic labor legislation as a labor union law and a labor arbitration law, voiced by labor leaders. Does this not go to show that labor movements have undergone a radical change lately?

The proposal to establish an all-Japan industrial labor congress, submitted to the Government late in December, 1933, by the Nippon Sangyo Rodo Club (Japan Industrial Labor Club) proposes:

1. To establish fair and just relations between capital and labor, based on ethical considerations.
2. To bring about further development of Japan's industry through the cooperation of capital and labor.
3. To see that a united front is presented to the world in questions relating to industry and labor.

This club also passed and presented to the Government a resolution concerning industrial and labor control and adjustment which stated in effect:

"Whereas Japan must reestablish a wholesome economic structure and secure the living of the nation, in order to emerge a victor from this period of emergency, be it therefore resolved that the entire nation, by removing the causes for class strife, present a truly solid front. Be it further resolved that while capital is warned against seeking unearned gains, labor be adequately controlled and disciplined."

To all appearances, labor leaders not only desire labor legislation, but they have gone a step farther, taking the initiative in striving to improve the national industry from a broader point of view, in order that they may contribute their share in the national rehabilitation drives. This decidedly conciliatory attitude of the labor leaders should not be overlooked.

## Unions Strengthened

Labor unions in the past were too deeply engrossed with logic-chopping and with strife for its own sake, to spare much thought for peaceful and constructive measures. As a result, labor unions and proletarian groups accomplished practically nothing save incessant schisms. This in turn intensified the strife among themselves.

So long as labor unions and proletarian groups in politics were immersed in wrangling among themselves on minor differences, they made little progress in their legitimate object—organization into a powerful body. The emergency with which they were brought face to face, however, taught them the urgent need of ending their differences and providing for self-supporting measures and economic independence.

As a tangible means to this end, they are exerting efforts to tap financial resources and to launch drives for cooperative associations, job furnishing measures, jobless relief projects, and the establishment of inexpensive clinics for proletarians and the unemployed.

Knowing now that indulgence in idle theories leads to schisms, the leaders are doing their best to fuse the unions into a solid bloc, instead of being sticklers for minor points. The proposal for an all-Japan labor congress and the formation of the Shakai Taishyuto may be regarded as good examples of recent labor trends.

The writer of this article, Yoshiatsu Nakano, is an expert on labor conditions in Japan. He is connected with the Social Welfare Bureau in the Home Office.—Editor.



# Woman of Japan Today

*Beneath Her Apparently Docile And Fragile Surface, Japanese Woman Has Dominant Spirit That Never Yields to Mere Force. Steadily She Is Forging Ahead in New Era Opening Before Her, Showing That 'Frailty, Thy Name Is NOT Woman.'* . . . . .

## Historical Background of Japanese Woman

THE reorientation of women's place in Japan has appeared to lag far behind some of the other changes that have accompanied the metamorphosis of the nation from a feudal-military society to a modern capitalistic state.

This is because many of these changes have been more apparent than real. The family is probably the most basic part of any national structure and is particularly so in the Orient, where it has remained the social and economic unit until a much later time than in the Occident. The tremendous change that Japanese women are now going through—in their place in the scheme of things, in their outlook on the world, and even in their very personalities—is one of the most significant and important phases of the whole national existence.

It is difficult, if not almost impossible, for a foreign reader who is unfamiliar with what a feudal-military society is really like, to realize just how great is the change in women's place which has already come about. The average visitor from America or Europe, observing Japanese women in their still ambiguous position, is able to see only how far they have yet to go before they will achieve parity with women in other civilized countries of the world. It is only necessary, however to visualize something of the background of life in the Japan of less than 100 years ago, to perceive that the distance which the women of the nation have already traversed is probably more than half of the way they will have to go.

Were one to judge by a superficial observation of the older type of Japanese woman, some doubt might even creep in as to her natural endowments. There comes the thought: "Can it be possible that normally born women can be so far influenced by their surroundings as to become what these are?" But history makes it plain enough that it has indeed been environment and not heredity which has created the Japanese woman in the curious, almost incredible, mold from which she is now freeing herself.

### Matriarchy Once Common

There is ample evidence, for one thing, that matriarchy was common in Japan up to a comparatively late date. Even after the historic period began, there were a number of women sovereigns, some of them worthy of note. In the early days of the country as a civilized nation say around 1,000 years ago, the place occupied by women was much freer than it was later. Peasant women, the world over, share life almost equally with their men, but even in the Japanese court of 1,000 years ago, women held a very high position. In fact, this was a period of particularly talented women, the work of some of them never having been surpassed by any Japanese man. Best known among them to the Western world is the novelist, Murasaki Shikibu, author of "The Tale of Genji."

But with the end of this era, Japan entered a period of military stress, which endured in spirit, if not in actual fact, until the reopening of the country in the middle of the last century. During the 600 years when Japan was virtually an armed camp, its whole manner of existence became reorganized around this fact. Women were relegated to the invariable position of women in any nation which makes war its chief profession; their one function became the production of soldiers and their one duty in life to administer to the wants of soldiers.

It is difficult for a modern man or woman to visualize with any accuracy what this means. The

home was not something to be guarded and enshrined; it was the private indulgence of the soldier which he must give up without a murmur the minute military life demanded it. Human nature, of course, does not change fundamentally, whatever its mores, so that many of the most poignant tragedies of Japanese drama and literature, are founded upon the struggle between duty and love, as such a morality defined duty. One of the best known of these stories is that of the 47 faithful

retainers who left their families to want and starvation in order to prepare themselves to avenge their lord.

The women which such a society produced appear incredible to the Western mind, which idealizes individuality. In them the effacement of individuality was brought to the point where it has been said that their personality was their lack of personality. The woman's life followed in strictest reality the three Confucian obediences; to parents when young, to husband when married, and to son when in old age. Her existence apart from these three factors was inconceivable.

Her education and training consisted in preparing herself for her service to them. Every individual thought, action, and desire of her own was eliminated, as weeds are pulled out of a garden, until at maturity the normal girl child who had been born into the world, had been turned into the ideal of what a wife and mother should be.

Every atom of herself was dedicated to something outside of herself. Even her children were her husband's, and she was only the instrument of their creation and care. Her home was her world more completely than it is possible to imagine, and it rotated about the master, chiefly about his physical welfare. She had no part in his intellectual and social life, which he followed among his male friends.

His inevitable craving for feminine companionship he satisfied by patronizing the geisha house. This class of women, not unlike the Greek heterae in many respects, were the only women of the nation who had anything approaching a normal relationship with men.

## Modernity Works Change in Her Vista

With the official discard of the feudal system, an event within the memory of many persons yet living, no great change was immediately apparent in the condition of women, although a change at once began to come about in the life of men. A change so momentous as actually to affect the status of women, the most conservative part of the system, had of necessity to be a thing of slow growth and largely dependent upon the economic reorganization of the nation. Some few women were sent abroad to be educated and very slowly the change gained impetus. But the great and fundamental changes have only begun recently to affect the masses, largely through the changed economic status of women, so that not until today, 60 years after the great official change, is Japanese womanhood in the midst of the consequent reorientation of its position.

There have been two "woman movements" in Japan, one, organized and so labeled; another, vast, unorganized, but reaching deep down to the very bottom of the social structure for its origin.

About the time of the World War, women who had been sent abroad to be educated were returning, filled with the zeal for women's rights and the assumption of their place in the world which was sweeping over Europe and America. In those two continents the campaign for the feminine franchise was then going on and these Westernized women identified themselves with the movement. At home in Japan they organized a woman's movement of their own which was, in every respect, a reflection of the "votes for women" campaign of the Western world.

### Early Leaders' Mistake

The leaders of this early movement had lost touch with the actual state of Japanese women in identifying themselves with the thoughts of the West. They failed to see that what the Japanese woman needed, was, first of all, a personality of her own, then a peep into the world beyond the walls of her house and finally an economic one she had recreated it.

The claims presented by the leaders of the woman's movement were political. They asked for the franchise, for equal rights, for "freedom"—splendid ideals all, but so far removed from what was needed by the mass of Japanese womanhood as to have practically no meaning.

This woman movement succeeded, however, in one direction which it had hardly foreseen, even if it had little effect on the state of women. It served to educate the men of the nation. Thoughtful men were brought to a realization of the place that women had held under the old Japanese scheme of things and to a surprising extent they gave the movement their support; even until its objectives were almost attained. Today there is very little theoretical opposition among men of importance to the advancement of women. They are won over to the thesis that women should

have their rightful place in modern life as soon as they are ready to assume it. And a great deal of the leadership in bringing about this readiness, is initiated and carried out by men.

It has been mentioned that the superficial objects of the woman movement were almost attained. Liberalism was in the ascendancy, in the world and in Japan, for 10 years after the war. In Japan it gained its peak with the premiership of the martyred Hamaguchi. Under his administration, women were actually granted some civil rights and a bill, which would have given them limited local franchise to begin with, was introduced into the Diet and stood a good chance of passing.

### Reactionary Swing Begins

But at that time the reactionary swing toward conservatism had already begun. The movement was crystallized by the Mukden incident, and from that time until very recently, the nation has been in the grip of a mental state veering back sharply to the old military psychology. And with it, the ideal of woman as a ministrator to soldiers has been vigorously revived. Many progressive institutions were swept away over night in this reaction and with them vanished the "woman movement" as such.

It was recognized then for what it was, something superficial, imposed from above and having no roots in the real needs of the people. Had it been different it would not have been so easily demolished.

But even while this superficial movement was holding the spotlight, a greater and more basic movement had begun. The new movement has its roots in the changing economic status of women and aims largely at their economic liberation, rather than for the achievement of political shibboleths. It is at once, more conservative, more powerful, and further-reaching in every direction. The emphasis is not on equal rights, but on the preparation for the reception of equal rights. The aim is to create equality in substance and not merely in name. When this has been attained, it is perceived that "freedom" will come normally and naturally.

This new movement, while of course not entirely economic, is still influenced by the changing economic basis of the country more than by any other single factor. Japan's feudal society was founded upon a hard working, inarticulate peasantry, who supported the upper and middle classes by their toil upon the land. Such industry as there was, was on a handicraft basis, and the shop was the home. The family was the social and economic unit at the same time.

But with the coming of the new era, the nation has entered a period of economic revolution in which industry is displacing agriculture and the machine is taking the place of handicraft. The individual has become the unit of production, the family is breaking up and women are not ex-

empted from the responsibility for their own support.

The old aristocracy and the middle classes are impoverished. Their daughters, who were formerly spoken of as "girls in bandboxes" are stepping out of their silken wrappings into the world—because they have to. Girls of the lower classes, who formerly worked at home or in someone else's home, have also entered the world because work nowadays is found in the factory.

### Both Go Job Hunting

Both classes go job hunting without rebellion, for a changing standard of living has created in them a desire for a thousand and one things which they can never have unless they get them for themselves. Modern advertising and cheap standardized production are therefore not the least of the factors which are taking women out of the home. Although by Western standards, wants in Japan are still extremely simple, yet in contrast to those of the past, they are increasing rapidly. Even the most distant and provincial districts are feeling the influence of these increased desires. And the only way young people can buy the things they want is to earn the money themselves.

Among women, there is more than a desire merely for the things which can be bought. Girls are eager for experience, for knowledge, and for life itself. This too is driving them away from the narrow confines of the home into the world, where, even if they don't work, they can at least move about and watch and take part in its activities. Under the new movement, even the married woman, whose life is still centered in her home, has her thoughts extending beyond it and she goes out on all sorts of occasions.

Formerly the shrine festival and the temple fair were the chief events to call her away from home, mingling religion with entertainment. Nowadays, to a considerable extent, that new phenomenon, the department store, has largely taken their place. The Japanese department store is looked upon as a sort of continual fair and visits to it are made not only with the simple idea of buying things needed, but with the expectation of being entertained. Women spend whole days wandering about in one of these large stores,

## Education Enhances Her Opportunities

But with the new woman movement this is changing rapidly. Each day schools are expanding their curricula to broaden and to make more directly applicable the education of girls. Throughout the educational world for women of the present day, the emphasis is shifting from that of making merely good wives and mothers into making good citizens. Formerly education was imposed on girls; now they want to learn, for it is the open door to new life and experience and a job.

It cannot be said as yet that feminine education in Japan is anything like equal in quality to that given to boys. But it is improving rapidly, probably as fast as it can go and still keep actual pace with the condition of the mass, of girls in the country. In the realm of higher education, one or two men's universities now admit women and there are several women's institutions that approximate accepted college standards.

### Significant Development

The appearance of hundreds of professional, vocational, and trade schools for women is one of the most significant developments of the times. Foremost among these are the normal schools where girls receive training as teachers. Although there are still more men than women teachers in Japan, even in the primary grades, women are rapidly entering this field and making it their own, as they have done elsewhere.

Medicine and allied fields, such as nursing, dentistry, pharmacy, and optometry in particular are attracting girls, and schools for their instruction in these lines are numerous. Commercial schools, music schools and schools to teach a dozen or so trades have come into existence. Extension schools through which instruction is given by mail are appearing and being patronized by many women who have not the time or who cannot afford to attend the ordinary school.

The entry of women into the economic field is probably the most important single phase of the new woman movement, in regard to both the women themselves and the whole economic fabric of the nation. Because their labor is cheaper than that of men, they have already monopolized certain lines of work and are penetrating many more. Cotton spinning is done almost entirely by women, with conditions in the mills improving all the time. Bus conductresses form another large group among the working girls. The department stores offer employment to thousands.



Leading Women of Tokyo Organized a Society to Study the Municipal Administration and General City Affairs. The Promoter Is Seen Delivering an Opening Address at the Inaugural Gathering.

spending what money they have, but content even if this be little, because there is so much to see. They meet their friends and have lunch there, like a picnic, and they find things of interest in the displays on every floor.

But for a woman to take her part in modern life requires education. Anyone can carry a banner in a votes for women parade, but she cannot hold a job unless she knows what she is doing. To meet this requirement tremendous changes are taking place in the realm of feminine education.

When the great reorganization took place around 60 years ago, schools were opened for girls as well as for boys. But these schools were designed to educate the girl for the role she had traditionally played and education laid great stress on ethics as interpreted by Confucius. Domestic duties were still learned practically at home and the school education was largely a matter of writing and book learning far removed from any practical application.

### Old Cultures Popular

A continued study of the arts occupies many women after marriage as well as before. Far from dying out, the old arts of music, the tea ceremony, flower arrangement, and dancing are receiving increasing interest every day. Whereas formerly only girls of the better classes could study them, nowadays every girl, no matter how humble, makes some effort to learn. Girls employed in mills and living in dormitories, department store girls, and others who live in large groups, study these subjects in their leisure hours, and many employers provide teachers as part of the welfare work which is replacing the old system of exploitation.

Western art has its devotees among the upper classes. Singing and the piano are the most popular forms of western music, studied by hundreds of girls. Modern painting has its followers, with a few real artists emerging. Foreign languages are studied and foreign literature is read, with a consequent broadening of outlook.

Many more practical pursuits take women out of their homes nowadays. Women's forums, conducted by newspapers, are among the best organized and directed of the socialized movements, which aim at a systematic widening of women's knowledge and experience. The Mainichi, for example, gives lectures and holds meetings at frequent intervals. These are attended by thousands of women in the course of a year. The subjects offered are as yet chiefly domestic specialties like western cooking, knitting, and modern methods of caring for children. But talks on literature, music, and all sorts of topics of the day are given by well known speakers. Outings are organized and groups conducted to places of interest, ranging from historic beauty spots to modern factories.

### Shift in Social Welfare Work

The social shift from the home to the community and the individual as the unit, is bringing about a shift in socialized welfare work in which many women are participating. Often this work centers around a religious institution, a Christian church or a Buddhist organization modeled on somewhat the same lines. Work in the slums is carried on, with women both as paid and as voluntary workers. The Young Women's Christian Association is one of the most active organizations in Japan and is expanding the life of women in almost every direction. It serves as an educational center and an employment bureau and takes a leading part in social and welfare activities.

The Red Cross is an active organization in Japan, largely supported by women. The Patriotic Women's organization, is comparable in some ways to the D.A.R. of America and has a tremendous membership among the better class of women.

From merely this brief resume of what present day Japanese women are doing, it should be evident that they have definitely emerged from their feudal psychology and are taking their place in the modern life of the nation as a tremendous force, economically, socially, and personally.



## Japan Today And Tomorrow

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## Editorial

## Position of Japan in Far East And Her Relations With Manchou Defined

By Shingoro Takaishi

Editor-in-Chief

The Osaka Mainichi - The Tokyo Nichi Nichi



The Editor-in-Chief

LOOKING over the general situation since our last issue, it can be said that Japan faced no international question of more serious consequence than her withdrawal from the League of Nations.

Japan had cooperated with the League of Nations as one of its most faithful members since that organization's establishment 13 years ago, immediately after the World War. Japan felt sincere regret when subsequent to the outbreak of the Manchurian incident, the opposition on the part of world powers to the action she found necessary left her no alternative but to resign from it.

Japan's withdrawal from the League of Nations was not simply because Manchuria was Japan's "life line." The matter involved more than that. It was because the permanent peace in the Far East was dependent upon the course Japan was then pursuing and there was no alternative. This point is made absolutely clear in the Imperial Rescript which was promulgated at the time of Japan's withdrawal from the Geneva organ. In part, it said:

"Now Manchoukuo having of late been founded, Our Empire deems it essential to respect the independence of the new State and to encourage its healthy development in order that the sources of evil in the Far East may be eradicated and an enduring peace thereby established."

This was Japan's strong conviction, but it was not shared by other League members, who lacked comprehension of the peculiar nature of affairs in the Far East. Japan found herself unable to compromise with the League and remain its member against the dictates of her conscience.

There was no other way left, convinced as she was that the question was not one of mere "face," but was, on the contrary, an issue having a direct bearing upon world peace.

In view of the gravity of the situation, Japan found it imperative to part company with the League, summoning the moral courage to sacrifice even what she treasured most, obeying her traditional spirit of justice without regard for cost. The Japanese people are satisfied that God understands and appreciates that spirit.

Japan has ceased to be a member of the League of Nations. But that she will spare no effort in international cooperation to maintain world peace was plainly stated in the Imperial Rescript which said:

"By quitting the League and embarking on a course of its own, Our Empire does not mean that

it will stand aloof in the Extreme Orient nor that it will isolate itself thereby from the fraternity of nations. 'It is Our desire to promote mutual confidence between Our Empire and all the powers and to make known the justice of its cause throughout the world.'"

The entire Japanese nation to a man will always take pride in strictly abiding by this Imperial wish.

\* \* \* \* \*

The Manchou Empire, for which Japan has contended with world powers to the extent of withdrawing from the League of Nations, has made smooth progress due to the nation's commendable efforts coupled with Japan's constant support.

On March 1, 1934, a monarchy was proclaimed in Manchou preliminary to the establishment of a constitutional monarchy there.

We are proud of Manchoukuo, especially because it has accomplished two things within the short space of time since its foundation. One is the maintenance of peace and order; the other is the establishment of a monetary system.

Admitting that it was due largely to the work of the Japanese Army, the notorious bandits, who totaled hundreds of thousands at one time, have been reduced to a comparatively small number of unorganized outlaws whose existence is of no political significance. That the bandit troops have been subjugated is a matter that merits congratulations in the light of Manchoukuo's further development in the future.

Of all the regions where the Chinese race constitutes the major part of the population, there is none where there exists the peace and order to be found in Manchoukuo, with the exception of Taiwan which is under Japanese suzerainty. This may be stated with absolute confidence.

As regards the monetary system, from the day that a semblance of cultural civilization dawned in China, there was never a time when the currency was nationally unified. But in Manchoukuo this unification has been achieved on silver basis.

It will be recalled that the Mukden notes, issued by General Chang Hsueh-liang's government, had depreciated immediately before the Manchurian incident to one-seventieth of their face value. Today, however, the notes of the Manchou Central Bank circulate at par all over the country.

General Chang's government printed paper money of virtually no value with which to buy the special produce of Manchuria from the farmers. The commodities thus collected for almost nothing

were then exported to foreign countries at their proper market prices.

With the hard cash profits that such transactions yielded, arms, ammunition, and other supplies were purchased, enabling the maintenance of troops. If a farmer refused to accept the worthless notes, he faced death from rifles that were purchased through his own exploitation.

It was through such a process that the "Young Marshal" supported his position as war lord.

This atrocious state of affairs, however, remains now only in the memory of the people. The evil practise has long been stopped. This alone should prove sufficient to illustrate how substantially the happiness of the 30,000,000 Manchou subjects has been promoted under the new regime.

In the Manchou Empire today the principles of the open door and equality of opportunity are maintained, as was pledged at the time of the country's foundation.

Commenting on this fact, however, a certain foreign critic has remarked: "The door may be open, but there are too many Japanese crowding the threshold for anybody else to be able to get even a look-in."

This is an acrid criticism. If "anybody else" were to seek benefit from Manchoukuo without extending recognition to the independence and the national aspirations of that Empire, there might be room for still another.

Let us ask a question. What country has made sacrifices for the sake of Manchoukuo to even a fraction of the extent that Japan has made? World critics should think of this before uttering a remark like the one cited above.

\* \* \* \* \*

The restrictive measures taken abroad against Japanese merchandise, notably cotton goods, constituted another big issue that confronted Japan in her contact with other powers during the past one year.

As representative events arising from this situation, one may cite the India-Nippon trade negotiations, the Anglo-Japanese cotton textile talk, and the Dutch-Japanese commerce conference.

In Europe and America, the low price of the Japanese cotton manufactures is liable to be attributed to sweated labor, subsidy from the national treasury, depreciation of the yen, dumping, and so on.

It may be seen that none of these allegations is correct if only one takes the trouble to read the

	Square miles
<b>Total Area</b> .....	<b>88,270.10</b>
Japan Proper .....	50,302.40
Chosen .....	28,624.00
Taiwan .....	4,664.20
Karafuto .....	4,679.86
(1930 national census)	

<b>Total Population</b> .....	<b>90,396,043</b>
Japan Proper .....	64,450,005
Chosen .....	21,058,305
Taiwan .....	4,592,537
Karafuto .....	295,196
Kuantung and S.M.R. zone .....	1,328,011
South Seas .....	69,626
1932 population for Japan Proper (estimate) .....	66,296,000
Men .....	33,321,000
Women .....	32,975,000

## Japanese Residents Abroad\* (Oct. 1, 1931)

<b>Total</b> .....	<b>777,908</b>
Asia .....	348,458
Europe .....	3,696
North America .....	131,152
South America .....	146,678
Africa .....	104
Oceania .....	147,820
* Exclusive of Taiwanese.	

## Foreign Residents in Japan (Dec. 31, 1931)

<b>Total</b> .....	<b>28,317</b>
Including:	
Chinese .....	19,135
Britons .....	2,076
Americans .....	2,030
Russians .....	1,561
Germans .....	1,088
French .....	476
Br. Indians .....	319
(1931)	
Marriages .....	496,574
Divorces .....	50,609
(1932)	
Births .....	2,182,743
Deaths .....	1,174,875
Average life {men .....	42.06
{women .....	43.20

## National Defense—Army (1932)

Ordinary strength .....	230,000
Airplane .....	800
Air force .....	6,900

## National Defense—Navy (1932)

Ordinary strength .....	88,886
Airplanes .....	800
Number	Tons
Warships .....	73 667,530
Destroyers .....	103 123,122
Others .....	103 344,966

reports of such men as Dr. Arno S. Pearce, for many years the secretary-general of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations, of which the headquarters is at Manchester, England, and of Charles K. Moser, now chief of the Far Eastern section of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce in the U.S. Department of Commerce. These men came to Japan and conducted personal investigations of the working conditions here.

We have nothing to add to their respective reports. Mention might be made, however, of the fact that the Japanese Government does not grant even a yen of subsidy to the Nippon cotton industry, and that a Japanese male operative takes

## Highlights on Modern Japan

## Military Expenditures—1934-35

(Unit, ¥1,000)	
Army .....	448,170
Navy .....	487,871

## Budget—1934-35

(Unit, ¥1,000)	
Budget .....	2,112,133

## National Bonds—1933

(Unit, ¥1,000)	
At Home .....	5,663,800
Abroad .....	1,390,400
Rice bonds and Treasury bills ..	320,400

(1932)	
Railways .....	22,509 km.
Merchant Vessels .....	4,742,677 tons
Motorcars and Trucks .....	103,915

(Oct. 1, 1933)

Civilian Airplanes .....	167
Pilots .....	496
Navigators .....	161
Mechanics .....	81

(Jan. 1, 1932)

Movie Theaters .....	1,399
Playhouses .....	659

## Education

(1932)	
Primary Schools .....	25,620
Pupils .....	10,381,790
Secondary Schools .....	2,644
Students .....	1,029,592
Colleges .....	215
Students .....	118,358
Universities .....	46
Students .....	427,609
Other Schools .....	17,211
Pupils and Students .....	1,478,590

## Religion

(Sept. 1, 1933)	
Buddhists .....	31,699,686
Temples .....	71,261
Shintoists .....	15,894,295
Churches .....	14,250
Christians .....	272,826
Churches .....	1,795

## Important Products—1932 (Unit, 1,000 kg.)

Gold .....	21.5
Silver .....	166.7
Pig Iron .....	1,010,000
Ore .....	2,319,000
Steel .....	1,946,500
Coal .....	28,100,000
Copper .....	71,900
Silk .....	40,437
Rubber .....	57,000

(Unit, U.S. 1,000 gallons)

Petroleum .....	69,000
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Note: Including Japan Proper.

(Unit, 1,000 kw.)

Electric Power Generating Capacity	
—1931 .....	11,892,000

## Foreign Trade—1933 (Unit, ¥1,000)

Imports .....	2,017,504
Exports .....	1,932,069

## Leading Exports—1933 (Unit, ¥1,000)

Rice and unhulled rice .....	2,123
Flour .....	34,953
Refined tea .....	8,446
Refined sugar .....	14,906
Aquatic products .....	10,283
Canned and bottled food .....	46,981
Cotton yarn .....	18,710
Cotton waste and silk floss .....	1,303
Raw silk .....	390,900
Cotton textiles .....	383,202
Silk textiles .....	63,542
Rayon textiles .....	77,379
Hosiery .....	42,044
Hats and caps .....	13,924
Paper .....	17,678
Coal .....	14,157
Pottery .....	35,032
Glass and glassware .....	15,322
Ironware .....	26,888
Machinery .....	25,853
Lumber .....	18,678
Straw braid for hat manufacturing ..	7,204
Toys .....	26,367
Others and reexports .....	567,571

## Leading Imports—1933 (Unit, ¥1,000)

Rice .....	1,917,220
Wheat .....	44,396
Beans .....	50,319
Sugar .....	12,794
Petroleum and crude oil .....	68,345
Raw rubber .....	29,683
Sulphate .....	9,420
Raw cotton .....	604,846
Hemp .....	19,758
Wool .....	164,191
Woolen yarn .....	3,899
Woolen textiles .....	7,209
Coal .....	36,552
Ores .....	22,170
Iron .....	136,637
Automobiles and parts .....	13,871
Machinery .....	72,387
Lumber .....	40,582
Wheat bran .....	6,052
Bean cakes .....	41,613
Others and reimports .....	521,075

## Foreign Visitors to Japan (1932)

<b>Total</b> .....	<b>20,076</b>
Chinese .....	7,039
Americans .....	5,075
Britons .....	3,586
Russians .....	963
Germans .....	697
French .....	496
Others .....	2,220

## Money Spent by Them... ¥43,000,000

(1931)	
Police force .....	62,151
Emigrants during 1931 .....	13,117

masses of the world and we cannot help but remember the past when Britain and the Netherlands championed free trade and the freedom of the seas.

Japan and the Japanese are behind none in their earnest desire to contribute to the promotion of world peace as well as the prosperity of mankind. But it is not a dove-like peace that we are speaking of; instead, it is a peace firmly established on the foundation of justice.

We address all the nations of the world: Abandon the fear and suspicion that are darkening your international outlook! It is the unchanging wish and hope of the Japanese to materialize a world where the principles of give-and-take and mutual prosperity may hold sway.



# The Men Who Guard Land of Nippon

A Brief Sketch Reviews How Maximum Defensive Force May Be Obtained With Minimum Effort in Army Organization . . . .

EVER since the outbreak of the Manchurian incident in September, 1931, the world powers have been regarding the Japanese army with suspicion. And, because they look through colored spectacles, their observations often happen to be extremely distorted. The present article proposes to present to the world a true picture of the Japanese army: It begins with a brief outline of its development.

## Foundation of Army

Aritomo Yamagata (the late Field Marshal) in 1870 returned from abroad after having made a specialized study of the military organization in European countries and was appointed the War Minister, succeeding Daisuke Hyobu Omura, who was assassinated the year before Yamagata's return.

Yamagata, in cooperation with comrades sharing his views, did his best for the early adoption of the conscription system. As one of the preliminary measures, he persuaded Takamori Saigo and Taisuke Itagaki, a great general and a distinguished statesman of those days, respectively, to have a new army created. He succeeded in organizing in Tokyo in 1871 an allied force made up of the former feudal "samurai" of Satsuma, Nagato, and Tosa provinces.

This was the first foreign style army, called "Goshimpei," that the Meiji Government organized on a national scale. The "Goshimpei" consisted of about 10,000 men. (In 1871, Prussia and France were fighting, each operating with from 700,000 to 800,000).

In March, 1871, the name "Goshimpei," meaning the troops under the Imperial command, was changed to the present name of "Konohei" or the Imperial Bodyguard.

## Conscription Established

An Imperial Decree announcing the inauguration of the national conscription system was promulgated in November, 1872, and the conscription law took effect in January, 1873. (In view of the fact that the system was worked out after a comparative study of those prevailing in Germany, France, and elsewhere in those days, in appearance it gives the impression of being a copy of

the foreign plans, but in reality, it was a revival of a system which existed in Japan in ancient days).

Beginning in 1873, young men of all classes were enlisted in the army on an equal footing—an event that signified a great social evolution in Japan, and because of that fact, the enforcement of the national conscription system met with great difficulties. For one thing, the "samurai" had monopolized the military power as well as the right to participate in politics for almost seven consecutive centuries, and they wielded power over the farming, industrial, and merchant classes.

The first vigorous opposition against the conscription system naturally came from the "samurai" class which had hitherto enjoyed great privileges and prestige compared to the three other classes; it amounted to humiliation, in their opinion, that they should be placed on terms of equality with the "lowly" classes.

A group of influential men in the Government service were the next to raise opposition through the fear that soldiers coming from the farming, industrial, and merchant classes could not possibly be brave enough to be of any use in actual military operations.

## Public Misunderstanding

Another fact that made the enforcement difficult was that the meaning of conscription system was not fully understood by public. This lack of understanding then gave rise to a tragi-comedy of absurd opposition.

For instance, in the Government explanation of the system, issued in 1872, there was a passage in which occurred the term "blood taxation," meaning that the people contribute to the national welfare by offering their "life blood," and so on.

Because of this passage, many thought that the Government was literally going to drain the blood of the soldiers under the new conscription system.

To make the situation worse, wild rumors were circulated to the effect that a large number of "hairy foreigners" were in Yokohama looking for blood with which to make foreign liquor and to dye red blankets, and so on. (Japan had just emerged from centuries of seclusion and the liquor and red blankets were symbolic of things foreign). Such rumors eventually gave rise to what was called the "blood tax disturbance" in many parts of the country in opposition to the conscription system.

The Government, however, enforced the conscription system, suppressing all opposition. And it soon had the opportunity to prove the worthiness of this system when the "Southwest Civil

War" broke out in 1877. The troops made up of the sons of farmers and of folk of the industrial and commercial classes proved just as courageous and efficient as those made up of "samurai" in the battles, and moreover, the newly formed troops conquered the opposition forces which were composed entirely of "samurai" of Kyushu, who were noted for their valor.

## Growth of Army

At the time the "Goshimpei" (the Imperial Bodyguard) was organized in 1871, the Japanese army consisted of infantry, artillery, and cavalry totaling approximately 10,000 men.

In August, of the same year (1872), four "chindai" (garrisons) were created in Tokyo, Osaka, Kumamoto, and Sendai, and during the following year, two more "chindai" were created at Nagoya and Hiroshima. The combined strength of the Japanese army then increased to a little more than 36,000 officers and men.

In 1884, the "chindai" were reorganized into the present "shidan" (divisions) with the result that there were six divisions in addition to the Imperial Bodyguard, which was also reorganized into the Imperial Bodyguard Division.

It was with these seven divisions that Japan fought China 10 years later, or in 1894-5, and scored a decisive victory.

After the Sino-Japanese War, Japan reinforced the army by adding six more divisions. The 13 divisions thus made were the nucleus of the Japanese troops mobilized in the Russo-Japanese War (1904-5) in which the Czarist dreams were shattered. (The entire number of the men who fought in the war was not quite as large as that which was mobilized in the Franco-Prussian War in 1871).

## Greatest Expansion

Six more divisions were added to Japan's army after the Russo-Japanese War, and in 1915, two divisions were created in Chosen. All told, Japan had 21 divisions, 290,000 officers and men. This is the greatest expansion that Japan's peacetime standing army has attained.

Reductions in the army strength began in 1921 due to the worldwide peace tendency and also because of financial necessity. The number of men was reduced by 50,000. Furthermore, in 1925, four divisions were abolished.

At present, Japan has 17 divisions plus a number of special corps, the entire army embodying approximately 230,000 men.

The Japanese army at first was organized after the fashion of the French army, but it was reorganized according to the German system in 1883 when Major Meckel, German staff officer, was in-

vited to this country to teach the German advanced military science, this resulting in a complete change of the systems of organization and strategy.

Just before the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese War, however, the Japanese army had begun developing a system of its own, perfecting it during and after the war. Following the World War, however, much was learned from the experience of the French army.

## Outstanding Organizations

### 1. Government Offices and Schools

The Japanese army of today is made up of three major organs, namely, the War Office, the General Staff Office, and the Board of Army Instruction. These three institutions are directly responsible to H.M. the Emperor, but they function together as the army.

#### War Office

The War Office is headed by the War Minister, who is in charge of the finance and personnel affairs of the army.

From December, 1931, to January, 1934, General Sadao Araki was the War Minister but he resigned on account of ill-health and was succeeded by General Senjuro Hayashi, then the Inspector-General of the Army Instruction.

War Minister General Hayashi, at the time of the Russo-Japanese War, was the adjutant of the late General Hyoe Ichinohe who distinguished himself by his valiant operations in the siege of Ryojun (then Port Arthur). General Hayashi, like the late General Ichinohe, is a man of few words.

Institutions under the jurisdiction of the War Office include: the Board of Technique, the Scientific Research Laboratory, the Military Arsenal Board, the Armament Board, the Horse Replacement Office, the Army Transportation Board, the Fortification Board, the Army Aviation Board, the Gendarmerie Headquarters, and various army munition factories. In addition, there are three army aviation schools and schools of army accountants and army veterinary surgeons.

#### General Staff Office

The General Staff Office is in charge of the national defense and military operations. It is headed by H.L.H. Field Marshal Prince Kan-in, who at the time of the Russo-Japanese War took an active part in various battles in his capacity as a cavalry brigade commander. Lieut-General Kenkichi Ueda, who is second in command of the General Staff Office, distinguished himself as the divisional commander of troops participating in the Shanghai incident in February, 1932.

The Military Academy comes under the jurisdiction of the General Staff Office.

#### Board of Army Instruction

The Board of Army Instruction looks after the unification and general improvement of the military training as well as the education at various army schools.

General Jinsaburo Masaki, Inspector-General of Army Instruction, was formerly the second in command of the General Staff Office under H.L.H. Prince Kan-in. He is known as a strategist well versed in German affairs and he has had wide experience in training troops.

Schools that come under the jurisdiction of the Board of Army Instruction are: The Artillery And Engineering School (where army technicians are trained), the Toyama School (gymnastics, fencing, and music), the Infantry School, the Cavalry School, the Field Artillery School, the Heavy Artillery School, the Army Engineering School, the Army Communications School, the Army Automobile School, the Narashino School (science), the Army Cadet School, the Military Preparatory School, the Leaders' School (here non-commissioned officers are educated), and so on.

#### 'Gensui-fu' and War Council

As special organs, there are the "Gensui-fu" and the War Council. Generals and admirals who are made members of the "Gensui-fu" are given the rank of "gensui" (field marshal or fleet admiral, as the case may be) and the "Gensui-fu" constitutes the highest organ of Imperial consultation on military affairs.

There are two generals in the army at present who hold the rank of "gensui," these being H.L.H. Field Marshal Prince Kan-in and H.L.H. Field Marshal Prince Nashimoto.

The War Council is another organ of Imperial consultation on important military affairs and it is composed of the War and Navy Ministers, Chiefs of the General Staff and the Naval Staff, the field marshals, and exclusive members of the Council who are appointed among veteran and senior generals and admirals.

The War Councilors representing the army, in addition to the field marshals, War Minister, and the Chief of the General Staff, are as follows: Generals Jotaro Watanabe, Jiro Minami, Nobuyuki Abe, Jinsaburo Masaki, and Sadao Araki.

In view of the fact that a division is the largest unit in the peacetime organization of the Japanese army, when an army corps (forces made up of more than one division of troops) is organized in time of emergency, it is usual for a member of the War Council mentioned above to head such a corps.

## 2. Troops

Of the 17 divisions which constitute the Japanese army, there are 15 divisions in Japan Proper, and two divisions in Chosen. In Tokyo, there are the 1st Division and the Imperial Bodyguard Division. In Chosen and Taiwan, there are commanders of local forces, although in Taiwan, a small garrison made up of infantry and artillery is stationed, in addition to an air corps.

In Manchuria, up to the outbreak of the Manchurian incident in September, 1931, Japan had only one division on a peacetime basis and six battalions of garrison corps, which were under the command of Lieut-General Shigeru Honjo (now general), who was the commander of the Japanese forces in the leased territory of Kuantung.

Since the incident, the Japanese forces in Manchuria have been reinforced from Japan Proper, but the details are not available.

General Taka Hishikari, former War Councilor, who is noted as a man of character, resembling in many ways a warrior of ancient Japan, is now the commander of the Japanese forces in Manchuria, General Honjo having been appointed the Chief Aide-de-Camp of His Majesty.

In Peiping, and Tientsin, a small force made up of infantry corps is stationed in due proportion to the forces of other foreign powers.

In addition to the 17 divisions of troops, there is a number of corps made up of technical experts and also specialized corps.

Listed in the following table are the various branches of service in Japan's army:

Kind	Number
Infantry	70 reg., 6 bat.
Tank force	2 corps.
Cavalry	25 reg.
Field artillery	15 reg.
Mountain artillery	4 reg., 1 bat.
Mounted artillery	1 corps.
Field heavy artillery	8 reg.
Coast artillery	3 reg., 8 bat.
Anti-aircraft artillery	1 reg., 1 corps.
Army engineers	17 bat.
Army railway force	2 reg.
Army communications force	2 reg.
Air force	8 reg.
Balloon force	1 corps.
Army transportation force	15 bat.

Note: "reg." stands for regiment, and "bat." for battalion.

## 3. Army Air Force

Japan's army air force is made up of eight regiments, details of which are: Reconnaissance corps, 11 companies; battle corps, 11 companies; bombing corps, 4 companies. In the peacetime organization, Japan's army air fleet consists of approximately 800 warplanes. In addition, there are two companies of balloon corps.

The airplane building industry in Japan has made remarkable development, especially in recent years, both at the Government arsenals and at non-official factories, so much so that warbirds and balloons of original design are produced, and the manufacturing capacity, too, is sufficient to meet the peacetime demand.

As regards the flying technique, it was learned from French army fliers in the early stages of progress and today the Japanese army aviators can compete with any in the advanced countries of the world.

In spite of such technical achievements, however, the army air force in Japan as a whole is still inferior to that of the first class foreign powers, and therefore, the Japanese War authorities are exercising their utmost efforts for its reinforcement.

Mention should also be made of the fact that the nation has become quite air-minded, particularly since the outbreak of the Manchurian incident. The people have found an outlet for their enthusiasm in the donation of warplanes to the army and navy, the number of planes thus donated already exceeding 100.

Dashing Through a Smoke Screen  
(a scene during military maneuvers)



An anti-aircraft gun in action on the roof of a department store in Tokyo during air maneuvers.



A tank which was presented to the state by public contributions.



### Air Defense

Since 1929, the army has taken steps for air defense at points of strategic value in different parts of the country. The public information concerning air defense, too, has been increased and a large number of air defense arms, such as anti-aircraft guns, searchlights, and so on, have been donated to the army, in addition to planes and aviation grounds. (In the Osaka-Kobe district alone, such public donations have amounted to well over ¥1,000,000 in value).

What has been accomplished in the way of air defense measures, however, is far from satisfactory. It is with much concern that Japan is closely following the aerial progress in the United States and Soviet Russia, especially the establishment of powerful air forces in the latter country, as well as the rapid expansion of the air force in China, aided by foreign countries.

### 4. National Mobilization

The experience of foreign powers during the World War has shown Japan the urgent necessity of preparing for national mobilization, not only for a summary battle with immediate settlement, but also for protracted warfare.

In 1918, consequently, the Military Supplies Bureau was organized, followed by the enactment of the military industry mobilization law. In 1927, moreover, the Resources Bureau was organized.

Preparations for national mobilization are thus making headway, although the progress is not wholly satisfactory.

#### Recent Military Improvements

The Japanese army, in consideration of the lessons derived from the World War, drafted in 1921 a plan to modernize its troops at an estimated cost of ¥900,000,000 and subsequently asked the Diet for the appropriation. Due to the urgent need of naval reinforcements at the time, however, the army was able to obtain only part of that sum, by the employment of which a small number of men was added, these including a machine gun corps, air corps, tank corps, and anti-aircraft artillery corps. The army had not a sufficient budget to carry out its plan for the fundamental modernization of its entire force.

In 1931, the Manchurian incident occurred, causing a sudden change in Japan's international outlook. The army found it imperative to speed up its qualitative improvement of the troops. As the result, it asked for emergency appropriations amounting to ¥200,000,000 each for 1933 and 1934 to carry out various projects.

Prominent among the improvement plans that the army is conducting in accordance with its emergency program are the following:

#### 1. Reinforcements in Manchuria

For the purpose of facilitating the maintenance of order in the vast territory of Manchuria, the army is readjusting the troops dispatched there and is also introducing qualitative and quantitative improvements, side by side with the addition of relatively strong special corps, such as the air, automobile, tank, heavy artillery, railway, and communications corps.



A searchlight chasing hostile airplanes (during air maneuvers).



Top: The newly built hall for former service men at Kudan, Tokyo.  
Lower: At a grand gathering of ex-service men.

#### 2. Betterment of Equipment

The troops are being furnished with new arms, clothes, and various other supplies in larger quantities, this improvement of equipment to be completed in 1935. Following the accomplishment of the undertaking, the Japanese army will be substantially improved qualitatively.

Incidentally, this better equipment project is giving substantial aid to the development of the non-official industrial circles of Japan, as the troops are being furnished with domestic products, furthermore adding to the increase of the national defense ability.

#### 3. Urgent Improvements

Included among other enterprises that are being carried on under the emergency improvement program are: The increase in the number of students admitted to the army cadet school; the reinstatement in active service of young officers on the reserve list (upon application); the enlistment of juvenile soldiers in such specialized corps as communications and aviation; the expansion of the air force and tank corps; the creation of army institutions for gas defense education.

#### 4. Supplementary Education

In sequence to the furnishing of new arms and the creation of new technical corps, a number of officers and men both in active service and on

the reserve list are receiving emergency supplementary education to give them a working knowledge of how to handle the new equipment.

#### Traditional Mission of Japanese Army

The established mission of the Japanese army is to protect the unique national structure and to exalt the Imperial prestige, to defend the country as well as its life line, to safeguard and guarantee the national existence and development, and to insure peace in the Orient, thereby contributing to the perpetuation of peace in the world.

Japan's defense line is, therefore, established to meet the foregoing requirements, and it includes Manchou Tikuo in view of the necessity of safeguarding the continental resources. Moreover, it coincides with the defense line of Manchou Tikuo.

At the time when Japan extended her recognition to Manchoukuo in 1932, the Japan-Manchoukuo Protocol stipulated that the two countries should jointly attend to their respective national defense and that the necessary number of Japanese troops should be stationed in Manchuria. That the foregoing stipulation was declared to the world to make clear Japan's position was because of the mission of the Japanese army as outlined above.

#### Soviet-Japan War Talk

There prevails talk of Soviet Russia and Japan coming into a clash. It is likely that such war rumors have come to be circulated because Soviet Russia assumes a provocative attitude, stationing powerful "red" forces on the national border adjoining the Manchou Empire in a manner which amounts to surrounding the country, and also because the Japanese army has dispatched troops to North Manchuria and has begun spending enormous sums for their improvement.

Admitting that there are many pending problems both between Soviet Russia and Japan, and between Soviet Russia and Manchou Tikuo, there is no issue serious enough to compel these countries to enter hostilities.

Japan has enough work to do just in helping the Manchou Empire to grow. There is no reason why she should challenge another country to a war.

The qualitative reinforcements of the Japanese army are a form of insurance against war.

Nevertheless, Japan has realized that the old policy of obedience to Europe and America can only bring self-destruction. The traditional Nippon spirit has revived and Japan has launched into a phase of remarkable activity in politics, national defense, and economics.

If Soviet Russia, or any country for that matter, continues opposing Japan and attempts to

An array of anti-aircraft guns, a gift to the state through public donations. Below: Some of the airplanes presented to the army by patriotic contributions.



restrict by force the execution of Japan's national policies, then the Japanese army will not hesitate to rise to the occasion, with the unanimous support of the nation, to sweep aside all obstacles.

#### Autocracy, Absurd Rumor

There is another rumor that prevails abroad to the effect that an autocracy with the army as its nucleus may appear in Japan. This is a mere phantasy born of utter ignorance of the actual state of affairs concerning the Japanese army.

It is not altogether impossible that a Cabinet headed by a military man may be organized in the future. But that would be just another Cabinet not formed by any political party, such as those organized under the late General Count Terauchi and the late Admiral Count Kato. It is unimaginable that an autocracy would prevail in Japan.

#### Peculiar Circumstances

Japan's potential enemies are invariably powerful countries. Japan is decidedly inferior in the number of her troops, and at the same time, financial restrictions make it difficult to enlarge the Japanese army to match those of the potential enemies.

The Japanese army, under these circumstances, makes up for its physical shortcomings by intensive training, superior leadership, unique strategy, and special organization and equipment in order to enhance its fighting capacity. Meanwhile, the officers and men have the unswerving determination never to yield no matter how formidable the enemy they may encounter, for the sake of H.M. the Emperor and for the sake of their country.

What inspires the army to strengthen itself and to function with efficiency is the Imperial Rescript given the soldiers by Emperor Meiji in 1882. The Imperial Rescript is the soul and spirit of the Japanese soldiers.

The Japanese officers and men look upon the standard set them by His Majesty with reverence. The sight of their sacred flag inspires courage and strength at all times.

They are ready to die with grim calmness under the standard, falling one upon the other, shouting "Banzai!" Such is the characteristic of the Japanese soldiers and they deem such a death a peerless honor.

#### Japanese Instinctively Love Peace

In some quarters of the world, the Japanese are thought to be a warlike nation and there are even some who intentionally circulate propaganda to that effect. But nothing is further from the truth than such an idea and nothing could be more unjust than such a charge.

It is likely that such misunderstanding and propaganda originate in the fact that Japan's territory has been enlarged and her sphere of influence has been extended to the continent as the result of the Sino-Japanese and the Russo-Japanese wars, either because of a lack of knowledge



as to the circumstances under which Japan was compelled to fight these wars, or because of jealousy at Japan's expansion.

It is true that Japan's territory has been enlarged and that Japan's sphere of influence has been extended as the result of these wars.

But Japan did NOT challenge China nor Czarist Russia.

On the contrary, all the intimidation and oppression conceivable were brought against Japan by China and Russia before Japan decided to respond. Japan was placed under circumstances where submission meant national destruction. Japan had no alternative other than to rise and fight.

By way of bearing out the foregoing statement, certain episodes may be briefly narrated to show under what circumstances Japan finally resorted to arms:

#### Sino-Japanese War

In 1894, when the Sino-Japanese War appeared to be inevitable as the result of the high handed Chinese attitude toward Japan as regards the Chosenese issues, Hirobumi Ito, then the Premier, sounded the opinion of the army and the navy.

The army and the navy called a joint conference of the staff officers, but there was none who could foresee victory, especially in view of the fact that the Chinese army and the navy were by far more powerful than those of Japan. The conference decided that Japan had no chance of winning in a war against China.

General Kawakami and Admiral Kabayama, who attended the conference, burst out laughing as soon as the conference decided that there was no chance of a victorious outcome.

"So you are talking from the standpoint of winning the war!", they exclaimed.

They left the conference room together and went to see Premier Ito and reported: "The joint conference of the staff officers of the army and navy has just decided that there is sufficient possibility of winning the war."

Japan had thus decided to fight China. It is surmised that General Kawakami and Admiral Kabayama gave such a report to Premier Ito to enable him to make up his mind, as they had come to the conclusion that there was no way out of the situation save to fight China at the risk of the national existence, and that the possibility of victory or otherwise was no longer a question.

It is also recalled that Britain, the United States, and Italy strongly sympathized with Japan during the Sino-Japanese War, and Italy, among other countries, showed particular kindness to Japan at the time of the post-war three power interference.

#### Russo-Japanese War

The Russo-Japanese War was also the result of a challenge, Czarist Russia adopting a threatening stand. Scores of sessions were held in the

negotiations concerning Manchuria and Chosen, but Russia was intent on carrying out her ambitious plans at the point of the bayonet. Russia even stopped taking the trouble to answer Japan.

At the state council in the presence of H.M. the Emperor, held on January 12, 1904, the Cabinet Ministers unanimously agreed that war with Russia was inevitable and subsequently they so stated to the Throne.

Emperor Meiji, it is learned, then ordered the Cabinet Ministers to make one more approach to the Russian Government before declaring war against that country, urging it to make a reply.

This historical fact alone should prove that Japan was not eager to fight Russia.

As regards the prediction in those days as to the outcome of the Russo-Japanese war, the Japanese army and navy considered that the chances were about even. It was only natural under such circumstances that Japan should have sought a settlement through peaceful channels, exhausting every measure available to obtain the desired result.

That Japan emerged victorious from the war, in spite of her fighting with numerically inferior forces against overpowering enemy, was because of the unity of the entire nation based on justice—a characteristic of the Yamato race.

That sympathetic support was given to Japan's cause by Britain and the United States was another influential factor that accounted for the favorable outcome of the war and this remains in the memory of the nation.

#### Cherished Desire

Japan does not plan forcible extension of her territory. Japan does not want to fight. But the shortage of resources within the country and the enormous yearly increase of the population constitute a serious problem which must be solved.

That Japan has extended her recognition to Manchou Tikuo and has established friendly relations with her was because the principle of co-existence and co-prosperity could be realized between the two countries. There can be no other way to promote the happiness of the peoples of these two countries and to perpetuate peace in the Orient.

A fight between two neighboring countries is misfortune to their respective peoples. If a third country incites such hostilities, that amounts to a crime.

If Soviet Russia and China would realize the disadvantage of hostility against their neighbors and shake hands with Japan and Manchou Tikuo, and if other powers of the world would also extend their recognition to the new Manchou Empire, the glorious light of peace would fill the entire Orient, materially contributing to the promotion of world welfare and the happiness of mankind.

The cherished desire of Japan and the Japanese army is nothing other than peace in the Orient.





Columbia University, New York, was presented in 1933, through the Japan-America Culture Society of Tokyo, with four Japanese paintings by four famous Japanese artists. These were gifts from Baron Kichizaemon Sumitomo, who carried out the wish of the late Hikoichi Motoyama, president of the Osaka Mainichi Publishing Co., Tokyo and Osaka. Mr. Motoyama was interested in the establishment at the university of a chair especially devoted to the study of Japanese culture, and regretted the absence of any decorative Japanese art in the room where this special study was carried on. He declared his intention of presenting the university with some Japanese paintings, but before realizing his plan he died, on December 29, 1932. Baron Sumitomo volunteered to carry out the desire of Mr. Motoyama. These paintings were completed early in August, 1933, and after a public inspection, were sent to America. Each picture measures about 24 by 19 inches and has a beautiful black lacquered frame.



Top, left: A Falconer in the Kamakura era, by Eikyu Matsuoka.

Top, right: Squirrel by Hyakusui Hirafuku.

Lower, left: Angling in a Lake in Autumn by Gyokudo Kawai.

Lower, right: Hydrangea by Somei Yuki.

## Pulse of Japan

JAPAN'S economics, finance, and industry are here presented from many angles.

THEY constitute the pulse of the country. Through these views of them one may perceive the economic, financial, and industrial position of the Empire as it is today.

THESE articles are an exhaustive study, yet within the scope of the size of this publication, and should provide a clear insight into most important phases of the country.



: Economics : Finance : Industry :

# Outline of Japan's Economic Policy in Emergency Period

*Wherein Are Set Forth Phases of Financial And Industrial Activities, Motivated by Determination to Tide Over Crisis With United Efforts*

THE world's economic circles in recent years have been in an amazingly chaotic state. Particularly following the failure of the world economic conference of 1933 in London, the powers have been assuming with increasing vigor nationalistic economic policies, and as a result they have come to have greater recourse to "bloc" economy.

Since the United States suspended the gold standard in 1933, the principle of international conciliation, hitherto much in evidence, has utterly disappeared. Extremely self-centered and seclusive economic policies are now to be found throughout the world. In the midst of this altered situation, Japan too has been having her share of economic hardship for some little time.

Nippon, in respect to prosperity, is found to be affected not only by world economics, but also to be governed to a marked degree by domestic conditions peculiar to herself. An observer may recognize an abnormal situation that might be called a boom.

Those who would form a correct opinion of modern Nippon's economic aspects must carefully study both the bright and dark sides of the question. As a preamble, the scribe may as well point out several of the principal events on Nippon's economic horizon during the past few years.

In December, 1931, Nippon resumed the embargo on gold export, which marked the beginning of a basic change in the country's finances. In the spring of the following year, commodity prices soared, largely because of adverse yen quotations abroad, following the resumption of the gold embargo.

## Signs of Boom Begin to Appear

Stock and staple goods markets, strongly affected by speculative dealings, showed remarkable activities. Likewise, industrial production gained markedly. For the first time in years the country, to outward appearance, witnessed the signs of a boom. This apparent boom, however, proved nothing but inflation credit and a temporary stimulation, not backed by real prosperity.

Since the "boom" was artificial, the inevitable reaction appeared; that was about April, 1932. Commodity prices declined and stocks depreciated. The foreign exchange rate became even more adverse. The depression continued to thicken. This situation lasted until about August of that year.

In the meantime, the Ministry had changed. The Diet convened for an extraordinary session and passed a bill authorizing the Government to appropriate an enormous sum of money in order to alleviate the acute distress of the farmers. Expenditures connected with the Manchurian emergency increased rapidly, and in the end, the credit inflation by the Inukai Ministry culminated in the flotation of huge bonds to offset the red ink on the nation's books.

During that period a drastic revision of import tariff was effected and had the effect of boosting the commodity prices. When August arrived, reaction set in against reaction, serving to restore prosperity to a certain extent. Commodity prices at home, hampered by lack of actual

demand, had up to then been prevented from rising, in spite of fallen yen value abroad. As inflation intensified, it stimulated the export market considerably.

So phenomenal was the advance of Nippon's merchandise in the markets of the world that other powers frequently accused Nippon of resorting to exchange dumping abroad. This condition continued throughout the last half of 1932, during which period industry catering to the overseas trade prospered exceedingly.

The dawn of 1933 saw a recession of the prosperity wave. Nippon's severance of relations with the League of Nations caused much unrest in the international situation and the remarkable advance of Japanese merchandise abroad prompted other nations to make tariff barriers higher and higher. These things held in check the erstwhile prosperity that had been enjoyed for the past half year. Commodity prices and the value of stocks and bonds once again registered a decline.

## U.S. Gold Policy Affects Japan

America's suspension of the gold standard executed in March of that year affected Nippon's industrial and financial circles a great deal. So colossal was the effect, in fact, that for some time no one was able to foresee how long the chaotic conditions would last. The adverse yen quotation abroad which had benefited the foreign trade, was now revised. The exchange rate which had stood at the \$20 level at its lowest tide toward the end of 1932, now climbed to \$28 and then above \$30.

This reaction did not last long, however. It became evident that Nippon's inflation would gather momentum steadily. At the same time, the American market, following the gold embargo, saw a rapid recovery from the depression. The prices of farm produce, stocks, and so on rose, going almost too high. Nippon's finances, reflecting conditions in America, began markedly recovering about April of that year.

Raw silk in particular, which plays a leading role in Nippon, regained the ¥1,000 level for the first time in many years. Needless to add, high silk prices enabled many impoverished farmers to get on their feet again in districts depending much on sericulture. But as all are well aware, America's prosperity was short-lived.

Commodity prices, which had registered new highs, began tobogganing again in July. The United States Government desperately struggled to stimulate and foster the purchasing power of the masses through the medium of NRA measures, which increased pay scales and shortened working hours. In spite of the frantic efforts by all concerned, however, the value of stocks and the key industries' output continued to decline markedly. Artificial measures resorted to when people are without real purchasing power, are rarely if ever successful, creating merely an oversupply. Such was the case in America.

Once again, America's chaotic finances affected Japan's raw silk and other commodities. Simultaneously the export trade with countries other than America began to suffer from the effects of the powers' bloc economy, upsetting the finances of the country, in striking contrast with the best period of 1932.

If Nippon's finances were to be governed first and last by her foreign trade, then the conditions mentioned above should have intensified the depression. As it was, what happened was just the opposite. From the last half of 1933 to the first half of 1934, the situation was far from being aggravated. On the contrary, stock and other markets showed an exceptionally upward tendency.

What accounts for this paradox?

In a nutshell, the finances were governed more by favorable conditions at home. As has already been mentioned, Nippon's inflation began materializing toward the end of the first half of 1932, and the inflation became more conspicuous shortly afterward, as evidenced by the frequent flotations of loans.

It need scarcely be said that the deciding factor has been unquestionably the swollen defense appropriations that stimulated the munition industry tremendously. The steel and iron, chemical, shipbuilding, and other key industries bearing vitally on munitions, have been able to accumulate enormous profits.

The scribe has striven briefly to sum up recent trends in Nippon's economic and financial aspects. Obviously, Nippon is certainly no worse off than the other countries of the world. In fact, when compared with most of them, it may be said she is enjoying better times financially, at least so far as outward appearance is concerned. Upon closely dissecting the apparent prosperity, however, an observer cannot deny that there still lurk some dangers liable to reverse the situation almost overnight.

## Rise in Price Not Multilateral

True, the 1934 commodity prices are shown to have risen in coefficient, when compared with those of 1911, but the rise in the price index has not been multilateral. A few outstanding exceptions have boosted the average. To explain in detail, prices of some special commodities have soared high since the last half of 1933, having been placed in a better position to compete with merchandise abroad due to the adverse yen quotation. Likewise, iron and steel, and the output of other heavy industries involving munitions, have come to command exceptionally high prices.

Agricultural products, standing almost entirely outside the sphere of benefit, are placing the farmers in an awkward dilemma. The goods they must purchase are priced high, whereas the produce they offer brings only low prices. Under the circumstances, the conditions in the stock market, in industrial production, and in the labor market are abnormal—some groups prosper while others can hardly make both ends meet.

Mere facts and figures and surface statistics alone hardly suffice to give students of economics correct information about Nippon's economic aspects in recent years. Conditions must be thoroughly considered within and without, lest one be led astray by appearances.

It cannot be emphasized too strongly that Nippon's economic aspects are oftener two-edged than not. Those who can appraise the two opposing factors correctly will be best able to obtain an accurate insight into the future.

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# Japan's Recent Exchange Policy

THE rapid expansion of Japan's trade in the last few years has created a serious international problem. There is not one important import market in any part of the world where Japanese commodities do not constitute a factor to be reckoned with. It is natural that such a rapid penetration into world markets should alarm other industrial nations and cause them to raise the cry of "Menace."

This expansion of the Japanese export trade is generally attributed to the low exchange value of the yen. It is true that the unprecedented fall of the yen during the past two years has greatly stimulated the export of Japanese goods, but this is only one phase of a complex situation. In this respect it is impossible to overlook the tremendous progress of industrial technology, as well as the advance made in the rational management of productive processes, as one of the contributing causes of the present trade expansion. Technical improvements have enormously lowered the cost of production. They are fundamentally more important than the low yen, which is, after all, only a transitory phenomenon.

It is frequently asserted that the low exchange value of the yen is the result of artificial manipulation purposely carried on by the Government. This, however, is not true. The fall of the yen has been due to the general economic and financial circumstances of the country. The Government's efforts, on the contrary, have been directed toward checking its downward tendency, the purpose being always to stabilize the currency in other countries.

## Why Japan Went Off Gold

In order to explain the policies which have affected the exchange value of the yen, it is necessary to state first why Japan left the gold standard two years ago, since the drastic fall of the yen was the direct result of this occurrence. It will be recalled that Japan, like the western nations, placed an embargo on gold shipments during the World War. In January, 1930, after some years of preparation, Japan lifted this gold embargo. In December of the following year, after nearly two years of free gold, circumstances arose which made it impossible for the country to continue such a policy and the gold ban had to be replaced. A large number of western nations took leave of the gold standard about the same time. Today this group includes 48 countries.

No single nation could check this general tendency to leave the gold standard and Japan, with the rest, was unable to resist the forces which were in action. She merely followed the irresistible current of the times. The real cause for the second embargo was inherent in the lifting of the first gold ban in 1930.

Following this removal of the gold ban, there followed a rapid tendency toward deflation, with an accompanying fall in the prices of commodities. And just at this time the world economic depression made itself felt. Between these two forces, internal deflation and external depression, Japan's industry suffered greatly.

## Much of Gold Flows Out

During this two year interval of free gold, a great deal of the yellow metal left the country, the outflow beginning immediately after the lifting of the ban in 1930. In November, 1929, a year before the gold ban was lifted, the Government controlled Bank of Japan held a gold reserve amounting to more than a billion yen—¥1,059,000,000, to be exact. Besides this, it possessed ¥304,000,000 in gold reserve outside the country. The total gold reserve of the nation was thus ¥1,360,000,000.

By December, 1931, however, when the gold embargo was once more declared, this gold reserve outside the country was entirely gone and the internal reserve had been diminished to ¥400,000,000. Thus within two years, with a free gold policy, Japan lost gold amounting to ¥900,000,000.

How did it come about that such a large part of the gold reserve melted away in so short a time? In the first place, Japan had been experiencing an excess of imports over exports for a number of years, and the necessity of balancing this trade account required a large part of the gold. Foreign debts which had to be paid accounted for another large part. Finally, the withdrawal of funds used by speculators for the purchase of foreign currencies, chiefly the American

dollar, quickened the outflow of gold from the country.

To make this situation worse, there arose political uncertainty in the country, originating in the problems of the London naval treaty. This uncertainty naturally stimulated large scale speculation by those who sold the yen in anticipation of its eventual drop. The exchange policy of the Government in the face of this approaching crisis was one of hands off. The Yokohama Specie Bank, the main function of which is the control of the exchange market, was given only limited powers in its control attempts, because the Government did not wholeheartedly support the bank.

## No More Ostrich Policy

However, as the so-called dollar speculators (who sold yen and purchased dollars) increased in number and influence, the Government could no longer play the ostrich and as a counter measure to their activities, it ordered the Yokohama Specie Bank to sell dollars and buy yen. This marked the beginning of serious problems which later came to be discussed in the Diet as the so-called dollar speculation settlement problem. The Yokohama Specie Bank commenced shipping gold to America in July, 1930, and continued doing so almost continuously until the gold embargo was once more declared.

Meanwhile, the price of commodities in Japan fell rapidly and the business world was hit by severe depression. The number of unemployed increased and the fear of an economic crisis spread. Sections of the public began demanding a renewal of the gold embargo, though at first the general public was inclined to support the view that inasmuch as the gold embargo had been lifted with such tremendous sacrifice, it should be maintained in order to see what would follow. This prudent view gained headway and the Government kept a vigilant watch, without changing its free gold policy.

Then, on September 21, 1931, Great Britain was abruptly forced off the gold standard, this disturbing event closely following the Manchurian incident. These serious occurrences increased greatly the feeling of uncertainty which had long existed in the financial circles of the country and finally precipitated a gold standard crisis. Voices calling attention to the danger of allowing a free gold outflow again became very loud. At the same time the purchase by speculators of foreign currencies in anticipation of the fall of the yen was greatly increased, thus tending to speed up the eventual climax.

The Government now fought the dollar speculators frantically in an effort to defend the na-

tional currency. There was thus staged what was called the dollar war, with the purchase of the dollar carried on increasingly by money syndicates, private banks, and others, while the Government's Bank of Japan and the Yokohama Specie Bank sold the dollar and purchased yen to counteract the rapid escape of the gold reserve from the country. As a consequence, within one week following the suspension of the gold standard by Great Britain, the amount of dollars sold by the Yokohama Specie Bank with the support of the Government reached the sum of ¥200,000,000.

Side by side with this defensive war, the Government rapidly raised the discount rate so that those who had sold the yen would have great difficulty in obtaining funds for settling their dollar accounts. Yet despite these efforts of the Government, the dollar speculation showed no tendency to lessen, but on the contrary steadily increased in volume. At first this movement had been purely a matter of speculation, but gradually it developed into a safety measure which was followed by conservative firms and investors who sought in this way to escape a possible loss resulting from a sudden decline of the yen.

The Government stiffened its attitude and ordered the Yokohama Specie Bank, after October, 1931, to refuse to engage in dollar transactions when they were known to be speculative. Furthermore, the Government declined to lend money to banks which conducted dollar speculation and also discouraged the import of foreign goods. The latter had become one form of dollar speculation. The Bank of Japan raised its interest rates successively, first on October 5, then again on November 4. The Yokohama Specie Bank made 22 gold shipments between October 3 and December 5, the export totaling ¥304,000,000.

## Swift Rise of Interest

All of this, of course, caused a swift rise of interest in business circles. At the end of October the short term call rate was one and a half per cent, and the supply of free capital became extremely tight as the year-end approached. The dollar speculators experienced increasing difficulty in obtaining yen with which to settle dollar purchase accounts. The fight between the Government and the dollar purchasers thus became bitter toward the close of the year.

The day of judgment came on December 11, when there suddenly occurred a political change. The Cabinet in power collapsed and the dollar speculators won. On December 13, the day after the formation of a new Cabinet, the gold standard was again suspended and a gold embargo



At the river mouth of a thriving port from where immense quantities of Japanese manufactures are shipped to all parts of the world.



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Part of the display of goods for export at the Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Kobe early in 1934, jointly sponsored by manufacturers of Osaka and Kobe.

declared. The gold standard which had been defended by the Minseito with such great sacrifice and courage was thus abandoned by the Seiyun Cabinet which followed, the dollar speculators reaped enormous profits, for the exchange rate of the yen underwent a tremendous fall after the second declaration of the gold embargo.

It is possible to divide the two years following this second embargo into two distinct periods, following the movements of the exchange. The first period extended from December, 1931, to April, 1933, when the United States left the gold standard. This period of over a year was one during which the yen steadily declined. The second period covers the time up to the present since America declared a gold embargo. This second period witnessed the sudden decline of the American dollar and as a consequence the rise in the exchange value of the Japanese yen.

Let us review in greater detail the movements of exchange and the policy of the Government toward it during these two periods. As has already been stated, during the first period, the yen had an unprecedented fall. Before the second gold embargo it stood at a cross rate of \$49 per ¥100, maintaining this steadily. In June, 1932, however, the yen fell to less than \$30 per ¥100 and in August of the same year it fell below \$25, although this was a period of active export trade for Japan. Toward the end of the same month it fell below ¥22.

#### Future Looks Very Gloomy

The future looked extremely dark at this time. The Manchurian issue was still unsettled, the League of Nations was making a strong effort to check Japan, and the national finances of the country were showing a growing deficiency. Prospects regarding the yen's value being thus negative, importers hurried to purchase the dollar drafts they needed in anticipation of a further fall of the yen, while exporters hesitated to sell dollar drafts.

In addition to this weakening tendency, foreign speculators abroad continued to carry on the sale of the yen, so that its value could not but decline further. Such speculators were especially prevalent in Dairen and Shanghai. Finally, toward the end of November, 1932, the exchange fell to less than \$20 per ¥100, and for a short time the rate remained at this level.

All in all, during the year under review, the yen fell approximately 60 per cent, making a record in the history of national exchange. What measures did the Government pursue in order to cope with this rapid decline?

A laissez-faire policy was first followed by the Government, on the theory that the exchange value of any nation's currency reflects the economic strength of that country. Once Japan had parted from the gold standard, it was supposed, the yen would fall to its natural level. It was better, the Government thought, not to attempt

any artificial manipulation of foreign exchange. However, contrary to these views, the exchange continued to decline with startling rapidity, causing the nation great anxiety, and the cry was raised, "Guard the yen!" The Government then changed its attitude and adopted one of systematic control.

It was realized that underlying the steady decline of the yen, there was an enormous amount of speculation in selling it, in anticipation of its further decline. It also was found that Japanese capital was escaping abroad in various other ways, all factors contributing to the steady weakening of the currency in the international market.

The Government realized the necessity of checking this tendency and ordered the Finance Office and the Bank of Japan to study the methods being followed by western nations in controlling exchange. On the basis of the findings thus made, a bill was drafted, designed to stop the flight of the national capital. It was passed by the Diet and became a law in July, 1932.

To some extent it succeeded in checking the outflow of the nation's funds, but on the other hand, it imposed certain onerous restrictions on legitimate draft transactions. It also contained loopholes through which capital could escape in the form of non-draft exports, its chief defect lying in this point. Nor did it provide against an outflow of capital in the shape of commodities. A large amount of merchandise was exported and the money received for it in foreign markets did not come back to Japan in draft form, but stayed abroad in foreign currencies. Again, the law did not have the power to control the purchase of foreign currencies for commercial purposes. This was another opening left for speculators.

#### New Rules Become Effective

In November, 1932, in order to make up for these deficiencies, the Finance Office ordered banks in the country to submit daily reports of their exchange business. In addition to this they were required also to make reports on the amount of exchange they handled and to state the reasons for each large transaction in exchange. They were also required to state the reasons for the sale of yen drafts in their branches abroad. This rendered dollar speculation much more difficult because it extended control to the foreign branch offices of Japanese banks.

At the same time, in compliance with the provisions of the original law, the government set up a commission for the estimation of the value of foreign currencies. It also started to draft the Exchange Control Act on the basis of experience gained in its fight against exchange speculation. The bill was submitted to the 64th session of the Diet and was first enforced on May 1, 1933.

During the earlier period, when the yen was steadily declining, the Yokohama Specie Bank had refrained from taking any action toward control-

ing exchange. However, after the middle of September, 1932, it changed its attitude. Whenever it was proposed to sell yen at a lower price than was warranted by market quotations, the bank readily bought, thus preventing any attempt to force the yen to drop. In November, 1932, when the yen had fallen to the \$20 level, the Yokohama Specie Bank made its greatest efforts toward resisting its further fall.

During the first year the declaration of the second gold embargo, which has just been reviewed, the Japanese exchange continued to decline consistently, but with the spring of 1933, when America suspended her gold standard, the exchange tide turned and the yen began an upward movement. In the first year, the foreign exchange had reflected the Japanese national economic strength and had fallen very low. In the second year, the exchange reflected conditions in the United States, and fluctuated in accordance with the business barometer of that country. Prior to the suspension of the gold standard by the United States, the Japanese exchange had stood between \$20 and \$22 per ¥100. After the suspension, consequent upon the steady weakening of the dollar, the yen commenced a proportional rise.

#### Yen Reaches Lowest Point

In July, 1933, the yen had reached a point as low as \$20, and later it came to maintain a level of approximately \$30. From July to November, due to a temporary improvement in business in the United States, the dollar grew stronger and consequently the yen fell. Toward the latter part of November, however, the dollar again declined and the yen rose as high as \$32. Since then the exchange rate has remained more or less stabilized around \$30 and it is still there at the present.

During this second year the Japanese Government has done almost nothing to control exchange. The Exchange Control Act has continued in effect, but it has been almost useless. It proved to be like giving a headache tablet to a patient suffering from a serious chronic disease. The Exchange Act was primarily made to check the fall of the yen, whereas the problem during the second period has been to prevent excessive fluctuations and a too rapid rise of the yen.

The only factor exercising any control over the exchange has been the Yokohama Specie Bank, which is independent from the workings of the law. With its enormous capital and credit, it has almost monopolized the sale of export bills and thereby has been in a position to prevent abrupt exchange fluctuations. The amount of such bills concentrated in its hands has at times reached as much as ¥400,000,000. Utilizing its huge capital in export bills, it has controlled import bills as well and has thus been able to adjust the exchange.

#### Money Situation Is Tight

There have been occasions, however, when even this bank has had to get the support of call money to buy export bills. But this, as it happened, served only to facilitate the open market operations conducted by the Bank of Japan. The Yokohama Specie Bank has sought call money in the middle of the month when demands for money are relatively less than at the end and in this way has helped to lower the discount rate. Toward the end of the month when transactions become frequent, it has returned the call money and borrowed from the Bank of Japan, relieving the tight money situation.

The economic situation in the world is still far from rising out of the depression. The prospect of a general return to the gold standard is yet remote. According to the latest monthly report of Barclay's Bank, there are two conditions necessary before the world as a whole can restore the gold standard. The first of these is assurance of the effective functioning of the gold standard once it is again restored; the second is a guarantee that trade obstacles will be removed so that debtor nations, with their commodities, can pay what they owe to creditor nations.

There is at present no indication that these two conditions are soon to be fulfilled. As long as international economic relations are conducted by the present unnatural methods, restoration of international exchange stability must be regarded as difficult, if not impossible. Japan, in particular, has no such enormous exchange control funds as has Great Britain and the United States, for instance. Accordingly, when exchange disturbances arise, she finds herself helpless to cope with them in an effective manner. This situation makes it imperative for the Japanese nation to prepare for any emergency.

## Nara Dolls

The Nara dolls had their origin when wooden carved dolls were used for decorative purposes at a festival of the Kasuga shrine at the time of Emperor Sutoku in 1137.

Later the work of carving the wooden dolls became hereditary. The material was the old timbers used in the construction of the Kasuga Shrine.

Toward the latter part of the Tokugawa era, in the Tempo period, Toen Morikawa, by his skill in "ittobori" (one stroke engraving) made the Nara dolls permanently famous.

As the idea was first based on the performance of sacred dances before the shrine, the Nara dolls naturally represent many of ancient dances. Most familiar among them, however, are those of "Tsurukame" (the Stork and Tortoise), "Takasago," and "Shojo," from No plays. There are also those concerning deer, which are related to the Kasuga shrine.

The features of the Nara dolls are the seemingly rough strokes of the knife by which they are made and their simple yet charming coloring that imparts a rich classical atmosphere.

The picture here shows dolls representing figures in the No play "Tsurukame." The "tsuru" (stork) is popularly regarded as living to the age of 1,000 years and the "kame" (tortoise) to that of 10,000 years. They are always used whenever felicitation for longevity is to be expressed. This No play describes the court officials of high rank performing the "Tsurukame" dance in the presence of the Emperor at the seasonal festival of spring, tendering their congratulations.

The dolls here depicted were made by Kijima Ryoso, noted engraver of the city of Nara, and are a replica of those selected by the Emperor when His Majesty visited Nara in November, 1932.







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# War Supply Industry

*Given Impetus by Critical National Situation, Activity of Particular Products Causes General Boom; Most Important Phases In Study of Japan's Economic Status Today*

## National Purchasing Power And Economic Trend

**T**HOUSANDS of books have been written, trying to throw light on the cause, either direct or indirect, of the world's economic depression in recent years. The deciding factor, when viewed from a broad standpoint, can be summed up thus: The purchasing power of the people has not kept pace with the increasing production. Therefore, the logical course open to restore prosperity consists in increasing the purchasing power, if humanly possible.

To increase the purchasing power of the public is easier said than done. Nor can it be accomplished overnight. If it is done at all, it must be through natural channels. Any attempt to accelerate it through artificial means almost invariably fails. Take America's NRA measures, for instance.

It has demonstrated clearly that no government in the world, however powerful, can very well obtain the desired results, so far as the people's purchasing power goes.

### For More Purchasing Power

There is one instance, however, where purchasing power can be increased with comparative ease, if a state exercises its proper authority. The state, usually the largest consumer of a country, may if need be issue inconvertible notes whereby it is enabled to buy an enormous quantity of goods. This policy, of course, wreaks great havoc if resorted to promiscuously, but if the issuance of notes is adequately controlled, the state can have the national prosperity in the palm of its hand.

Most governments of the world, by taking advantage of the fact that they are the largest purchasers in their respective countries, are thus desperately striving to rebuild their industry to regain the lost prosperity. Needless to add, the products governments buy in the greatest quantity are armament and war supplies. Powers' defense appropriations in recent years have soared out of proportion to the intense economic depression.

An investigation conducted by the Berlin Prosperity Research Institute shows that save for few countries, all powers have recently been spending more money than formerly. Even the official figures governments publish demonstrate that approximately five per cent of the value of the goods the world turns out, goes into arms. Inasmuch as defense funds are not always drawn from published sources, the actual amount of money the powers spend for arms must be far in excess of the official figures.

### Same Among Other Powers

It is small wonder that the military industry alone of all industries everywhere has been thriving phenomenally. According to reports made by the Berlin institute, the receipts of military industry in Britain, the United States, and France in 1930-31 exceeded 1,000,000,000 reichsmarks; Soviet Russia turned out armament and war supplies worth 1,000,000,000 reichsmarks; and Italy's production was from 600,000,000 to 700,000,000 reichsmarks. Naturally corporations turning out armament and war supplies make far greater profits than those engaged in other industries. High share values of large armament firms in Britain and America leave no question as to that.

That is the way it goes in the world. The fact that in Nippon this trend is even more con-

spicuous should not be lost sight of. This is due in a large measure to the sheer necessity of Nippon's strengthening her defense. Since the occurrence of the Manchurian incident, the strained Sino-Nippon relations have inevitably increased defense funds and as a result, this has stimulated the military industry.

Nippon's prosperity wave has been much in evidence in some quarters since the last half of 1932. At first the boom was brought about by foreign trade activities, stimulated by the exchange rate and other factors. But the boom of more recent date, particularly from the last half of 1933 to the first half of 1934, has been due to internal causes, especially to the armament boom, rather than to external influence. That is why the public speaks of arms inflation.

The financial circles of Nippon first saw inflation with the resumption of the gold embargo, but it remained for the 63rd session of the Diet in 1932 thoroughly to materialize inflation. During this extraordinary session of the Diet, the Nippon Government by appropriating enormous emergency relief funds and still more colossal defense funds, promised inflation of the currency.

### Emergency Relief Fund

Regarding the emergency relief fund appropriated, although it aimed in a measure at alleviating the distress of medium and small traders and manufacturers, farming and fishing villages, and the unemployed in cities, the primary purpose of the appropriation was to rehabilitate farming communities. To that end the Home and Agriculture Offices embarked on many civil engineering projects on a three year program. This has inevitably paved the way to inflation. Viewed from the angle of inflation, however, it will be found that the amount appropriated for national defense constitutes by far the largest item.

## 1934-35 Military Budget And War Supply Industry

The budgetary estimates for the 1934-35 fiscal year show a decline of some ¥200,000,000 as compared with the figures of the previous fiscal year. Military expenditures, however, have not decreased in the least. The War and Navy Offices between them have secured ¥937,000,000, which shows an increase of ¥86,000,000 over the previous year.

Where military disbursement in the 1933-34 fiscal year occupied 36.8 per cent of the total national disbursement, the ratio increased in the 1934-35 fiscal year to 44.4 per cent. Inasmuch as such an enormous item goes into national expenditures, anyone can readily appreciate the effects it has upon the financial circles of the country. We may as well consider here exactly what the effect is upon the industrial circles.

Needless to explain, not all the military expenditure goes into the coffers of the civilian industrialists. When such overhead items as payrolls and administrative expenses are subtracted from the total military disbursement of ¥937,000,000, there is left a margin of ¥694,000,000, which may conceivably be spent for the purchase of supplies. Money for the purchase and care of horses and for grain and feed is paid to farming districts, while funds for construction and maintenance go into channels other than the manufacturing industry.

In the 1933-34 fiscal year approximately ¥69,000,000 out of the military account went to the farm districts, and in the 1934-35 fiscal year the amount so destined increased to ¥71,000,000. By far the largest beneficiary, however, is the manufacturing industry, which received something like

The table below will give an idea of how the national funds from 1931 to 1933 inclusive have been allocated:

	(Unit, ¥1,000,000)		
	1931	1932	1933
Imperial Family .....	4.5	4.5	4.5
National bonds .....	376.8	259.8	259.4
Annuities and pensions ..	159.5	160.8	148.0
Administrative expenses ..	626.7	640.8	573.9
(Manchuria campaign included) .....	4.7	9.8	—
Auxiliary account .....	257.2	216.1	92.1
Defense account .....	850.4	696.0	405.7
(Manchuria campaign expenses included) .....	161.5	258.9	7.6
National Reserve .....	34.0	34.0	14.0
(Manchuria campaign expenses included) .....	20.0	20.0	—
Total disbursement .....	2,309.4	2,012.1	1,497.9

As will be seen from the above, the defense account for the 1933-34 fiscal year surpasses that of the 1931-32 fiscal year by ¥445,000,000, representing an increase of 108.9 per cent. The national treasury, in addition to such a huge expenditure, had to find enormous sums for relief projects, to pay instalments and interest on foreign loans falling due, and to offset the loss due to exchange fluctuation. No wonder the national treasury saw such a deficit!

Since the Nippon Government resorted to loan flotation to cover the deficit, it is obvious that the 17 banks handling the flotation would inevitably be placed in a position to bring about inflation eventually, even though doing their best through their market operations to hold currency inflation in check.

The budget estimates for the 1934-35 fiscal year are even more inflationary than those of the 1933-34 fiscal year. The fact that the manufacturing of military supplies has become the head and front of Nippon's industrial world is not to be wondered at.

¥463,000,000 in the 1933-34 fiscal year and was scheduled to get ¥576,000,000 in the 1934-35 fiscal year. Other fields received ¥44,000,000 in the 1933-34 fiscal year and allocations of ¥47,000,000 for the 1934-35 fiscal year.

Of course, it must be remembered that inasmuch as both the army and navy maintain their own arsenals, not all the ¥576,000,000 industrial expenditures for the defense account in the 1934-35 fiscal year will go into private plants. Roughly estimated, approximately half of the total sum, viz., ¥280,000,000's worth supplies, will go to government arsenals, while the remaining ¥296,000,000 is paid the private plants. Since the government arsenals will have to obtain materials from private sources, the private interests will thus gain about ¥148,000,000 more. All told, the private interests receive approximately ¥444,000,000 on the defense account.

As has been mentioned before, the world's economic depression today has been caused primarily by insufficient consumption and declining purchasing power of the people, whereas in Nippon the Government, the greatest consumer, is increasing its purchase of military supplies by leaps and bounds. That is why defense "inflation" is proving such a bright spot in the otherwise stringent finances of Nippon.

## Favored Military Industry

Up to five or six years ago, shipbuilding, smelting, steel and iron, and the chemical industries were among those with the smallest margin of profit. In fact, some of them had long been on the debit side. Conditions have undergone a radical change of late, however. The very branches of industry in which depression was felt



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In the factory zone.



In a Chosen plant.

most keenly, have all been doing remarkably well. The industries catering to export trade and those which fill the national defense requirements in particular are not only thriving but are expecting prosperity for some time to come.

Not unnaturally, the concerns that increased their capital funds most in the last half of 1933 were those connected with manufacturing military supplies. Conspicuous among them are the Hitachi Mining Co., the Mitsubishi Mining Co., the Nippon Mining Co., the Shibaura Engineering Works, the Nippon Portland Cement Works, and several others.

What is most noteworthy is the fact that medium and small iron works and machine works made a far better margin of profit than the large concerns. Some of them were able to realize in half a year from 50 to 100 per cent profit on the capital invested, largely because medium and small industrialists were able to obtain orders best suited to their caliber. This has enabled them and many workmen to escape the prolonged depression.

#### Bigger Slice For Larger Firms

This is not to imply that the larger concerns took in less money than the medium and small ones. On the contrary, the larger concerns did just as well as far as their business showings were concerned. The reason why the smaller firms have been and are doing incomparably better on an actual profit basis is this. Larger concerns catering to military industry one and all had tied up enormous sums of money in the past and had long had considerable difficulty in getting a return on their investments.

Therefore, the most logical thing for them to do the moment the tide turned for the better was to pay up their sinking funds and to lessen their liabilities as far as possible. This they did. Under the circumstances, the comparatively smaller ratio of their net profit is quite natural. In consequence of loan redemption by large concerns connected with military industry, commercial banks have been able to a marked degree to settle many of their outstanding debts.

The fact that Nippon's finances in recent years have been choked with enormous idle funds, cutting the interest rate, while it is due in a general way to the effect of inflation, is traceable in a larger measure to the persistence with which the banks have collected funds. This is another instance of what bearing the military industry has had upon the finances of the country.

Theoretically, the military industry takes in warships, airplanes, tanks and armored cars, ammunition, poison gas, chemicals, clothing, and other war supplies. In addition, fuels and raw materials, and a great variety of goods needed for peace maintenance in Manchoukuo are included.

#### Far Reaching Effect of Boom

The far-reaching effect of the inflation or boom in the military industry is only too obvious, in that the categories of the supplies involved are extremely variegated. The most representative of them all are steel and iron, vessels, machines, copper, coal, lumber, and Portland cement. Paper making, though not directly connected with the military industry, has been thriving as well.

Concerning the production coefficient of 1933, the Mitsubishi Economic Research Institute has

recently published a set of accurate figures showing the variation of indexes in the output of Nippon's key industries, from January to October of that year, thus:

(Figured on the basis of 100 for 1927)

	Jan.	Mar.	June	Oct.
Total index	126.9	140.6	129.8	148.9
Cotton yarn	116.9	116.5	122.0	126.5
Cotton cloth	122.4	126.7	131.1	127.7
Raw silk	59.1	86.2	78.3	129.3
Silk textiles	108.7	147.5	148.7	129.9
Coal	85.7	99.2	93.2	103.9
Copper	111.4	130.6	107.6	126.2
Paper	118.3	118.9	116.0	130.6
Portland cement	124.8	140.0	121.0	147.7
Bleaching powder	172.2	171.7	105.6	163.8
Caustic soda	202.1	204.3	187.5	221.5
Steel products	158.1	191.7	182.3	209.3
Pig iron	142.5	153.5	164.3	175.1

As will be seen above, steel products and pig iron, which directly figure in the military industry have been showing a steady increase of the production coefficient month by month, while even caustic soda and paper, which are only indirectly affiliated with the military industry, have been gaining more markedly than cotton goods. Were these goods manufactured for purposes other than military operations, the rapid pace at which they are turned out would bring production to the saturation point overnight, this in turn resulting in a noticeable decline of prices.

The military industry is one exception to the general law of economics, for the simple reason that it is secured by the practically unlimited purchasing power of the government. Consequently, despite the fact that production has been increasing month in and month out, prices have failed to come down; rather they have been showing an upward tendency.

#### Average of Wholesale Price

According to investigation by the Bank of Japan, the general average for wholesale price indexes in July, 1933, regained the average level of 1930. This does not tell the whole story, however.

Although the advance of price indexes might seem slow when judged by the general average, there are many individual commodities whose prices have soared. Steel and iron have risen 41 per cent, copper has gone up 15 per cent, and lumber is 38 per cent higher. This has made it possible for plants turning out those commodities to realize enormous profits. Steel producers, who until a few years ago were losing money, made from 15 to 70 per cent profit in 1933.

Likewise copper plants prospered phenomenally, making from 40 to 50 per cent profit, which is in striking contrast to their plight up to two or three years ago, when all of them were unable to make both ends meet in spite of their curtailed production. After the birth of Manchoukuo, the demand increased remarkably and while production cost remained the same, prices climbed, and because supply could not keep pace with demand, most plants were able to realize from 12 to 18 per cent profit.

Nippon's modern industrial world, stimulated by the boom in the military industry, has taken a new turn. Considering the pitiful shape in which most military industrialists found themselves a few years ago, who would have thought they would be faring so well now? Now that they see a

bright future, they have all begun enlarging their capacity and increasing their capital.

The comparative figures for September in 1931, 1932, and 1933 show the progress of the projected increase of capital funds.

(Unit, ¥1,000)

	1931	1932	1933
Machine and tool industry	160,040	8,100	7,110
Metal industry	19,880	3,540	3,100
Mining	39,700	9,530	12,950
Chemical industry	147,520	34,306	85,350

As will be seen, the machine and tool industry in 1933 doubled its 1932 figure; the metal industry increased fivefold; the mining and chemical industries were quadrupled. Such an acute increase of capital funds can be found only in the military industry.

As evidence of the phenomenal development of steel products, such new plants as the Daiichi Steel Tube Works, the Showa Steel Works, and the Amagasaki Steel Works have recently been created, while the Osaka Machine Works have trebled and the Niigata Iron Works have doubled their capital. There is hardly a mill in the country but has enlarged or increased its capital fund.

In connection with the development of steel products, an increasing desire for mergers has been in evidence. A great many small mills, taking advantage of the situation, are showing positive zeal for amalgamating with larger and more substantial mills.

What role the shares connected with the military industry are playing on the stock market is not difficult to surmise. Since the last half of 1933, Nippon's exchanges have been witnessing an upward tendency in many varieties of stock, as inflation has progressed. In the first half of 1934, this tendency became more conspicuous.

Of all the rises in share value, issues connected with the military industry have climbed more markedly than those of other key industries. As the result, they have come to eclipse shares of other industries which were hitherto regarded as representative, and today a great many shares of steel and machine producers, hitherto practically unknown, are in the limelight. Their value, increasing almost every day, shows from 40 to 200 per cent increase, when compared with the quotations only a few months ago. Those who follow the developments closely will be amazed by the change.

#### Conclusion

The scribe has tried to explain at length how Nippon's economics has been stimulated by the military industry. "Military industry boom" has become a household term.

Prosperity is unquestionably a welcome thing, but the boom we are now witnessing is peculiar and is not multilateral. The devaluation of currency through inflation affects the whole economic structure, but the scope of the military inflation is largely limited to urban districts.

In other lines of industry, notably in agriculture, Nippon is confronted with problems which are exceedingly difficult to solve. From the general standpoint of Nippon's economic structure, how best to adjust and universalize the prosperity is an outstanding question which may take the concerted efforts of succeeding generations to solve.

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# Inflation in Japan

## Worldwide Storm in Currencies

THE terrific economic typhoon that broke after the World War, left considerable havoc in its wake and, in the fall of 1929, it hit even the United States, which was proud of its supposed "permanent prosperity." The storm then grew bigger and stronger, its effect being felt more keenly everywhere.

All countries were forced to take drastic remedial measures. The most striking among these was the ban on gold export, that is, a suspension of the gold standard. This emergency step was first taken by Britain in 1931, creating a sensation in world finance. Then came Japan, unable to escape the influence of the British example. She was forced to suspend her gold standard in December, the same year.

After that, there was world competition in economic self defense and, in 1933, America finally had to declare a gold embargo. This resulted in a worldwide suspension of the gold standard, save in the case of a few countries belonging to the European gold bloc, with France as their center.

## Results Same Everywhere

The circumstances that led the powers to take the step differed, but everywhere the result was a fall in exchange rates, accompanied by an expansion of currency or internal inflation. The various countries began to change their policies. Domestically, these policies aimed principally at increasing the currency issuance, thereby boosting commodity prices, while externally, the main object was to bring down the exchange rates. The extent of such methods was not exactly the same the world over, but it was a sweeping international tendency.

The powers lost their sound control of gold by their emergency measures, however, and a wholesale wavering of their currencies began. To each country, this meant unsettled exchange rates outside and price fluctuation and subsequent wide economic uneasiness inside.

The world, upon facing the financial crisis, was divided in opinion as how best to tide over the situation. There began to run two main currents of ideas for conquering the depression and they gradually came into conflict. One is the "sound money" idea, advocating the principle that currency should be stabilized at some fixed point and kept there while the gold ban is in effect. The other is the "home first" idea, insisting on currency expansion, that is, inflation, with higher prices as the goal. The rivalry of these two basically different ideas has marked the world economic situation during the past year.

## Economic Conference Fails

The World Economic Conference, convened in London in June, 1933, unfortunately ended in adjournment for an indefinite period, without any striking achievement. This was nothing but the outcome of a frontal clash between the inflationists, headed by the United States, and the sound money group including France.

Britain is defending her pound inwardly and outwardly by means of her £350,000,000 exchange equalization fund and the sound money policy of the Bank of England.

America is likely to adopt counter-measures regarding exchange by taking advantage of her \$2,000,000,000 equalization fund produced by her "revaluation" of the dollar. It is not certain whether or not the value of the dollar at present is only temporary, but it seems to have been stabilized somehow.

How were things in Japan? Under the suspension of the gold standard, an abnormal increase was seen since 1932 in the state budget, to which had been added many necessary items such as the Manchuria emergency fund, various

relief programs, and military appropriations. The government is, therefore, obliged to issue a huge amount of "red ink" bonds.

The world's eyes are focused upon the inflation problem in Japan. How did it develop and how does it stand now? What is the inflation policy of the Japanese Government and its Bank of Japan, as compared with the policies of Britain, America, and France? This article will strive to give an explanation.

## Inflation in Japan Today

Following the downfall of the Minseito Cabinet headed by Baron Reijiro Wakatsuki on December 11, 1931, the Seiyukai organized a government, with the late Takeshi Inukai as the Premier, two days later. Mr. Inukai used judgment in choosing his finance minister, succeeding in obtaining the assistance of the veteran Korekiyo Takahashi. The new finance chief, on the very day of assuming his post, declared a gold embargo and announced the reason to be as follows:

"The finance and economy of Japan have been at a standstill since the lifting of the last gold embargo and the outflow of specie is unceasing, causing interest rates to soar and money markets to be tied up. The future is very gloomy. With these facts in view, we are forced to make the gold ban our fundamental policy in order to find a way out of our financial difficulties."

Simultaneously, the government issued an Emergency Imperial Ordinance to stop the conversion bank act. This meant that with the suspension of the gold standard Japanese currency turned into virtually unconvertible notes. It may be said that Japan, by taking this step, entered the first lap of her inflation course. As the result of the gold ban, the foreign exchange rates began a rapid fall, slumping below 2 shillings and 35.

## Further Drops Occur

The rates further dropped later, to 1 shilling 2½ pence and were in danger of sinking below the \$20 mark. As seen from par, this was an unprecedented fall of the yen, as much as 60 per cent, although temporarily, for the United States later devaluated the dollar, putting the yen rate in the neighborhood of \$30.

As the exchange rates outside dropped, prices showed a steady upward trend at home. The exchange inflation had begun to make itself felt, many declared. Meanwhile, the state finance was in difficult situation. The Manchuria emergency was followed by the Shanghai incident, costing Japan a colossal amount of money. To make matters still worse, the farm depression grew more acute and speedy relief was required. The agrarian rehabilitation fund was the idea hit upon to solve this vital problem. The following table shows the increase of the budget in 1933, as compared with the previous year: (Unit, ¥1,000. \* indicates a decrease below the 1932 figure).

Revenue		Com- parison	
1933	1932	1933	1932
Ordinary account	1,291,106	1,282,225	8,881
Extraordinary account	1,018,308	730,610	287,698
Total	2,309,414	2,012,835	296,579
Expenditure			
1933	1932	1933	1932
Ordinary account	1,364,976	1,233,401	131,575
Extraordinary account	944,438	779,433	165,005
Total	2,309,414	2,012,835	296,579

Bonds			
1933	1932	1933	1932
General account	919,084	684,933	*234,151
Special account	92,726	94,762	* 2,036
Bonds as bonuses, etc.	14,815	71,703	56,888
Total	1,026,626	851,399	175,227

The account for revenue and expenditure for 1931 amounted to ¥1,476,000,000 and in the following fiscal year, an increase over that figure by ¥536,000,000 was witnessed. In 1933 there

was an increase by ¥833,000,000, showing a ¥1,370,000,000 expansion in national expenditures during two years.

This means that financial inflation is at work in Japan, in addition to the exchange inflation described above. Noticeable among the facts is a change in the Government's bond policy. Formerly, it was customary for the syndicate banks to be underwriters when new bonds were offered for subscription. This system, however, was discontinued on November 25, 1932, when the 4 per cent "I" bonds aggregating ¥200,000,000 were issued underwritten by the Bank of Japan.

Other bonds issued later, were invariably underwritten by the Bank of Japan, such as the "Ro" and "Ha" 4 per cent bonds, totaling ¥515,000,000 in 1932, and the "I" and "Ro" 4's amounting to ¥700,000,000 in the following year. With the two years of 1932 and 1933 combined, the bonds issued with the Bank's underwriting reached the imposing figure of ¥1,415,000,000.

## Bond Issue Important Element

It goes without saying that the bond issues through the Bank of Japan are an important element in the expansion of the currency. And thus Japan banned gold export and stopped conversion, resulting in slump in the exchange market and an increase of currency. Considering all these facts together, it may be said that Japan already had a complete set of circumstances leading to the inflationary stage.

The question now becomes "Does inflation already exist in Japan?" Views in the finance and business circles are summarized as follows:

"Not yet. It is approaching but still not near enough to cause the various bad financial effects accompanying inflation."

This is explained by figures. Let the price index number in the Bank of Japan's record reveal the situation. The following table shows the average price index for 56 kinds of commodities in the Tokyo wholesale market, the standard dating back to October, 1930.

	1931	1932	1933
January	158.5	159.5	185.0
February	158.0	161.4	179.6
March	158.3	158.5	177.4
April	157.9	154.1	176.2
May	154.0	150.3	176.8
June	150.7	146.4	179.6
July	152.8	147.7	182.1
August	151.8	155.8	180.0
September	149.6	167.4	182.4
October	146.9	169.1	180.4
November	147.0	177.9	178.7
December	151.0	184.6	175.5
Yearly average	153.0	161.1	179.5

On the whole, the table shows a gradual rise, but between the rises, several reactionary drops are repeated. The rate of increase also is sound and not radical, viewed from the basis of 1931, the year of the gold embargo, the yearly average being only slightly larger than five per cent in 1932, and 17 per cent in 1933.

Next comes the condition of bond market. The following are the Bank of Japan's statistics with January, 1924 as the basis:

Government		Corporation		Shares	
Year	bonds	bonds			
1931	101.1	105.9		68.8	
1932	107.8	106.9		104.3	
1933	110.6	107.7		106.6	

Although no striking rise is seen in the Government and corporation bonds, which have a fixed face value, shares show a 50 per cent leap at the end of 1933, as compared with 1931, when the gold suspension was effected. This was the result of the strong nationwide tendency against the "cash first" idea, following the gold embargo and also the marked decrease of debt burdens and improvement of the management in many business concerns due to the Government's enforcement of the low interest policy.

There were some groups resorting to inflation speculation, of course, but they were not



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many and, generally speaking, the situation was steady in tone.

It is a matter of great surprise that the convertible note issue by the Bank of Japan shows no marked expansion, in spite of its underwriting gigantic issues reaching ¥1,415,000,000.

#### Bank of Japan's Convertible Note Issue

Year	Maximum	Minimum	Year's average (Unit, ¥1,000)
1931	1,436,295	904,999	1,044,100
1932	1,478,846	913,524	1,041,111
1933	1,588,225	973,868	1,114,437

In the yearly average, 1932 shows a decrease as compared with the previous year, while an increase was recorded in 1933, though only by about ¥70,000,000.

How can Japan maintain a steady economic pace, with all these inflationary indications? There are two answers. One is the extreme cautiousness prevailing throughout the whole economic sphere in Nippon. All activities are carried on with the utmost caution. The other is the well considered monetary policy by the Government and the Bank of Japan, with "sound money" as the slogan.

The first reply, the trend of finance and economy to be on guard, will be explained both domestically and internationally.

#### World Finance in Confusion

World finance is in the midst of unprecedented confusion. There is keen competition in economic nationalism, all countries defending their own positions, followed by a strong tendency toward bloc movements. This has not merely hindered the smooth circulation of international funds but has caused the world to open a tariff war, checking trade relations among nations.

Especially gloomy has been the situation in Japan, to which export trade has a vital significance. Obstacles in trade with the rest of the world have cast dark shadows upon Japanese financial circles, and no positive plan, production increase, for example, can be realized.

Domestically, an endless list of questions, all needing immediate solution and requiring money to carry them out, are taxing the brain of the Finance Minister. The nation knows that this state of affairs will not be permanent, but at the same time it knows that the situation cannot be improved overnight.

Such an ominous aspect at home and abroad naturally makes the finance and business groups extremely careful. Experts are unable to predict future conditions and refrain from taking chances, as a single misstep at this juncture would have grave consequences.

Now let us study the "sound money" policy of the Government and the Bank of Japan.

#### Japan's Monetary Policy

"The currency control by the Bank of Japan will be continued in order to prevent inflation of a harmful nature," stressed Finance Minister Takahashi in the 65th session of the Diet.

Japan's monetary policy can be fundamentally divided into three sections, namely, currency control by the Bank of Japan, the low interest policy, and the state exchange control.

#### Bank of Japan's Currency Control

As already explained, Nippon's budgetary needs made unusual expansion since 1932 and the Government was forced to issue an immense amount of "red ink" bonds. In this connection, the ministry discarded former methods and made the Bank of Japan the underwriter. Thus big issues running up to ¥1,415,000,000 were handled through the Bank. Something had to be done, because the increase of currency would be an unavoidable result, if everything was left to take its natural course after such huge bond flotation. The Bank of Japan, beginning in the earlier part of 1933, therefore started to absorb surplus currency by selling bonds in the market. This is popularly known by the public as the Bank of Japan's "open market operation," which forms the basic part of its currency control measures. In addition, exchequer and rice bills issued by the Finance Office were sold, the amounts being as follows: (Unit, ¥1,000)

	State bonds	Exchequer bills	Rice bills
Deposits	803,470	827,660	369,100
Bank department	44,700	268,000	30,000

The amount of Government bonds sold alone reached ¥848,170,000, meaning that the Bank of Japan absorbed surplus funds to that amount.

## Three Basic Plans:

Currency Control by Bank of Japan

Low Interest Policy

State Exchange Control

The Bank's currency control policy was also conducted through the Yokohama Specie Bank, the foreign exchange holdings of which were estimated at from ¥400,000,000 to ¥450,000,000.

The latter bank drew in call loans from the market, the amount of which was generally calculated to be more than ¥400,000,000. The bank absorbed this exchange fund in the form of call loans in the middle of each month, when the market is not busy, transferred it to the Bank of Japan's exchange fund, and returned the call loans to the market at the beginning and at the end of each month, when operations are active. This step regulated the fund in the market according to the degree of the operations' activity.

As a result, the call rate, on the whole, maintained the 0.7 sen per diem figure, which had been agreed on. The Bank of Japan's currency control measure proved to be a complete success and as a table elsewhere shows, practically no increase was seen in the convertible note issue.

#### Low Interest Rate Policy

Finance Minister Takahashi, upon the assumption of his post, established a policy for the enforcement of low interest rates for the improvement of Nippon's financial condition. As the first step, he reduced the interest rate on postal savings by 1.2 per cent at one stroke, making the new rate as low as 3 per cent per annum, in October, 1932.

In sympathy with the Government policy, the member banks of the eastern and western banking associations, on July 1, 1933, curtailed the agreed interest rate on deposits. The rate for A grade fixed deposits was cut by 0.5 per cent, or to 3.7 per cent per annum. The Bank of Japan also on the third of the same month lowered its official discount rate and the daily interest rate on discounting commercial drafts became 1 sen. A drastic change occurred in the level of interest rates in Japan as a consequence of these fundamental reductions, and there opened an epoch-making low interest period.

This stimulated Government and corporation bonds, and high interest loans were converted into low interest ones. Finally, the 4 per cent Government bonds were issued, and even first class corporation bonds came to have 4.5 per cent per annum as the basis of their interest rate. The pressure on the Japanese financial world was greatly reduced by this sweeping rate cut and industrial concerns succeeded in shaking much of the interest burden off their shoulders. The internal management of these corporations was improved and the whole financial structure in Japan came to have a stronger foundation.

#### Foreign Exchange Control

Side by side with the domestic policy for currency control and low interest, the Government proclaimed a law for foreign exchange control in May, 1933, as an overseas measure. The law went into effect immediately. By means of this law, the Government restricted speculation in foreign exchange, checking the flow of funds abroad.

Although the monetary policy is divided, for convenience's sake, into three sections, there is perfect harmony among the three parts, which are the trinitarian root of the monetary policy and which form, at the same time, a powerful method against inflation.

#### Prospects

Exchange inflation, coupled with finance inflation, brought a certain amount of prosperity to a section of Nippon's industry. With a few exceptions, including cotton textiles, the production of the staple articles for 1933 simultaneously showed an increase, putting an end to the downward curve that had continued for several years. The following are the official figures presented

by the Commerce and Industry Office, making a comparison between the production in 1932 and 1933:

	1933	1932
Cotton yarn (1,000 bales)	3,099	2,810
Rayon (1,000 cases)	904	643
Woolen yarn (1,000 kilograms)	30,550	26,326
Cotton textiles (¥1,000)	142,752	539,261
Silk textiles (¥1,000)	322,779	313,862
Rayon textiles (¥1,000)	150,019	121,740
Silk-cotton mixed textiles (¥1,000)	22,071	20,806
Rayon-cotton-hemp-wool mixed textiles (¥1,000)	39,885	28,210
Gold (1,000 grams)	13,492	12,334
Silver (1,000 grams)	185,345	163,035
Copper (1,000 kilograms)	68,455	71,012
Coal (1,000 kilo-ton)	20,049	26,081
Cement (1,000 kilo-ton)	4,781	3,731
Superphosphates (1,000 kilo-ton)	1,127	1,037
Sulphuric acid ammonium (1,000 kilo-ton)	713	684
Bleaching powder (1,000 kilograms)	59,089	42,684
Caustic soda (1,000 kilograms)	106,642	71,326
Plate glass (1,000 cases)	2,856	2,214
Foreign paper (1,000 kilograms)	655,045	594,970
Aniline (1,000 kilograms)	2,990	2,439
Wheat flour (1,000 sacks)	36,866	34,758
Refined sugar (1,000 piculs)	6,151	5,113

Nippon has received setbacks in her export to China and India through various difficulties, but it may be said that, under such circumstances, she has an advantage over other countries due to the lowered production cost which was the fruit of the extensive industrial rationalization movement initiated at the time of Finance Minister Junnosuke Inoue. This is the reason why Japanese goods are supreme in this period of strangled world trade.

Speaking of conditions at home, business houses now stand on a more solid foundation, thanks to low interest rates. Briefly, finance has been considerably improved, but the prosperity is confined to certain parts of industry, which have benefited by the huge emergency program of the Government. Geographically too, the business boom is one-sided.

Though prospects are somewhat better, the financial domain is retaining its cautious attitude toward the future. The currency issued in the form of bonds underwritten by the Bank of Japan does not widely circulate. It soon goes into the vaults of banks in settlement of bank loans or as deposits.

#### Funds in 'Non-Stop Flights'

The only investment left to the banks is the purchase of the Bank of Japan bonds. The greater portion of the currency newly issued goes back to the Bank of Japan after completing the above-mentioned circuit, merely touching the surface of the financial network. This superficial circulation of funds may be said to reflect the extreme caution of the industrialists against positive or speculative plans, such as an attempt at production increase. The other reason for the funds' "non-stop flights" is the effective operation of the Bank of Japan's currency control policy. Much doubt, however, has begun to be felt of late as to the future effect of such a policy. This question received attention in connection with the financial and economic problems that were studied in the 65th Diet session.

The banks are now swamped with bond holdings. The Finance Office announcement in January, 1934, said that the bonds tied up in banks in that month amounted to ¥3,424,000,000, showing an increase of ¥589,000,000 over the figure for corresponding month of the previous year. The banks feared a possible slump of bonds in the future and hesitated to buy more.

On the other hand, the 1934 bond issues will reach approximately ¥880,000,000, including ¥200,000,000 worth of bonds that were not issued in the preceding year. If the banks refuse to buy more bonds, what will be done about the ¥1,000,000,000 worth of bonds to be issued during the year that follows? And how will the accompanying increase of currency be controlled? Herein lies the danger of inflation.

In case of a crisis, what monetary policy will be adopted by the Government and the Bank of Japan, which are frantically struggling against the possible attacks of inflation, with "sound money" as their ideal?

These are the vital issues with which Japan is now confronted.

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# Japan Seeking New Markets

## Nippon Products Want Overseas Outlet Where Quality Is Wanted - - -

THE international trade situation has greatly changed since the outbreak of the World War. The continued business depression in Britain, the United States, Germany, and other countries has caused their trade volume to decrease heavily.

Nippon alone, however, has been active, successfully encountering the world depression. Japanese goods have become popular not only in the Orient but even in remote corners of the world. The increased demand for Japanese goods has become a threat to the industries and export trade of other countries.

Nations of the world are now making desperate efforts to protect home industries against Nippon's activity and to recover their overseas markets, which have been secured by Japanese exporters.

Japan's activity is partly due to geographical as well as to foreign exchange advantage. A major cause of the active export, however, is the fundamental strength of the Japanese industries. Great interest is attached to the question of how far Japanese industries will develop and how long Japan will be able to resist other countries' restriction of Japanese goods.

It is interesting, therefore, to study the recent conditions in new markets where Japanese goods are gaining popularity.

#### Manchurian Market

With the occurrence of the Manchurian emergency in September, 1931, Nippon's trade with Manchou has greatly increased. Even when Manchuria was under the influence of the Chinese war lords, Japan's trade with that country was about three times larger than that with China.

The foundation of Manchoukuo in 1932 and the consequent establishment of sound administrative and financial policies and the suppression of bandits have helped various constructive work in that country to progress smoothly and the trade volume increased remarkably in 1933.

According to official statistics, the total trade volume increased from HK. Tls. 223,982,000 in 1913 to HK. Tls. 587,961,000 in 1932. The trade volume for the first half of 1933 was HK.Tls. 304,772,000, indicating a huge figure for the whole year.

The trade volume of the Leased Territory of Kuantung for the first half of 1933 amounted to ¥365,030,000 as against ¥240,846,000 for the corresponding period of 1932. The low yen exchange is undoubtedly one reason for the increased trade with Manchou, but the foundation of the new country, with the recovery of order and the stabilization of business transactions are primary factors.

Manchou's foreign trade has been mostly limited to the Orient including the South Seas. Some 70 per cent of her export goes to Oriental countries and some 80 per cent of her imports come from those countries. Her trade with Europe has been very small.

Japan and China have been the largest traders with Manchou. Up to 1931, some 40 per cent of Manchou's total trade volume consisted of the commerce with Japan. Since the foundation of the Manchou Empire, Japan's share has increased and China's share has declined heavily, although it was formerly 80 per cent.

Soviet Russia ranks third in Manchou's foreign trade. Manchou's exports to Germany, however, have become larger than those to Russia in 1932.

Nippon buys Manchou soya beans, coal, and pig iron in large quantities. Manchou also makes a considerable contribution to Japanese industries by supplying raw materials.

Japan exports cotton yarn, cotton textiles, and all kinds of daily necessities for the Manchou people. Manchou's purchases of foreign raw cotton are increasing year by year, but the cotton spinning industry of the country is still inactive. The cotton products are insufficient to meet even the domestic demand.

It is noticeable that some cotton yarn and textile exports from Japan to northern China are now made via Jehol, trade through Chinese ports having been prevented by the Chinese anti-Japa-

nese agitation since the outbreak of the Manchurian emergency. The exports to northern China are now included in the trade with Manchoukuo.

#### Cotton Goods to Manchou

Manchou's import of cotton yarn and cotton textiles for the whole year of 1932 was HK.Tls. 27,332,000. During the first half of 1933 alone the import reached HK.Tls. 26,787,000, showing a remarkable increase compared with the corresponding period of the previous year.

The flour export to Manchoukuo is next to cotton goods in amount. The quality of North Manchurian wheat is superior, being popular throughout the world, while the country sees bumper crops of soya beans, kaoliang, millet, and corn annually. The Manchurian milling industry, however, cannot meet the demand for flour in Manchoukuo, because the scale of the industry is yet small.

With the steady development of the milling industry, the import of flour tends to decrease. At present, one half of the Manchurian domestic demand is covered by imports from Japan. Nippon obtains grain from Canada and sells the flour to Manchoukuo.

Among other goods Manchou buys from Japan are steel and iron manufactures, machinery, refined



A display at the exhibition of high grade products from all parts of Japan, which was held in Osaka, April 10-16, 1934.



A tower erected at the entrance to the exhibition.



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sugar, paper, silk textiles, rayon textiles, woolen textiles, marine products, beer, and cement.

Manchoukuo declared tariff autonomy in June, 1932, taking over the former Chinese customs offices. The Chinese customs tariff was generally followed, but the duties on cotton goods, woolen textiles, and other daily necessities were lowered and the importation of farm implements, seeds, and feed was made free, thereby clarifying the national policy favoring agriculture.

With a view to promoting commerce and industry in Manchoukuo, Japan has applied the free port policy in the Leased Territory of Kuantung. As a principle, duties have been levied on imports from Kuantung into Nippon, but some 40 kinds of special commodities are imported into Japan duty free or at low rates.

Such a privilege given to Manchurian products has caused the balance of trade between Manchuria and Japan to be always favorable to Manchuria. With the occurrence of the Manchurian emergency and the subsequent foundation of Manchou Tikuo, the trade situation has greatly changed, Japan's exports increasing heavily.

Manchoukuo's trade balance has become unfavorable. The fact that Manchoukuo exports foodstuffs and raw materials to Japan and that Japan exports manufactures to Manchoukuo, however, means economic cooperation between the two countries. Thus a Manchou-Nippon economic bloc has been realized. Manchoukuo has become one of the most important markets for Japanese goods.

#### South Sea And Philippines

As a result of the resumption of the gold embargo by Nippon and the consequent depreciation of the yen, the export from Nippon has become active.

The Japanese exports first found their way to the Philippines and the Dutch East Indies.

According to the statistics on the Dutch East Indies-Japan trade, Japan's exports have increased remarkably during the five year period from 1928 to 1932 as follows:

Article	1928	1932
	(Unit %)	(Unit %)
Cotton yarn and textiles	19.5	48.7
Foodstuffs	1.6	3.4
Machinery	0.2	2.4
Iron, copper manufactures	5.8	27.4
Paper and paper manufactures	4.9	5.1
Chemicals	3.5	9.1
Fertilizer	0.6	2.4
Clothing and fancy goods	32.5	47.5
Beer and port wine	4.5	10.0
Paints	1.7	2.9
Miscellaneous goods	16.1	18.2
Average	9.9	21.2

Thus Japan's exports to the Dutch East Indies have generally doubled. The exports in 1928 amounted to Gs. 93,682,000. This increased to Gs. 114,835,000 in 1929, being the largest figure in the history of the Nippon-D.E.I. trade. In 1932, the exports decreased to Gs. 78,339,000. This means that the exploitation of the Dutch East Indies market by the Japanese exporters was not due to the depreciation of the yen alone.

The financial panic in the Dutch East Indies and the consequent wane of the purchasing power have enabled the Japanese exporters to show activity in selling their lower priced goods there. This has resulted in a conflict of Japanese goods with British and Dutch manufactures.

The conflict is remarkable especially in cotton goods. The Dutch East Indies' import of Japanese cotton goods in 1933 was 88.69 per cent of the total cotton goods import during the year, whereas the Dutch East Indies market has hitherto been the market for Netherlands products.

In view of the small effect of the imposition of additional duties on Japanese cotton goods in January and June, 1932, with a view to increasing revenue, the Netherlands Government seems to have instructed the Governor-General to introduce an emergency bill in the People's Council in September, 1933, establishing an import quota system.

#### Import Quota System Adopted

In February, 1934, the cotton goods import quota system was adopted, thereby effecting a severe restriction of imports from Nippon. Prior to this, in 1933, the import of cement and beer from Japan was checked by increased duties.

The Philippines have also restricted the import of Japanese goods. In December, 1932, the anti-currency depreciation tariff act, the dumping prevention act, and the maximum ad valorem duty



One of the displays at the exhibition of high quality products held in Osaka.

system were abolished, but basic new acts pertaining to the customs tariff were promulgated and in February, 1933, the import duties on iron, steel, cotton blankets, cotton toweling, underwear, socks, stockings, rayon textiles, rayon manufactures, caps, hats, toys, buttons, and beer were increased all round.

The tariff increase by the Dutch East Indies and the Philippines seems to have aimed at the restriction of the imports from Nippon. It is also noteworthy that the Chinese merchants in the Dutch East Indies and the Philippines conducted a boycott of Japanese goods in sympathy with the anti-Japanese agitation in China, following the outbreak of the Manchurian and Shanghai emergencies.

This has affected the native consumers of the Japanese goods, resulting in trouble between them and the Chinese merchants, who have so far almost monopolized the Dutch East Indies and the Philippines markets. Thus the natives' influence has become stronger than ever in connection with the import of goods from Nippon.

Thus the Japanese goods had an opportunity to extend their market to the interior districts. However, the more popularity they have gained, the stricter the import restriction has become on account of the Netherlands' influence on the Dutch East Indies' administration.

In the Philippines also, high duties of more than 30 per cent were levied on Japanese goods, but still Nippon products find their way into the islands. The import quota system applied in the Dutch East Indies has dealt a serious blow to Japanese goods and in order to mitigate it, Japan is now considering the import of Dutch East Indies' products, namely, oil, rubber, and ores, as much as possible, thereby effecting a barter system.

It is, however, problematical how far the Dutch East Indies Government authorities will be able to prevent the import of the Nippon goods. The restriction of the imports will undoubtedly affect the natives. The high cost of living, especially in view of the advance of culture, will not permit the continued restriction of low priced high grade Japanese products. If the restriction is continued, a national movement may be started by the natives. It is interesting to watch the further development of the Dutch East Indies situation.

If the present import quota system is pushed further, however, the Dutch East Indies will cease to be a market for Japanese goods. It will, together with the British Indian market, go out of existence so far as Nippon's export is concerned.

#### Near East And Balkans

Regarding the activity of Japan's export, mention must be made of the increased shipments to the Balkan countries in the past several years. For instance, Japan's exports to Turkey in 1927 were only about ¥4,000,000, but this figure heavily

increased to approximately ¥10,000,000 in 1931, including the indirect exports.

Japan's exports to Syria, Iraq, Persia, Greece, and Rumania also have remarkably increased. Since Turkey enforced foreign exchange control in 1929, however, the exports to that country have fallen off. The foreign exchange control has been extended to foreign trade control and import restriction.

Twenty-seven countries are now enforcing foreign trade control, these being located mostly in the Near East and on the Balkan Peninsula. Nippon has suffered the severest blow by the application of the control system in these countries.

In 1933 Japan's exports to Turkey decreased heavily to about ¥6,000,000, including the indirect exports. In the second half of the year, Turkey applied the barter system and the import from Nippon was limited to medical instruments, which are on the free trade list, rubber goods, and brushes.

Not only Turkey but also Persia enforced the import restriction act in 1932 and fixed import quotas within the limit of the estimated total imports. Persia's imports from Japan have thus been restricted to only two per cent of her total imports.

As a result, the direct imports from Japan were suspended and Iraq and Syria were affected on account of the decreased transshipments. Thus Japanese goods were shut out from the Turkish market.

Greece, Rumania, and Jugoslavia have applied the barter system, since they are agricultural countries. European goods have been traditionally popular in those countries and Japanese products have not penetrated them.

Nippon, therefore, intends to apply something like the barter system in order to sell them her products. As the first step, the Turco-Japanese Traders' Association has been established and the Association has started buying Turkish raw cotton. In 1933, ¥2,100,000 worth of such raw cotton was purchased by Japan and in addition, rock salt, opium, and olive oil were bought.

#### Import From Turkey

The import of these goods from Turkey is promising. This will be taken into consideration in revising the Turco-Japanese Commercial Treaty. Regarding the revision of the Persia-Japanese Commercial Treaty, Nippon will ask for the mitigation of the import quotas for Japanese sundry goods on condition that she imports mineral oil, furs, raw cotton, and opium to some extent.

A similar policy will be applied in the Balkan-Japanese trade. Japan will buy tobacco, turpentine, and olive oil from Greece, and opium and mineral oil from Jugoslavia. The Near East Trade

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Another scene at the exhibition.

Promotion Society, the Turco-Japanese Traders' Association, and Osaka Balkan Near East Traders' Association have been established in order to promote these imports.

The quality of the Turkish raw cotton resembles that of the Indian raw cotton. Furthermore, the price is low. These facts were proved by the first shipment of the raw cotton from Turkey. The import of other goods is also promising, if the freight rates are made somewhat lower than they are at present.

If the imports from the Balkans increase, Japan will be in a position to make larger exports to those countries. Although her exports have been limited to cotton textiles, especially grey cotton sheetings, sundry goods, rayon goods, porcelain, pottery, glass manufactures, enameled wares, hardware, refined tea, hats, caps, and silk textiles will hereafter go to the Balkan markets in large quantities.

The demand for such goods is bound to increase in the Balkans in accordance with the promotion of culture and the change of the living standard. The quality of Japanese goods is now comparable to that of any European goods and the prices are much lower.

European exporting countries are seeking to drive Japanese goods out of the Balkan market, but the exports from Nippon can be increased further by means of adjusting trade agreements with the Balkan countries.

Conditions in these countries are somewhat different, compared with the Dutch East Indies and British India, because other powers have no political influence on them, most of them being independent. There are some protectorates, but their political administration is quite near that of an independent nation.

As long as the barter system is available, therefore, the Balkans will buy Japanese goods. Nippon will compete with Britain in the cotton goods exports, and with Germany and Czechoslovakia in the sundry goods exports. The Near East and the Balkan countries, therefore, are promising markets for Japanese goods.

#### African Market

Egypt is the oldest market for Japanese goods in Africa. Nippon exports have also found their

way to South Africa and the opening of the East African service by the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, has greatly helped the promotion of Japan's trade with that region. The low priced Japanese goods have driven European goods out of Northern Africa. West Africa is now said to be the most promising market for the Japanese goods.

Egypt, however, was first in Africa to apply the import restriction policy. That was done in June, 1932. The import duties on silk textiles, rayon textiles, cotton yarn, cotton piece-goods, refined sugar, and beer were raised. The ad valorem duties on silk textiles were altered to specific duties, effecting a virtual increase of the duties by about four times. The duties on knitted goods rose from 15 to 20 per cent.

In 1933, cotton yarn, cotton textiles, silk textiles, electric bulbs, paper, and steel manufactures saw a further increase of duties. Thus the oppression of Japanese goods has become stronger.

Likewise in South Africa, the anti-currency depreciation tariff was applied to Nippon goods in February, 1932. As a result of the conclusion of the Ottawa agreement, Imperial preference was given to the import of canned fish and canvas shoes from Britain in October, 1933, thereby affecting the import from Nippon. Specific duties were imposed on Japanese cotton goods, rayon textiles, and knitted goods, resulting in a virtual increase of the duties.

On account of the prohibitive tariff, Japan's exports were shifted to East Africa and Japanese cotton goods have since monopolized the East African market. Britain has made desperate efforts to check the import of the Japanese goods there.

East Africa's import of Nippon goods in 1925 amounted to £310,000, or 3.88 per cent of the total imports. The import of the Japanese goods increased to £450,000 and 5.51 per cent in 1930 and to £530,000 and 19.9 per cent in 1932.

Together with East Africa, West Africa also welcomed Japanese goods. European goods have been replaced by Nippon products in the western and northwestern districts. The kinds of Japanese goods imported into these districts have changed. The leading imports are now rayon, rubber manufactures, cement, bicycles, and enameled wares.

#### Japan Replaces Germany

The anti-foreign sentiment, especially the anti-British feeling, in Egypt serves to stimulate Japan's exports to that market. Germany's oppression of the Jews has also resulted in the boycott of German goods in the African market. Nippon is now in a favorable situation for the export of steel manufactures, clocks, watches, electric bulbs, cotton blankets, lamps, and toys, which Germany has hitherto exported.

Thus Germany's sundry goods exports to Africa have been greatly affected by the activity of the Japanese exporters. Germany long ranked third in the world in the export amount of sundry goods to Africa, but in 1932, Nippon became third and Germany fell to ninth place.

Japanese bicycles and rubber shoes are exported in heavy volume to the western and northern districts, headed by Morocco. The fact that 130,000 pairs of canvas shoes were exported to Malta, where the population is only 30,000, shows how popular Japanese goods are in these districts.

Among other goods exported from Nippon are porcelain, pottery, glass manufactures, beer, and celluloid manufactures. Japanese green tea is sold at a comparatively high price in Morocco. The high quality and low prices of Japanese goods are well known in Africa. Traders there have started to make direct imports from Japan instead of through Indian and other ports.

In accordance with the promotion of culture, the sale of Nippon sundry goods in the interior is promising. It is, however, problematical whether the Japanese goods will be able to secure a good market in South Africa, because Britain is pulling the wires, checking the import of the Japanese goods there, being anxious to maintain the market for British cotton yarn and cotton goods.

As a means to cope with this situation, Nippon intends to adjust the present unbalanced trade with South Africa. A similar policy has been applied in the Japan-Egyptian trade. The Association of Japanese Traders' With Egypt was formed some time ago. The Association has encouraged the purchase of Egyptian raw cotton, thereby enabling Japan to export a larger quantity of sundry goods.

From South Africa wool has been bought, although Japan's wool purchases were formerly limited to the Australian wool. Thus the exchange of commodities has been encouraged in order to balance the exports and imports. The price of the South African wool is higher than the Australian variety, but the Japan Wool Manufacturers' Association has decided to give a subsidy to its members for buying South Africa's; the freight rate on sundry goods being raised at the same time in order to cover the loss in the import, effective May 1, 1934. Thus the Association controls the trade with South Africa with the support of the Government.

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha is planning to allocate special liners to West Africa. If all coasts of the continent are touched by Japanese ships, the export of Nippon goods to the African markets will be greatly enhanced.

#### Latin American Market

From the viewpoints of the size of the market and the condition of competitive industries, Latin America is a most promising field for Japanese goods. The import of Nippon products in Latin America has increased on account of their low prices, their value as world commodities, and the unfavorable conditions of the foreign exchange control there for transactions with Britain and the United States.

During the one year from 1932 to 1933, the exports from Japan increased by more than 150 per cent, as follows:

	(Unit ¥1,000)		
District	1931	1932	1933
Central America	3,301	5,130	16,175
South America	10,225	13,133	30,379
Total	13,526	18,263	46,554

Nippon's exports to Argentina in 1932 showed an increase of 32 per cent, compared with the previous year, the amount of the export excess abruptly rising by 89 per cent. Of various exports to Latin American countries, cotton goods hold the leading position.

The total export of Japanese cotton goods to Colombia, Venezuela, Chile, Uruguay, and Argentina in 1930 was 23,000,000 square yards. This increased to 57,000,000 square yards in 1933. Britain's exports to those countries were 237,000,000 square yards in 1930 and 204,000,000 square yards in 1932, showing a heavy decrease in three years.

Sundry goods are the largest exports next to cotton goods. Nippon's export of porcelain and pottery to Brazil via Santos is very active. The shipments consist mostly of jars and coffee sets. Accessories for spinning machinery, wooden spools, shell buttons, canned goods, Japanese style paper, toys, celluloid manufactures, dried vegetables, and electric bulbs are also exported, the above order indicating their respective quantities.

#### Bulbs Export Active

After 1930 especially, the export of electric bulbs increased, becoming four times as great. Dried vegetables increased by 130 per cent, and accessories of the spinning machinery by 58 per cent. The invasion of Latin America by Nippon electric bulbs is really remarkable.

At one time Japanese electric bulbs were criticized on account of inferior quality, due to the lack of an export conditioning system. With the enforcement of strict conditioning, however, the unfavorable reputation of the Japanese electric bulbs has diminished and the exports have greatly increased.

Japanese bicycles have driven the British manufactures out of the Latin American market. The exports are increasing steadily. The Japanese rubber manufactures, canned tuna, cement, beer, brushes, and celluloid manufactures go to Central America via the United States.

The active export may cause these countries to apply restrictive measures. The United States and Mexico raised their import duties on Japanese sundry goods some time ago. Mexico's tariff increase in 1932 included rubber manufactures and rayon goods. In February, 1933, the import duties on anti-insect incense sticks and canned provisions were increased.

Chile imposed a duty of approximately 700 per cent on electric bulbs in January, 1934. The foreign exchange control, which is more restrictive than the tariff wall, has been applied in Chile, Argentina, Costa Rica, and Nicaragua. As a result

(Continued on Page 25)





A dockyard at Kobe.

THE shipbuilding industry in Japan has maintained the activity that appeared during the second half of 1932 and indications are that the present standard of prosperity will continue for at least a year or so longer.

Business was quiet and dull for many years up to 1932, due largely to the universal depression in the world shipping market and also because of the restriction exercised on warship construction as a result of naval limitation.

In view of the fact that shipbuilding is an enterprise wherein an enormous amount of capital is tied up in equipment and one which must maintain a large number of operatives on its payroll, the shipbuilding companies in Japan equally suffered during the years of inactivity.

The prime factor in producing a favorable effect upon Japan's shipbuilding industry in 1932 was the sudden stimulation of shipping following the yen exchange rate's drop and the domestic inflation.

Next, the construction of 200,000 gross tons of new ships began with the enforcement of the merchant fleet improvement act in October, 1932. The strain meanwhile put upon Japan's international relations, especially after the withdrawal from the League of Nations, caused expansion of the national defense equipment and this too favorably affected the shipbuilding industry, both directly and indirectly.

In any case, a casual glance at the monthly figures on ships under construction since the autumn of 1932 will give one convincing proof of the marked improvement of the situation. See the accompanying table:

Months	Number	Tonnage (gross)
Oct., 1932	21	39,506
Nov., "	26	55,245
Dec., "	33	67,730
Jan., 1933	36	67,125
Feb., "	36	73,125
Mar., "	33	64,570
Apr., "	33	81,790
May, "	33	88,620
June, "	32	87,805
July, "	33	88,005
Aug., "	34	82,788
Sept., "	38	91,429
Oct., "	41	106,308
Nov., "	40	118,823
Dec., "	45	113,666

In October, 1932, when the merchant fleet improvement act was put into effect, the new ships under construction stood at only 39,507 gross tons, which happened to be the lowest figure on record since the post-war depression set in. Reflected here is the highly unfavorable state of affairs in the Japanese shipbuilding industry in that period.

As the situation improved, the tonnage of new ships under construction also registered a steady increase. In October, 1933, or one year later, the total tonnage of new ships under construction exceeded 100,000 tons, while in November, 1933, it reached close to 120,000 tons. Compared with October, 1932, the number of ships under construction was twice as great, while their aggregate tonnage was three times as large.

These figures tend to illustrate how remarkable was the recovery of Japan's shipbuilding industry after the enforcement of the merchant fleet improvement act.

That act, which has substantially improved not only the shipbuilding industry but also Japan's shipping market, was enacted during the 1932 summer session of the Imperial Diet. It provided for a government subsidy amounting to ¥11,000,000 to be granted from October, 1932, until the end of March, 1935, with the object of replacing 400,000 tons of obsolete ships with 200,000 tons of new, high speed freighters.

The improvement of the shipping market, which coincided with the enforcement of this legislation, encouraged influential shipowners to take advantage of the system to such an extent that the primary objective was virtually attained within a year and a half of the enactment of the law.

In March, 1934, the number of old ships set aside for scrapping amounted to 94, aggregating 399,122 gross tons, while the replacement construction decided on totaled 31 vessels, or 199,310 gross tons.

The ships which were marked for scrapping were medium and small type steamers, older than 20 years, or uneconomical vessels built in the hysterical rush of the World War boom. On the other hand, the new ships projected to replace these obsolete vessels were invariably larger than 4,000 tons, having speeds of more than 15 knots.

The plans of almost all of these replacement ships called for Diesel engines, only 11 per cent of the total being turbine engine boats. In view of the fact that ocean going ships may easily obtain oil abroad, the operation of these Diesel engine motor vessels upon their completion is expected to contribute materially to the efficiency of Nippon's merchant fleet.

In regard to the shipyards which were given the contracts for building these new freighters under the merchant fleet improvement act, see the following table: (gross tons)

1. Mitsubishi Zosen Kaisha, Ltd., Nagasaki yard:			
For	Types	Number	
N.Y.K.	7,300	3	
Toyo Kisen	7,450	3	
"	6,800	1	
O.S.K.	4,400	3	
Takachiho Shosen	6,800	1	
Total	71,100	11	
2. Mitsubishi Zosen Kaisha, Ltd., Kobe yard:			
For	Types	Number	
Azuma Kisen	4,185	1	
Yamamoto Kisen	4,150	1	
Total	8,335	2	
3. Mitsui Tama Shipyard:			
For	Types	Number	
Mitsui Bussan	7,600	2	
"	6,500	2	
"	4,600	2	
Shimaya Kisen	4,600	1	
Total	42,000	7	
4. Yokohama Dockyard Co.:			
For	Types	Number	
N.Y.K.	7,300	2	
Shinko Shosen	6,400	1	
Kinkai Yusen	4,400	2	
Total	29,800	5	

According to the table below, the Mitsubishi Zosen Kaisha, Ltd., was given the largest contract. With its Nagasaki and Kobe yards combined, the company obtained 13 vessels, 79,735 tons, or 40 per cent of the total tonnage of the ships planned under the government subsidy. The Mitsui Tama yard comes next with seven vessels, 42,000 tons, but six vessels, 37,400 tons, out of this total belong to the shipping department of the Mitsui Bussan.

Conspicuous in the present building program is the fact that large shipping companies have been able to take advantage of the merchant fleet improvement act to a greater extent than the smaller shipowners, while large builders have managed to obtain more contracts than the smaller dockyards.

The ship construction projects under the government subsidy have thus virtually reached the maximum with 199,310 gross tons, but the actual construction is to last until the spring of 1935. Furthermore, there are a good many special types of smaller ships now under construction at various dockyards. It is likely, therefore, that Japan's shipbuilding circles may continue to be active for some time on the strength of the present building programs alone.

There are other factors as well that make the prospects of the shipbuilding industry all the more reassuring.

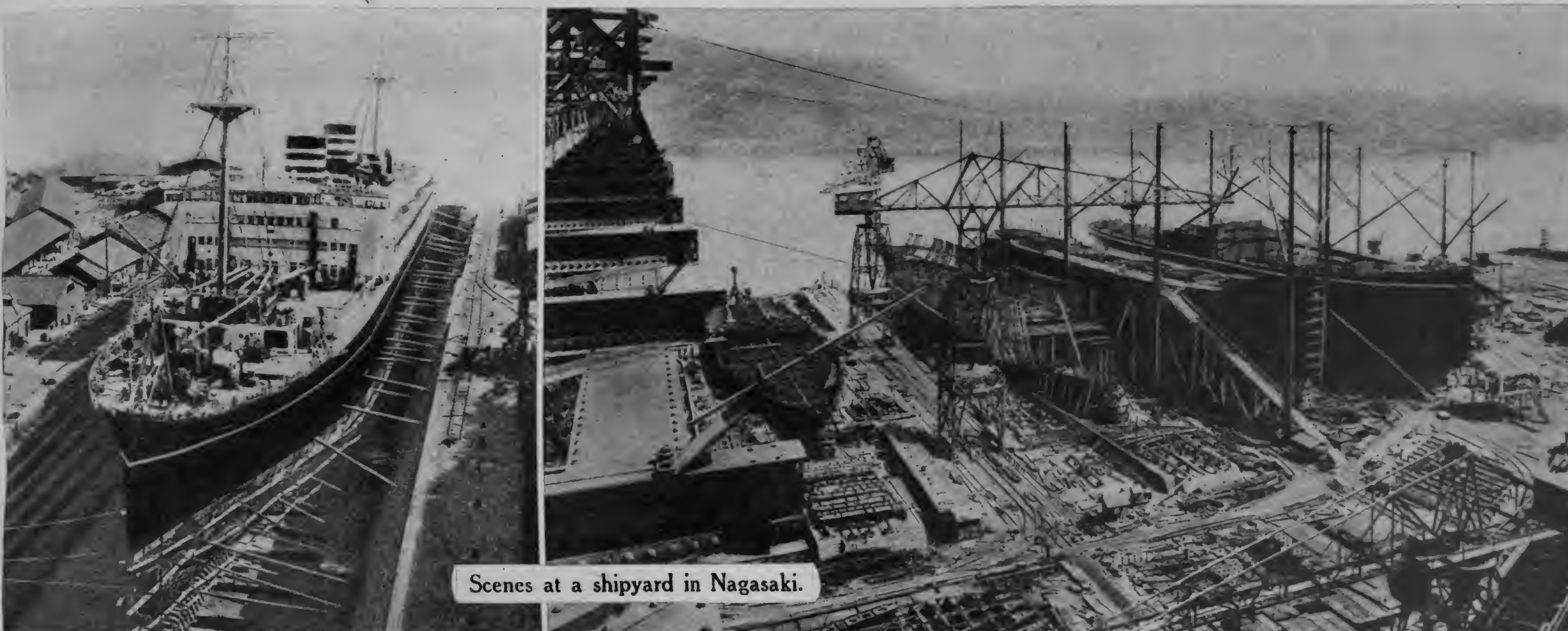
One is the steady progress of the naval reinforcement program in preparation for the much talked about crisis of 1935-36, a considerable volume of work in this connection being distributed among the private dockyards.

Another is to be found in the side enterprises that the shipyards started during the period of depression, such as the production of iron plates, engines, airplanes, etc., which have outgrown the scale of side enterprises and are yielding good returns, particularly as the result of the general activity of the war supplies industry.

It is thus under circumstances peculiar to this country that the shipbuilding industry of Nippon is active in spite of the fact that the general outlook of the world is far from cheerful.

According to Lloyd's Register, at the end of September, 1933, there was a decline of 150,000 gross tons in new ships under construction in the world, as compared with the corresponding date of the preceding year. Substantial increases were noted only in Britain and Japan. The Netherlands

5. Kawasaki Dockyard Co.:			
For	Types	Number	
Kokusai Kisen	7,000	1	
Iino Shoji	9,865	1	
Iino Shoji	10,010	1	
Total	26,875	3	
6. Uraga Dockyard Co.:			
For	Types	Number	
N.Y.K.	7,300	1	
Kokusai Kisen	6,900	1	
Total	14,200	2	
7. Harima Shipyard:			
For	Type	Number	
Kokusai Kisen	7,000	1	
Grand total	31 vessels, 199,310 gross tons.		



Scenes at a shipyard in Nagasaki.

lands and Norway showed a small increase, but other principal shipping countries showed a heavy fall in the tonnage of new ships under construction, as is seen in the table below:

Countries	No.	Sept., 1933	No.	Sept., 1932
Britain	83	302,894	52	237,833
Japan	35	85,570	15	46,441
France	27	95,838	22	109,285
Netherlands	12	40,864	14	40,349
Norway	6	11,310	4	10,980
Germany	7	30,300	13	80,770
Italy	4	20,076	11	127,969
U.S.A.	6	12,319	13	124,703
World total, including others	209	753,549	186	900,467

It is generally believed that the world shipping and shipbuilding circles have pulled through the worst part of the depression, but observers in Japan are hesitant to take the recent favorable tendencies, especially those seen in this country, at their face value. In view of the fact that the international economic war is steadily assuming a more serious aspect, it is regarded as doubtful whether the world shipping and shipbuilding circles will continue to make steady improvement.

### Japan's Shipping Market Active International Outlook Remains Gloomy

All the countries of the world are trying to exclude foreign industrial manufactures from their respective markets by various measures, chiefly the elevation of tariff barriers, after the recent continuous aggravation of the worldwide depression and in pursuance of the now fashionable policy of becoming independent of foreign commodities. World trade, in recent years, consequently, has taken a surprisingly long stride backward. As the inevitable result of such a situation, the world shipping market has also suffered severely. The situation is well illustrated in the statistical survey of the world conditions in recent years.

At the end of June, 1932, the aggregate total tonnage of the merchant fleets of the world stood at 68,368,000 tons, which represented a small decline of 354,000 tons as compared with the corresponding date of the preceding year. This indicated the beginning of the readjustment of the surplus supply of space in the world shipping market.

On the other hand, the tonnage of the tied up ships, also at the end of June, 1932, amounted to 11,892,000 gross tons, which was an increase of 2,727,000 tons as compared with the end of June in the preceding year, showing the fact that there were altogether too many ships in proportion to the cargoes available.

The excess of supply eventually forced down the freightage as well as the charterage. Under these circumstances, the world shipping market experienced an unprecedentedly acute depression in 1932.

Hard times necessitated further decrease in the cargo space supply. By the end of June, 1933, the world aggregate tonnage of merchant ships had decreased by 1,741,000 tons to 66,627,000 tons. The tied up ships' tonnage, too, had fallen correspondingly. The idle tonnage went below the 10,000,000 ton mark early in 1934.

The international trade, in the meanwhile, has not shown any sign of improvement during the past several years. The freightage on the principal lines of the world shipping, therefore, has not improved much in spite of the active regulation of space supply.

Moreover, the outlook of the world shipping market still remains pessimistic, especially because of the accelerating efforts now exercised everywhere to restrict imports.

As regards the situation in Nippon, at the end of June, 1933, there were afloat 2,019 merchant ships, 4,258,159 gross tons. Japan ranked at the third in the world standing, being next only to Britain and the United States. Nevertheless, where the quality of individual ships is concerned, Japan must make great improvements, as is seen in the table below: (Lloyd's report)

Qualitative Classification of Nippon Merchant Ships			
Ship ages	Number	Tonnage ranking (1,000 ton)	World
Under 5 years	235	515	6
Older than 5 years	196	357	8
" 10 "	483	1,308	4
" 15 "	480	833	3
" 20 "	147	314	7
" 35 "	478	930	3
Totals	2,019	4,257	3

The foregoing figures show that Japan ranks third in the world tonnage standing of merchant vessels because she owns a heavy volume of ships of which the age is above 15 years.

Incidentally, it was in the face of such an undesirable situation that the merchant fleet improvement act was enacted in 1932 to replace, by means of a government subsidy amounting to ¥11,000,000, 400,000 tons of obsolete tonnage by 200,000 tons of new freighters of high speed.

Now about the outstanding situation in Nippon's shipping market: Flowing the sharp depreciation of the yen exchange rate, which resulted from the second gold ban declared in December, 1931, temporary activity was witnessed in shipping circles. With the spring and summer of 1932, however, an acute reactional depression set in, due mainly to the general public unrest, the financial uncertainty, and the aggravation of the international diplomatic relations.

During the autumn of 1932, conditions grew better and a substantial improvement was seen. The favorable situation has been maintained to this day, irrespective of the depression which has reigned in the world market at large.

Included among the principal factors accounting for the remarkable betterment of the shipping market in Nippon are the following:

1. Inflation in Nippon since the autumn of 1932 has resulted in a jerky depreciation of the yen exchange rate. This has not only stimulated the export trade but has also made conditions advantageous for Japanese ships operating in foreign waters (where freightage and charterage are paid in foreign currencies).

2. Close on the recovery of the light industries, which resulted from the progress of inflation and also from the active export, the heavy industries have also improved in sequence to the

rise of the war supplies manufacturing industry. Such industrial activities have brought forth an active shift of commodities within the country, materially contributing to the betterment of the Japanese shipping market.

3. The enforcement of the merchant fleet improvement act in October, 1932, greatly decreased the supply of space because old steamers were either scrapped or laid up.

Of these three principal factors, the first two increased the demand for cargo space, while the last decreased the supply. Such factors working together have naturally brought about a remarkable improvement of the situation in Japan's shipping circles.

This change is also well illustrated in the following table, based on a report by the Japanese Communications Office. (That the number and tonnage of ships are larger than in the foregoing table is because smaller ships are included in this one.)

A. Japan's Merchant Fleet:		
Date	Number	Tonnage (gross)
Sept., 1932	3,699	4,269,588
Jan., 1933	3,680	4,247,715
Sept., 1933	3,665	4,175,523
B. Tied up Ships in Japan:		
Date	Number	Tonnage (gross)
Dec., 1932	52	237,322
June, 1933	24	135,039
Dec., 1933	30	139,429

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### Japan Seeking New Markets

(Continued From Page 23)

sult, the settlement of trade accounts through the channel of foreign exchange has become inconvenient.

Only a few countries, including Mexico and Peru, in Latin America are applying the free foreign exchange policy at present. A major cause of such strict control is the abrupt adverse turn of their trade balances, following the slump of export prices of farm products due to financial panic, most of them being agricultural countries.

Since Latin America is a spacious market with a heavy demand for cotton goods, rayon goods, and sundry goods, the export of such products is promising, if the trade is balanced by Nippon's buying more Latin American goods.

It is also necessary to enable the Latin American consumers to obtain greater purchasing power by financing Latin American farming, as British and American capitalists have done in the past. This will result in the balancing of the trade between Latin America and Japan.

It is estimated that Japan's annual export excess in the trade with Latin America is about ¥13,000,000. Japan's exports to Argentina during 1933 exceeded her imports from that country by some ¥6,700,000.

In order to adjust these balances, the import of wool and wheat from Argentina and raw cotton from Brazil is now planned by the Japanese traders. There is no way other than this to promote the export from Japan to these agricultural lands.



## Rayon Industry



**N**IPPON'S rayon industry has made a wonderful development since its inauguration, although its history is short. Its activity in the past several years is especially remarkable. The total production of rayon in 1933 was approximately 90,000,000 lbs.

It is said that the present is the period of "a rayon flood." The 1934 production is expected to exceed 100,000,000 lbs. Nippon's output is now larger than that of Britain and Italy, both of which have longer histories in the rayon industry. Nippon is now the largest rayon producing country next to the United States.

The Teikoku Rayon Co. was founded in 1918 when Nippon's rayon industry got under way. The movement of rayon production since 1918 up to 1933 is shown in the following table:

Year	Quantity (Unit, lb.)
1918	100,000
1919	140,000
1920	200,000
1921	250,000
1922	527,000
1923	780,000
1924	1,368,000
1925	3,200,000
1926	5,000,000
1927	10,500,000
1928	16,500,000
1929	27,000,000
1930	36,000,000
1931	46,764,000
1932	64,382,000
1933	90,428,000

The rayon production in Nippon, which was only 100,000 lbs. in 1918 increased to 90,428,000 lbs. in 1933. The 1933 figure is more than 900 times larger than 1918's, this remarkable increase having been realized in only 15 years.

### Japan's Rayon Position

Nippon's position in the world rayon industry has steadily advanced. In 1932, Nippon ranked fourth, threatening the position of Italy and Britain which were second and third respectively. Particulars of the world rayon output and export and import in 1932 as to country are shown in the following table in multiples of 1,000 lbs.:

Country	Output	Import	Export
U.S.	121,032	771	771
Italy	70,215	2,094	36,265
Britain	69,445	1,874	6,724
Nippon	64,382	376	7,295
Germany	54,013	21,164	13,999
France	39,021	1,543	13,779
Netherlands	16,094	1,433	17,306
Switzerland	10,913	4,187	7,385
Belgium	10,031	1,323	6,063
Others	24,140	81,240	5,623
Total	480,351	116,182	116,182

The percentage of export against production was 51 per cent for Italy, 26 per cent for Germany, 35 per cent for France, and 100 per cent for the Netherlands. The percentage for Nippon was quite low.

This is due to the fact that Nippon largely exports rayon textiles instead of rayon yarn. Calculating with rayon yarn as the basis, the 1932 rayon textile exports will be the equivalent of approximately 40,000,000 lbs. of rayon yarn. Adding this to the export of the rayon yarn, the total export will become 73 per cent of the production.

The swift development of Nippon's rayon industry and the expected further progress are attributed to the following two facts:

1. The popularity of rayon as a filament.
2. The strength of the rayon industry compared with other industries.

The combined strength of these two facts has made Nippon's rayon industry what it is at present. The former reason can be cited in any rayon producing country, but the latter is somewhat specific.

### Strength of Industry

Consumers cannot but recognize the strong point of rayon as a filament, but the degree of the strength of the rayon industry differs according to country, being sometimes overshadowed by the activity of other industries.

Raw cotton, wool, raw silk, and rayon are the world's four major fibers. Rayon, however, has registered the most rapid increase in production within the shortest period. The degree of the increase is far greater than that of any other fiber. This means rayon is more popular than other fibers. It is also noteworthy that rayon yarn is liable to replace cotton yarn and raw silk.

Why is this so? It is due to its low price. The percentage of the price cut of rayon yarn has been the largest among the four leading fibers, while the increase percentage of rayon consumption has also been the highest.

A similar movement has been witnessed in cotton yarn, raw silk, and woolen yarn, although with a lower percentage.

The price movement of a product naturally affects the demand. When the degree of the price cut is greater, compared with other fibers, the filament will sell well and invade their territory. Thus the development of the rayon industry has been effected at the expense of rival fiber industries.

The rise of rayon is also attributable to a difference between agricultural and chemical products. The quotations of the former are influenced to a great extent by natural conditions such as climate and weather. The prices of the latter are decided in sympathy with the quotations of other products.

This has been evidenced by the movement of quotations for many years past. Thus raw silk, raw cotton, and wool, which belong to the agricultural group have been steadily replaced by rayon.

Rayon's availability as a substitute for other fibers is thus great. It is favored mainly due to the price, but the quality is also an important factor.

When the rayon industry was in the infant stage, the quality of the product was very poor compared

with that of other fibers, and rayon was used at that time only for manufacturing cords, socks, and stockings. With the rapid improvement of the quality, however, rayon is now mixed with raw silk and cotton yarn in weaving textiles. Pure rayon textiles are also being produced.

This has caused the output of rayon to increase heavily. Rayon now has the strong point of being a substitute for raw silk and other yarns quite apart from its price. The improvement of the quality of rayon has been easier to effect than in the case of other yarns on account of the fact that the rayon industry is a chemical industry, which means that artificial measures are applicable for quality improvement.

Other fibers, whose quality is subject to natural conditions, must undergo long experimentation before their quality is improved. This is a great handicap, compared with rayon. Nippon's rayon industry has taken advantage of these strong points of rayon and has succeeded in making the present remarkable advance.

Analyzing the strength of the rayon industry itself, compared with other industries, one will find

### Shipbuilding Industry

(Continued From Page 25)

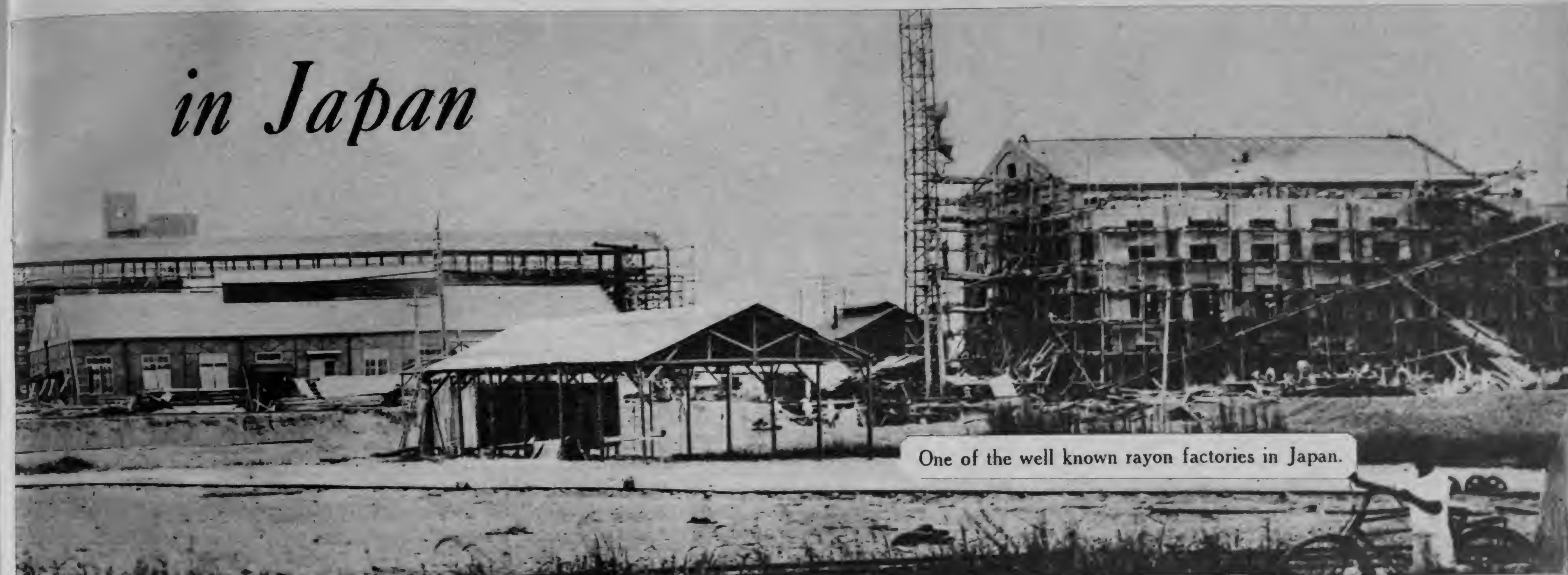
A comparative study of these figures shows that (a) during the one year from September, 1932, to September, 1933, the Japanese merchant fleet was reduced by 34 vessels, 94,065 tons, reflecting the progress of the readjustment of the space supply, while (b) during the period between December, 1932, and January, 1934, the tied up ships decreased by 23 vessels, 105,548 tons.

Another proof of the substantial betterment of the situation in Japan's shipping circles may be seen in the next table which compares the freightage and charterage of February, 1934, with that of June, 1932. (The figures for June, 1932, were selected because the general conditions then prevailing were exceedingly unfavorable, following a temporary revival, because the political and financial circles of Nippon were not at all stable, the May 15 Incident, in which Premier Tsuyoshi Inukai was assassinated, having just occurred).

A. Charterage:		Feb., 1934		June, 1932	
Types of ships		High	Low	High	Low
Small	.....	\$5.00	\$3.80	\$2.00	\$1.40
Medium	.....	3.00	2.20	1.50	1.10
Large	.....	2.30	1.55	1.20	0.90
B. Freightage:		Feb., 1934		June, 1932	
Distance		High	Low	High	Low
Wakamatsu/Yokohama	.....	\$2.20	\$2.00	\$0.80	\$0.70
Coal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Karafuto/Main Island	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lumber	.....	\$135	\$135	\$75	\$65
Dairen/Europe	.....	22s.	21s.	26s.	19s.
Soya beans	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
River Plate/Europe	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cereals	.....	16s.	14s. 6d.	15s.	12s.

An outstanding factor that attracts one's attention in studying the foregoing table is that both

## in Japan



One of the well known rayon factories in Japan.

a special reason why the rayon industry was able to make such a giant stride. The world rayon industry is still young. Nippon's rayon industry is particularly young, having been started several years after rayon production was inaugurated by Britain and Italy.

Nippon has made strenuous efforts for years to pass Britain and Italy in the rayon industry. Those efforts are responsible for the present world position of Nippon's rayon. Nippon has encountered the dumping of rayon in the Oriental markets, especially the Nippon market, by European rayon producers.

The progress of the world rayon industry is due solely to the recognition of the commercial value of the viscose process in the United States about 1923. Since then, the use of rayon has increased rapidly and a demand greater than the supply was witnessed for some time.

This situation proved a great stimulus to the rayon industry of Nippon. Not only here, but also throughout the world, rayon companies have increased in number and their production capacity has been extended.

This has resulted in an excess of supply over the demand and the disposal of the surplus product has become a new problem. Italy was the first to face it. Later all the European rayon companies felt the necessity of adjusting the output in order to avoid overproduction.

The European companies at first planned the extension of their production capacity with a view to exporting their products to the United States. However, the quality of rayon at that time was not so high as at present and competition with the Nippon raw silk in the American market proved to be impossible. The development of the United

### Shipbuilding Industry

(Continued From Page 26)

the charterage and freightage registered a remarkable advance, in some cases being twice as high in February, 1934, as in June, 1932.

Another thing that should be mentioned is that the freightage between Dairen and Europe and that between the River Plate and Europe did not improve much during the period under review. This fact shows that the recent activity in the shipping circles of Japan has resulted from local causes peculiar to this country alone.

Because the world situation has not improved substantially, the view prevails in Japan that the outlook, in spite of Japan's peculiar prosperity, does not warrant optimism.

Nippon shipping circles are particularly cautious in view of the fact that Japan's export trade, which has created a sensation in the world, is now confronted with a grave situation on account of the restrictive measures being taken and already taken in the principal importing countries, and also because of the recent world tendency to give preference to the ships of one's own country in the international transit of commodities.

States' rayon industry also made it difficult to increase the export to the American market.

The European producers, moreover, found they could not maintain even the demand they had formerly had at home.

They had to secure markets other than the United States. The outcome of their serious study of the situation was the export of their rayon to the Orient. They carried on dumping in Nippon, China, and British India.

Nippon was obliged to create an anti-dumping tariff. Nevertheless, she could not check the import of the European rayon, the amount of which was the same as that of the domestic output.

This, however, spurred on the Nippon rayon industry. Nippon has been reactively active since 1927 and her annual rayon production has registered a progressive increase. Since, as already noted, rayon manufacturing is a chemical industry, the cost of production can be lowered by increasing the output.

### Output Cost Reduced

The rapid increase of the production, therefore, has served to cut the cost heavily. Besides this, Nippon had to make an "aggressive" reduction of the cost, because she has been constantly threatened by continued dumping of European rayon and the consequent oversupply in this country.

The Nippon rayon industry has steadily lowered the cost of production, being forced to do so by foreign competition. As a result, Nippon's rayon has begun to go abroad. The annual export has become approximately ¥100,000,000.

Rayon together with raw silk, cotton textiles, and silk textiles are now leading exports of Nippon. The primary cause of the success in making rayon one of the major exports was the lowering of the production cost.

The activity of the Nippon rayon industry now depends upon the overseas demand. The annual production of rayon in Nippon, her import, and the demand at home and abroad are shown in the following table:

Item	1931	1932	1933
	(Unit, 1,000 lbs.)		
Output	46,764	64,382	90,428
Import	1,154	376	501
Overseas demand	25,631	47,202	51,796
Domestic demand	22,287	17,556	39,133
Percentage of demand:			
Domestic	53.5	72.9	54.0
Overseas	46.5	27.1	46.0

This tendency is expected to continue. It is also noteworthy that the depreciation of the yen, besides the reduction of cost, is responsible for the fact that the Nippon rayon industry is directed at the overseas demand.

The depreciation of the yen has made the export price of the Japanese rayon lower, enabling it to compete with foreign goods successfully in the overseas markets. The Nippon rayon has been welcomed in the world markets on account of its fine quality and low price. This has caused the export to increase more and more.

The export of the Nippon rayon now covers the whole world, its quantity steadily increasing.

The movement of the exports as to year and destination is shown in the following table:

Destination	1931	1932
	(Unit, 1,000 lbs.)	
China	943	101
Leased territory of		
Kuantung	295	1,192
Hongkong	3,968	274
Philippines	8,689	6,673
Straits Settlements	7,433	8,542
French Indo-China	84	24
British India	61,354	92,571
Dutch East Indies	27,496	59,393
Siam	1,126	1,268
Hawaii	91	10
United States	268	395
Canada	5,128	797
Australia	1,258	8,319
Egypt	—	19,795
East Africa	2,591	5,101
South Africa	9,544	12,189
Other parts of Africa	2,637	8,559
Elsewhere	6,504	15,353
Total	139,516	241,564

Thus the export of the Nippon rayon has made a phenomenal advance geographically and numerically, thanks to the combination of low price and fine quality, supported by the depreciation of the yen. The active export, therefore, cannot be called dumping.

However, a problem for the Nippon rayon producers is whether they can maintain the present overseas markets. If they are unable to do so, Nippon's rayon industry will naturally be faced with an oversupply.

### Problem For Rayon Producers

If Nippon extends the production capacity in order to meet an active demand from a certain market, she will be in difficult situation if the demand does not continue long. If a high duty is imposed on the Nippon rayon, offsetting its low cost and the depreciation of the yen, the traders in the overseas markets will not buy it on account of the greater import price, compared with other foreign goods.

A decrease of the export will cause an oversupply in the domestic market, and the rayon plants will be affected by the slump of the quotation there.

There is a worldwide tendency to form international economic blocs and in view of the active export of Nippon goods, many countries have begun placing restrictions upon them.

Nippon goods are now restricted in British India, Britain, and the Dutch East Indies. Nippon is standing amidst a storm. The future of the Nippon rayon industry is watched with keen interest.

The world's economic bloc tendency, which was a special feature of the 1933 economic movement, has to some extent cast a shadow on the Nippon rayon industry, which has been markedly active since the resumption of the gold embargo.

The year 1933, however, saw a sound development in the Nippon rayon industry, although it

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**N**IPPON went off the gold standard for the second time in December, 1931, this giving strong impetus to the export trade, causing it to show phenomenal activities which eventually created a sensation all over the world.

The remarkable advance of Nippon's export trade, however, was not without reason. As soon as the depression set in throughout the world in reaction to the World War boom, the manufacturing industries in this country went through an ordeal of complete readjustment during a period that lasted for more than 10 years. As the result, they were reorganized on such a sound foundation that they could withstand any storm.

Thus the export sundry goods manufacturing industries were all set to forge ahead in the world market when the opportunity presented itself in the form of the second gold ban.

They have made a tremendous advance in the international trade war, defeating foreign rivals in fair competition, hurdling over the high trade barriers, and opening up new markets abroad.

The international economic war became increasingly severe during and after 1932, but the Nippon manufacturers were able to hold their own without much difficulty, thanks to their experience in the past. All they had to do was to cooperate with each other in standardizing their finished products on a higher level and in making the cost of production still lower through the legitimate process of further industrial rationalization.

#### Business Scope Enlarged

As the export increased, so their enterprises were extended in scope, and moreover, their excellent production equipment was operated in full swing.

It was under such circumstances that the Nippon sundry goods manufacturing industries attained a peerless position in international trade competition.

In reaction to such an advance in the international market, Japanese manufacturers and exporters are now finding themselves confronted with serious difficulties resulting from the restrictive measures taken by foreign countries to check imports.

In British India, to begin with, the customs duties on Japanese goods were raised by a wide margin. In the Dutch East Indies, the import of a number of Japanese industrial manufactures was restricted about the same time and there are other articles on which similar steps are liable to be taken. Meanwhile Britain and other countries have been requesting Nippon to come to terms as regards export restriction.

These foreign countries, where the Nippon exports are either already restricted or are about to be restricted, attribute the recent Japanese export activities to the heavy depreciation of the yen exchange rate that resulted from the second gold ban. Their contention, nevertheless, is not entirely correct.

### Rayon Industry

(Continued From Page 27)

was not so active as in 1932. The conditions of supply and demand were generally normal.

What about the future of the Nippon rayon industry? Will Nippon be able to show as great activity in this line as in the past? So far as the demand is concerned the outlook is not so unfavorable, and demand is the most important factor in the operation of any industry.

The total production of rayon yarn during 1933 amounted to some 90,000,000 lbs, showing an increase of 40 per cent, compared with the previous year and making Nippon second on the list of world producers. She passed Britain and Italy, both of which are senior rayon manufacturing countries.

The capacity extension programs of various rayon companies in Nippon are to be completed within 1934. These programs have been made in view of the continued heavy demand. If all the extension plans are realized, an oversupply of rayon will be inevitable. This is generally considered to be a major factor in the pessimism with which some regard the industry.

It is, however, thought problematical whether the realization of the extension programs will lead to confusion of the rayon market. Oversupply is a common phenomenon encountered by industries which are on their way to further activity and

the fear of an oversupply by the rayon companies is nothing new.

At the beginning of 1933, an oversupply was anticipated and the extension of the capacity was criticized. As a matter of fact, an extension program is nearly always realized later than scheduled and the oversupply is liable to be only a fear.

There was no oversupply of rayon in 1933, although it was expected at the beginning of the year. The realization of the 1934 programs will undoubtedly be delayed and an oversupply will not be witnessed during the present year, especially in view of the anticipated activity of all industries.

It is, however, a question of how far the extension goes. An increase of capacity cannot but cause an increase in the production amount. It is highly questionable whether the demand will increase in accordance with the production. This is why uneasiness is prevailing in the rayon industrial circles at present.

#### Rayon Invades Other Fields

Despite the fact that it is a new industry rayon with its low prices has invaded the territory of cotton yarn and textiles. At the same time, cotton weavers have begun using rayon, because the cost of high grade purely cotton goods is comparatively high. The use of rayon has enabled the weavers to produce cotton goods of better quality.

Thus the cotton weavers' demand for rayon yarn has increased rapidly. Supposing that some

turing industries have reached the height of development and are on a declining trend, while in Nippon, on the strength of more than 10 years of industrial rationalization, all undertakings are still in the course of making further progress, changing from the minor scale of the past to the full advantage of mass production.

That the trade activity of Nippon's industries is not accidental can be understood only through a better knowledge of this industrial evolution.

An outline of some of the Japanese sundry goods manufacturing industries, which are on the way to further development, will be given here, these sundries including enameled ware, brushes, pottery, and bicycles, with special emphasis on the production aspect of these industries:

### Enameled Ware Industry

The enameled ware industry in Nippon cannot be called a new rising enterprise in the strict sense of the term. Its origin dates back to about 1860, when the Tokugawa Shogunate was still in power.

In those feudal days, the lord of Kaga province introduced the industry into this country. The primitive method of production was substantially improved toward the end of 70's, but it was during the World War period and thereafter that this industry made its real progress.

As the European supply in the Oriental markets was suspended on account of the war, orders from China, British India, and the South Seas came pouring into Japan. This congestion of orders



Some specimens of brushes made for export.

five per cent of the 1933 cotton yarn production is replaced by rayon, the amount will be 62,580,000 lbs.

There is no need of being pessimistic about the future demand for rayon. It is also possible for rayon producers to shift their activities to the production of staple fiber, which has become popular of late.

#### Affected by Sterling Bloc

The Nippon rayon industry has been in no small measure affected by the sterling bloc campaign by Britain, headed by the tariff increase in March, 1933, by British India, hitherto the largest buyer of Nippon rayon.

Since Nippon has exported from 70 to 75 per cent of her rayon, it is quite true that the economic bloc campaign has proved a threat to the Nippon rayon industry.

As a matter of fact, however, the strength of the Nippon rayon, with the low cost of production and the depreciation of the yen combined, has served to enlarge the markets abroad.

The falling of the demand in British India and Egypt, on account of the empire bloc campaign, has been more than covered by a new demand in Australia, Africa, the Dutch East Indies, and Central America.

Nippon's rayon export had inclined to center in British India. With the extension of the

(Continued on Next Page)

naturally caused the Japanese industry to make a marked development.

In those war boom days, however, the Nippon enameled ware industry was still in the early stage of development, the production having been run on a small domestic handicraft basis. It was far from adequate to meet such heavy orders.

Under the pressing demand, the appearance of coarse products could not be prevented and the export of such defective goods badly impaired the credit of the Japanese industrial products abroad.

In the face of such a regrettable situation, the government was obliged to exercise control over the exported enameled ware by virtue of a decree promulgated in 1917 by the then Agriculture and Commerce Office. (This Office has since been divided into two independent ones).

Substantial improvement of the quality, brought about by government control, promoted the export trade of enameled ware with the result that it amounted to more than ¥6,300,000 in 1920. But the post-war depression marred conditions anew, due to lack of unity and organization among the producers. Some of them began underselling, and this eventually resulted in a general decline of export.

In order to cope with such situation, the Tokyo Enameled Ware Industrial Union and the Kinki Enameled Ware Industrial Union were organized. Thanks to their control exercised on the export and domestic production, the enameled ware industry was again steadied.

At this juncture, two vital factors came along simultaneously. One was the gold ban, which in-

creased the export trade, and the other was the Manchurian incident and its aftermath, which stimulated the activity of the military supplies industry, this affecting the enameled ware enterprise as well.

Thus the industry has become one of the most active in the Empire in the category of sundry goods manufacturing industries.

An outstanding feature in the recent activity is the fact that the cost of production has been substantially reduced. During or about 1926, the cost of production of bowls, 18 c.m., stood at more than ¥3. In 1930, it was cut down to ¥2.70, and it has since been further reduced. Today, bowls of this size can be produced at a little more than ¥2.

In 1932, the export of enameled ware amounted to ¥4,000,000, but in 1933, it jumped to nearly ¥10,000,000. Meanwhile, the output registered spasmodic increases, as is shown in the following table:

Years	1st half	2nd half	Total
1931	—	39,195	—
1932	63,809	100,361	164,170
1933	92,716	107,447	200,159

Notes:

1. The unit is one case.
2. The statistics are those of the Western Enameled Ware Industrial Union.
3. Each month begins on the 15th, ending on the 14th of the following month.
4. The first half of the year therefore begins on December 15 and ends on June 14 of the



Display of chinaware made for overseas trade.

### Rayon Industry

market, the export has been decentralized and the threat of import restriction has been greatly reduced. This may result in a further increase of the total rayon export in the future.

The domestic demand for rayon has also increased in accordance with the inflationary developments since the resumption of the gold embargo. The rapid increase in the domestic demand together with the active export to new markets has enabled rayon producers to adjust the demand and supply conditions despite a great increase in the production.

The outlook of the domestic demand is rosy in view of the possibility of manufacturing higher grade textiles with rayon, cotton yarn losing its popularity as a material for weaving.

It is noteworthy that the export of rayon yarn has markedly increased of late, as follows:

Year	Quantity (Unit, lb.)
1929	1,520,000
1930	3,179,000
1931	2,555,000
1932	7,295,000
1933	8,863,000

Compared with the export of rayon textiles, the export of rayon yarn is still small. Recently the inquiries from China, British India, and some parts of Europe have greatly increased, and a number of contracts has been made. There is

plenty of room for the extension of the market in other parts of the world.

If Nippon rayon exporters make further efforts, they will be able to dominate the rayon business in British India and also to invade other markets without much difficulty.

The percentage of export in the production by the leading producing countries of the world is 51 per cent for Italy, 26 per cent for Germany, 35 per cent for France, and 100 per cent for the Netherlands (1932). The figure for Nippon was only nine per cent in that year, although the export of rayon yarn has increased remarkably of late.

#### Rayon Export Increasing

The export of Nippon rayon yarn is on the increase, judging from the following table of official rayon quotations in the leading rayon producing countries in the world:

Country	Size (denier)	Official price	Exchanged into yen
U.S.	120 A	c. 65 (per lb.)	223.10 (per 100 lbs.)
Britain	120 B	3s 9d (per lb.)	318.5
Germany	120 B	Mk. 4.9 (per kilogram)	284.6
France	120 B	Fr. 24 (per kilogram)	230.40
Italy	120 B	L. 19 (per kilogram)	246.20

following year, while the second half is from June 15 to December 14.

5. The output for the first half of 1931 is estimated at 25,000 cases; the union was not then organized, hence the lack of statistics.

After having made such a flying advance in production in spite of the worldwide industrial depression, the enameled ware output has also registered some drops since the end of 1933, due entirely to the import restriction exercised in British India and elsewhere, as is revealed in the table below: (Unit, One case)

Months	Output
Oct., 1933	21,026
Dec., "	15,028
Jan., 1934	16,819
Feb., "	15,922
Mar., "	18,996

The sharp falls registered in the monthly output were regarded as temporary in nature, being attributed to the fact that overseas importers refrained from placing orders in view of the imminent tariff revision, particularly in British India. After the new rates were made known and the trade subsequently steadied, overseas buyers resumed sending orders, resulting in the immediate revival of production, as is noted in the output for March, 1934.

That the Indian importers began buying Japanese enameled ware in spite of the new higher duties is convincing proof of the superior quality and the low price of the Nippon products. And this fact in turn shows the commendable organization of the industry in this country.

#### Export Union Act Enforced

In 1927, the export union act was promulgated in Japan, and in accordance with this act, the Kansai Enameled Ware Industrial Union and the Tokyo Enameled Ware Industrial Union were promoted. When the act was put into effect in 1931, these unions subsequently began exercising control over the member producers. The Kansai Union then changed its name to the Kinki Enameled Ware Industrial Union, simultaneous with its being authorized by the government to control the entire export trade of enameled ware. In 1934, it again changed its name, this time to the present one of the Seibu Enameled Ware Industrial Union. This was after its sphere of influence had been extended to the island of Kyushu. At present, negotiations are pending to bring the Chosen peninsula under its control.

The export of enameled ware from Japan is now entirely under the control of the Seibu Union. Furthermore, the Union is taking every step possible to reduce the cost and to improve the quality. It is said that the Japanese enameled ware manufacturing industry is today without equal in the world and that its present position will be maintained as long as the control by the Seibu Union

(Continued on Page 30)

Note: These yen figures were calculated on the basis of the exchange rates on January 27, 1934.

Of these five countries, the cost of production in the United States is the lowest. This is still more than twice the cost of production in Nippon, however. The low cost of production is the only weapon Nippon has in combatting the high tariff in many countries.

#### Prospects

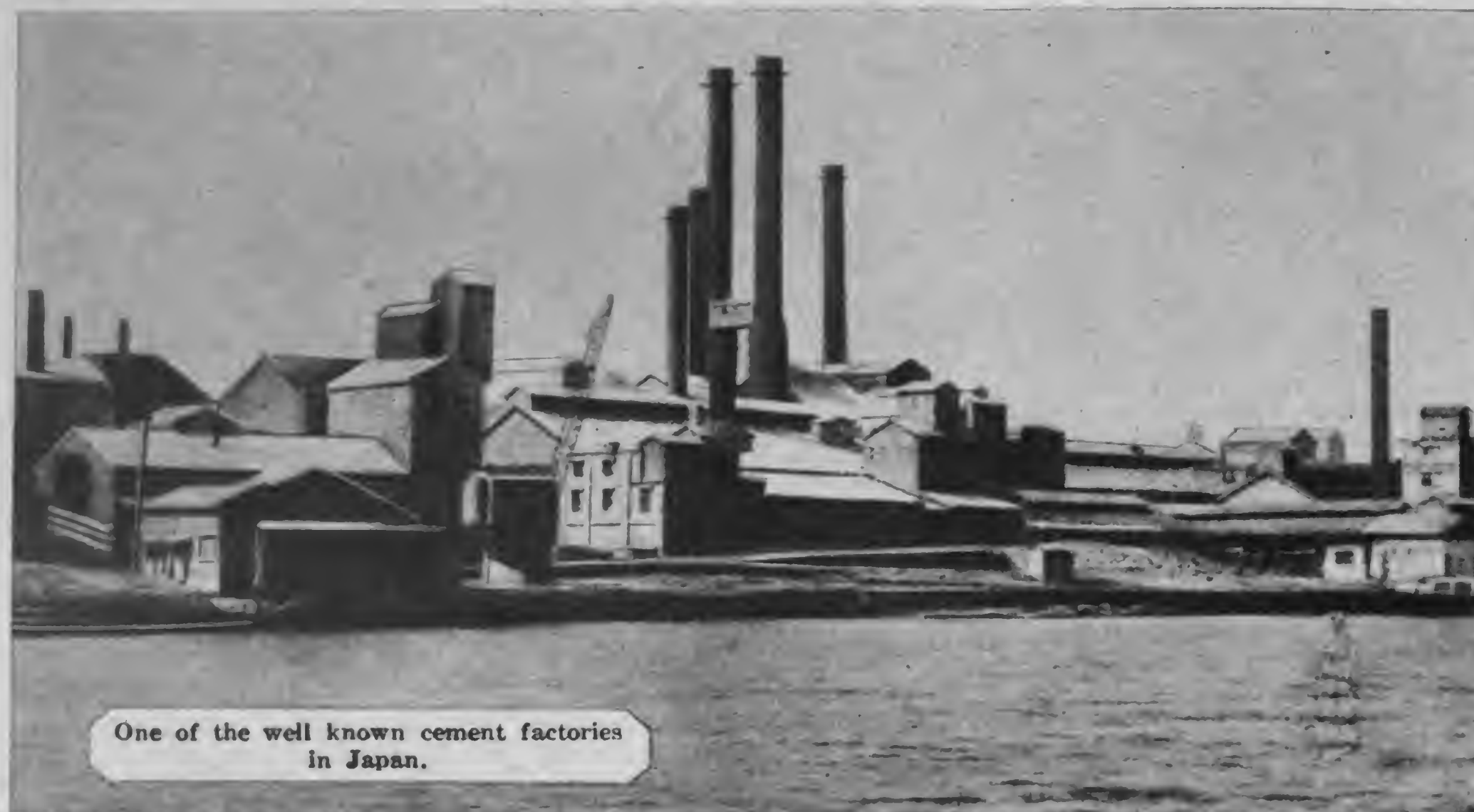
The increase of rayon yarn exports will somewhat alleviate the uneasiness regarding the oversupply of rayon goods in the domestic market. Even if the equilibrium of the demand and supply is lost by the wane of their export on account of various causes, the situation will not be serious as long as the export of the rayon yarn continues active.

This is, however, an optimistic view. There seems to be no trouble, but as a matter of fact, overseas conditions are generally getting worse and the tariff walls are becoming higher than ever. If sales decline despite the low price and fine quality, the demand and supply in the domestic market will be unbalanced, because of the increased offering of rayon yarn, which has hitherto been exported actively.

However, there will be no such undesirable condition in the near future, so far as the Nippon rayon industry is concerned.



## : Economics : Finance : Industry :



One of the well known cement factories in Japan.

## Various Rising Industries Today

(Continued From Page 29)

is not disturbed. What is more encouraging is the indication that a still greater future awaits the Nippon enameled ware industry.

## Brush Industry

The brush manufacturing industry in Nippon has a history that dates far back, but its development has been very slow as it was primarily introduced in this country as a domestic industry.

Until the outbreak of the World War, which brought forth a revolutionary development in this industry because of the heavy demand for brushes abroad, it was difficult to decide whether the brush manufacturing in this country should be classed as an industrial enterprise or whether it was a commercial undertaking, especially as the process of manufacture was simple.

It was during and after the World War boom that the division of labor was introduced and brush making began to be conducted on a large factory basis, subsequently being established as an industrial enterprise.

Like a number of other sundry goods manufacturers, the brush producers were made reckless at first by the flood of orders from abroad and this greatly impaired the reputation of their product. They soon realized, however, that such a situation would never do and therefore they organized under the staple commodities dealers' union act and the staple export commodities industrial union act, effecting an agreement among the individual manufacturers and exporters to improve the situation by their joint efforts.

Included among the unions thus organized are the Osaka Brush Dealers' Union, the Japan Brush Exporters' Union, and so on. These unions are now under the banner of the Japan Federation of Brush Industry Unions.

A few years ago, moreover, a building called Brush Hall was erected in Osaka. The headquarters of all the brush unions were established at this building in order to facilitate the organized control of the industry and also to promote understanding between the unions.

It was as the result of such internal reorganization of the industry that the Nippon brush export trade revived with the advent of the gold ban, in spite of the fact that it was generally regarded as having no chance of regaining the overseas market in the face of the bad reputation incurred abroad and the worldwide depression.

Once the export was resumed under the new conditions, however, it began to expand. The expansion has continued and the market quotation, too, has improved considerably.

The standard tooth brush, for instance, from the low level of ¥15 per kan (8.28 lbs.) in 1932, advanced to as high as ¥45 about the end of 1933, and in March, 1934, a level well over ¥90 was being maintained.

In sequence to the trade activity, the production, too, has increased by leaps and bounds after the thoroughgoing industrial rationalization carried out during the depression period, as is evidenced in the following table: (Unit: one dozen)

Years	Output
1931	5,873,781
1932	8,768,835
1933	10,762,291

Note: The above are statistics filed by the Japan Federation of Brush Industry Unions.

The annual output has registered the remarkable increase of from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 dozens. Indications are that the production may show a further increase as the result of the substantial rise in the overseas demand, for the unions are conducting strict conditioning of the raw materials as well as the finished products, while their joint research institution is carrying on experiments directed toward the betterment of the production process. Plans are also under way for the joint marketing of the finished products as well as the joint purchase of the raw materials.

Such efforts, all of which tend to bring down the cost and to elevate the standard of quality, are bound to improve the trade, this in turn resulting in the further development of the industry in Nippon.

## Ceramic Ware Industry

The pottery and ceramic ware industry in Nippon originated in ancient times and developed as a handicraft undertaking. It is said that the clay images found by archeologists mark its beginning. The present pottery and ceramic ware industry of Japan, however, first assumed international importance during the World War.

The domestic prosperity in those war boom days, coupled with the increased demand in the overseas markets, brought forth a remarkable expansion of the industry. When the post-war depression set in, however, it began declining year by year, due to the facts that production was going on in all parts of the country and that the producers were not nationally organized.

According to the annual returns of the Commerce and Industry Office, the production which amounted to ¥76,726,000 in 1928 had declined to ¥54,197,000 in 1931.

Following the trade revival in 1932, however, pottery and ceramic ware manufacturing was relieved from the acute depression. The export for that year alone amounted to ¥23,000,000 and the aggregate total output showed an increase for the first time in many years, amounting to ¥65,000,000. Furthermore, the revived activity has been maintained in such a manner that the making of pottery and ceramic ware is now considered one of the liveliest sundry goods industries of the Empire.

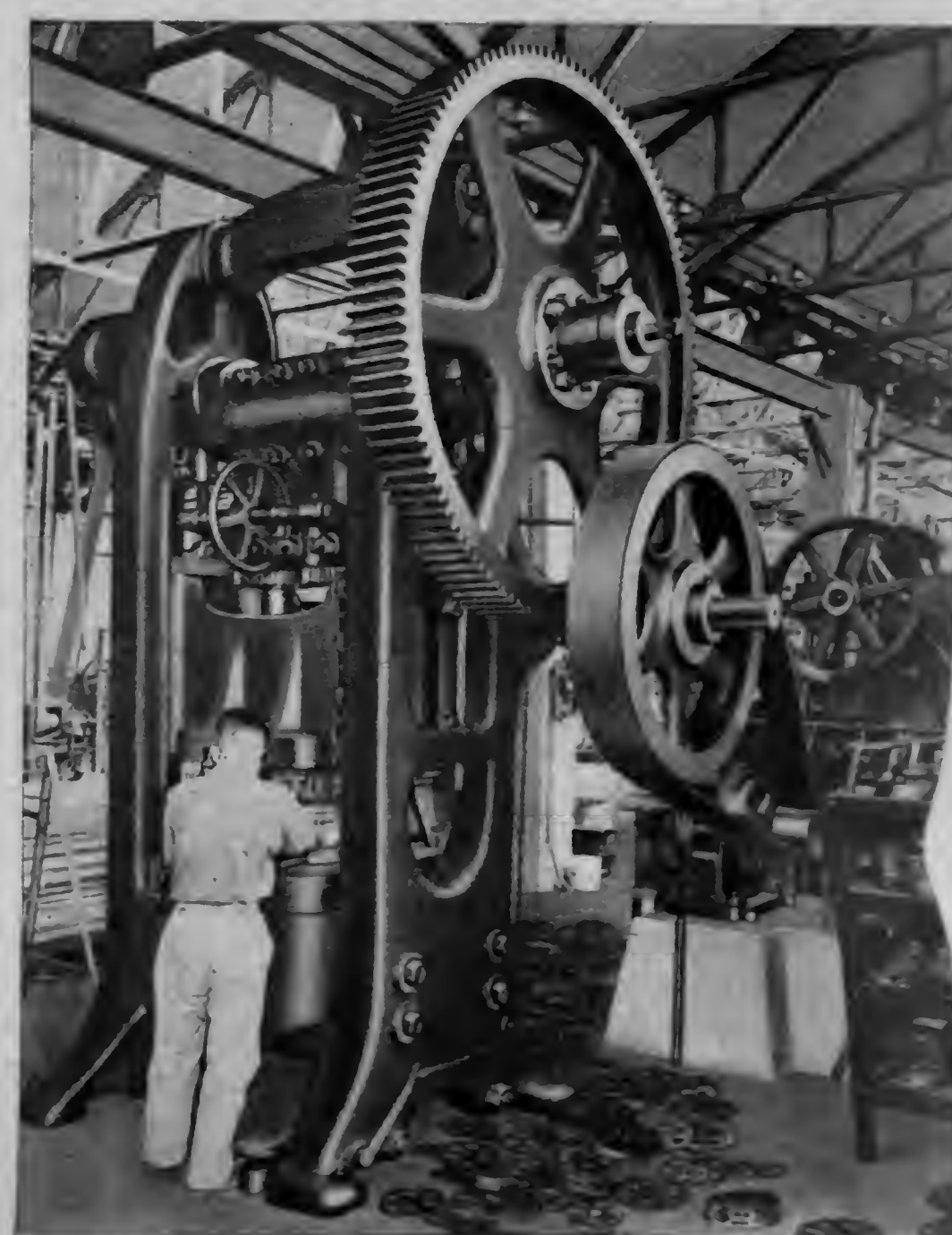
The rehabilitation of the industry owes much to the organized activities of various unions. There are 21 unions formed in accordance with the staple commodities dealers' union act, and these are under a national federation. In addition, there are 19 unions which were formed by virtue of the staple export commodities industrial union act. These are controlled by two federations. Furthermore, there is one commercial union. All of these unions are acting in concert with the exporters' union in Nagoya, as regards the overseas trade expansion.

These industrial and commercial organizations contribute not only to the standardization of the products but also to the cutting down of the cost of production. They also follow changes in taste, pattern, and fashion in order to meet the domestic and overseas requirements with the object of bringing forth greater trade extension in the future.

As regards the export trade, the overseas markets are divided into nine categories. The exporters are placed under the complete control of their respective unions and federations to avoid



Paint manufactured in Japan for export.



A corner of the Miyata Works, Tokyo, one of Nippon's largest and best equipped bicycle plants. The heavy press shown here punches out 15,000 sprocket wheels a day.

competition among themselves, and each individual exporter carries on business within the pale of the quantitative allotments granted by his union.

The division of the overseas market is as follows:

1. The United States, Canada.
2. British India, Persia.
3. South Sea countries.
4. Europe.
5. Australia, New Zealand.
6. Manchou Empire, China, Hongkong.
7. Africa.
8. Central and South America.
9. Near Eastern countries, Egypt.

The allotment for 1933 was generally increased in sequence to the growing demand abroad and production was subsequently enlarged. The 1933 export to the United States alone amounted to ¥10,200,000, which was larger than the 1932 figure by ¥4,000,000, while the combined total trade with British India, the Dutch East Indies, Australia, Canada, Britain, and some other countries amounted to about ¥36,000,000 which was almost ¥12,000,000 larger than the total of the preceding year, the increase being 50 per cent.

As the result of the trade activity in recent years, all round industrial prosperity has revived in such noted production centers as Nagoya, Aichi prefecture; Seto, Gifu prefecture; Kiyomizu, Kyoto prefecture; Arita, Saga prefecture; and Hakata, Fukuoka prefecture.

## Bicycle Industry

Sixty-three years have elapsed since the first bicycle was brought to Nippon. During this period, the enterprise of making the vehicle was

(Continued on Next Page)

## International Culture Promotion Society Formed

## Japan's Leaders Launch Enterprise to Cultivate Goodwill And Amity With Others

It has been reiterated that international amity comes not from formal diplomatic negotiations and codified foreign policies, but is brought about by the close intimacy of different peoples and through the interchange of the many world cultures.

With firm convictions based on this truth, authorities and leaders in many fields of cultural activity in Tokyo have formed the Kokusai Bunka Shinkokai (International Culture Promotion Society).

The prominent men who have been the prime movers in this enterprise obtained the franchise for a judicial person on April 11, 1934, and the inaugural meeting of the society was held on April 18, at Tokyo.

## Prince F. Konoe as President

The president of the society is Prince Fumimaro Konoe, president of the House of Peers. The vice-presidents are Marquis Yorisada Tokugawa of the House of Peers and Baron Seinosuke Go, financial magnate.

The chairman of the board of trustees is Count Aisuke Kabayama. There are 15 other trustees and 150 members of the advisory board.

Foremost among those on the advisory board are Dr. Kihei Onozuka, president of the Tokyo Imperial University; the presidents of all other universities in Japan; deans of schools of law and literature in the high seats of learning; savants and artists of first magnitude, such as Dr. Yuzo Tsubouchi, translator of the complete works of Shakespeare; Rohan Koda, Toson Shimazaki, and Hakucho Masamune, noted novelists; Taikan Yokoyama and Seiho Takeuchi, celebrated artists.

Dr. Tatsukichi Irizawa and Dr. Kinnoh Miura, both professors emeritus of Tokyo Imperial University; Dr. Minoru Oka, chairman of the board of directors of the Osaka Mainichi Publishing Co.; Ichihiro Tokutomi, contributing editor of the Osaka Mainichi and the Tokyo Nichi Nichi, and other leaders hold seats on the advisory board.

The trustees and advisers are all acknowledged authorities in the fields of literature, education, science, religion, journalism, or are giants in business.

## Various Rising Industries

(Continued From Page 30)

founded, cemented, and today it has developed into one of the staple industries of the Empire. Furthermore, Japan made bicycles are now exported to all parts of the world in large quantities, winning in the severe international competition.

As soon as the first bicycle was imported into Nippon in 1881, some of the more enterprising blacksmiths began making them, copying the imported original. The number of bicycles so produced, however, was limited and many years elapsed before the vehicle came to be produced as an industrial enterprise. Even after bicycles began to be turned out on a factory production basis, the development of the business was not particularly noteworthy. It was after 1910 that the first step of real progress was taken.

Like many other industrial enterprises in Japan, the bicycle enterprise made its major development during and after the World War boom. In 1918, the annual production figure reached 1,000,000 for the first time, this being doubled in 1921.

Once the enterprise was thus established as an industry, it continued growing regardless of the world economic situation. The scope of production, too, was extended incessantly.

In 1930, the annual production amounted to 5,300,000 machines and with the output in Chosen, Taiwan, Karafuto, and the leased territory of Kuantung added, the aggregate total reached well over 6,000,000. In 1933, moreover, the annual production reached 10,000,000, due partly to the favorable effect on the export trade of the yen exchange rate depreciation. Today Japan stands at the top of the list of bicycle manufacturing countries of the world.

ness, finance, and government circles. They are determined to disseminate abroad what Japan has accomplished in the cultural field since the birth of the Empire.

His Majesty the Emperor on April 18, 1934, granted a monetary gift to the society to encourage it in the realization of its aims. Marquis Yorisada Tokugawa, vice-president of the society, and Sadaji Tsuboi, chief of the cultural enterprise department of the Foreign Office, received the gift through the Imperial Household Office.

As the society is a semi-government organization, the Foreign Office has appropriated ¥200,000 for it out of the 1934-35 fiscal year national budget.

The general public has also supported the work of society by making generous contributions. The Mitsui and the Mitsubishi interests have given their enthusiastic backing. The donations so far collected amount to more than ¥1,000,000.

## Chief Lines of Activity

The principal lines of activity which the society is now undertaking are as follows:

1. Dispatch of Nippon scientists and artists abroad.
2. Invitation of foreign scholars and celebrities to Japan.
3. Exchange of professors and students between Japan and foreign nations.
4. Exercising of good offices toward the

establishment of chairs on Japan in leading foreign universities.

5. Establishment of Japanese language schools abroad.
6. Extending material aid to cultural societies at home and publication of cultural periodicals.
7. Extending aid to cultural societies abroad.
8. Presentation abroad of music, plays, "no" drama, and cinema productions.
9. Extending aid to athletes going abroad.

In the forming of the society, Count Kabayama, the chairman of the organization committee, played a leading role. The temporary headquarters of the body are in the Nakashichiban building, Marunouchi, Tokyo.

## Society Inaugurated

The inauguration ceremony of the society was held on April 18, at the Tokyo Kaikan, with more than 200 leaders of Nippon present.

Officers, trustees, and advisers of the society, as well as Premier Viscount Makoto Saito, Foreign Minister Koki Hirota, and other national figures attended the gathering. Prince Konoe, president of the society, delivered the opening address. The Premier also made a congratulatory speech.

Count Kabayama, the chairman of the board of trustees, presented a detailed report on the organization and also explained the nature of the work the organization hopes to accomplish.

Because of the enormous value and scope of the work of the society, adequate financial backing is indispensable. In order further to augment the subscriptions already made by the public, the society is actively seeking additional funds, setting the final goal as high as ¥3,000,000. Whatever the expenses may total in adequately realizing the objectives of the society, the contribution to world friendship and cultural intercourse between nations will indeed be priceless.

Among the foreign celebrities the society expects to bring to Japan are Rene Clair, France's foremost cinema director; Ignace Jan Paderewski of Poland, considered the greatest living pianist; and Romain Rolland, eminent French essayist and dramatist.

Federation of Bicycle Industry Unions, while the export trade was controlled by the Japan Bicycle Export Association which conducts strict conditioning of each individual machine before allowing it to be exported.

It was largely because of the tremendous efforts exercised by these responsible manufacturers that the foundation of the bicycle industry in Japan was laid on a sound basis. Further efforts are being exercised, however, by leaders in the bicycle manufacturing circles to organize the Japan Union of Bicycle Exporters to deal with the recent changes in the overseas trade situation.

Prominent among the enterprises that the proposed exporters' union plans to carry out are:

1. Quantitative control of export.
2. Agreement on the lowest export price.
3. Selection of articles to be placed under export control.
4. Agreement on the geographical scope of quantitative control of export.
5. Agreement on the geographical scope of price fixing.

Opening of overseas control offices in such places as the Dutch East Indies, British India, Burma, British Malaya, Siam, China, the Philippines, Africa, Europe, the Near East, South America, Australia, and New Zealand.

Upon organization of the exporters' union and the realization of thoroughgoing export control, further progress will be made in the elevation of Japan's position as a bicycle exporting country.

Generally speaking, the fact that the bicycle manufacturing industry in Nippon has made remarkable development, especially in recent years, may be attributed to the foregoing industrial reorganization which was carried out in spite of the heavy price that individual manufacturers had to pay for it.

The bicycle manufacturing industry was next placed under the unified control of the Japan



# Bonsai

A "pocket edition" Bonsai. Although the plant (right) stands only about two inches and a half high, it has the appearance of a full grown tree. It is 30 years old and has been in the pot for 20 years. It is owned by Count Yorinaga Matsudaira.

IN no other nation of the world is the sense of beauty and the appreciation of esthetics so well developed and generally practised as in Japan. As one of the typical examples of this trait, let us consider "Bonsai," the peculiar art of potted dwarfed plants.

In the most general sense, "Bonsai" signifies any potted plant or flower, but in the stricter sense, it is the presentation of a growing flower or plant in a pot, depicting its beauty as in nature. Dwarfed trees scores of years old and only several inches tall are favorite examples of "Bonsai."

In recent years, there has been a tendency toward classifying potted plants as "Bonsai" or "ordinary." In the "Bonsai" variety, the aim is to show the natural beauty of the plant as a whole, while in the case of the "ordinary" plants, the purpose is to emphasize the beauty of the flower and leaves.

Thus the "Bonsai" emphasizes the living natural beauty as related to the shape, form, and setting of the plant, and is differentiated from the general western idea concerning the beauty of plants and flowers.

In the early days, dwarfed plants were generally used for "Bonsai" specimens, in that they showed age and the natural mellowness of plants in the wild form, while being small enough to keep in pots for appreciation within the household.

Contemporary trends have extended the field. Even a single spray of grass, or the single stem of a flowering plant, if it presents natural and living beauty, is accepted as a proper specimen for the art of "Bonsai."

In the "Bonsai," the artist attempts to present an "interlude" or an "impression" of nature. Thus, the soil, the stones, and the moss about it, and the trunk or stem, branches, leaves, and flowers of the tree or plant, nay, even the budding shoot or the fading leaf, are factors in presenting the proper atmosphere.

By means of the brief and limited "impression" obtained from the "Bonsai," the beholder is enabled to catch the spirit of the "Bonsai" artist, and perhaps he can hear the birds chirping in the branches of the old pine tree, or sense the coming of fall, or realize the grip of winter... all from a miniature setting presented in a single potted plant.

Some examples of the "Bonsai" art are presented on these pages for our readers.

Ezo-matsu grouped together, suggesting a forest. For further illustrations, see pages 54 and 55.

## 'Tancho Tsuru'

(The Red Headed Stork)

Here is seen a Tancho (red headed stork) which is one of the six species peculiar to the Orient out of the 19 species of stork in the world. The Tancho is traditionally regarded as having a life of 1,000 years and is often made a symbol of felicitation.

Its graceful carriage and gentle disposition, especially its affection for its young, are popular knowledge. Up to the time of the Restoration, it was under state protection as a sacred bird. Following the Restoration, however, on account of promiscuous killing, it has become comparatively rare.

There are many songs with the Tancho as the subject. The picture here reproduced is a photograph taken in the Osaka zoological garden.







## Japan Congratulates Manchoukuo on New Regime

**I**N order to convey a formal message of congratulation from H.M. the Emperor of Japan to Emperor Kang Te of Manchoukuo, H.I.H. Prince Chichibu left Tokyo on June 2 by train and sailed from Shimonoseki, June 3, aboard the warship Ashigara. His Highness arrived at Dairen in the evening of June 5 and after spending the night aboard the ship, landed at Dairen next morning, June 6, a little past 7 o'clock.

Boarding a special train, His Highness left Dairen at 7.30 for Hsinking, which city the Imperial envoy reached at 6 in the evening, amidst an enthusiastic welcome. H.M. Emperor Kang Te personally welcomed His Highness at the Hsinking station, and the envoy proceeded to the Japanese Embassy, where rooms had been prepared. On

June 7, His Highness proceeded to the Palace and formally presented the Imperial message of cordiality to the Emperor. His Highness, on behalf of the Japanese Ruler, also decorated Emperor Kang Te and the Empress with the highest orders.

The 10 day program in honor of the Imperial envoy was most elaborate, fully demonstrating the Manchou people's appreciation of the concrete expression of goodwill of the Japanese Empire. A military review, grand banquets, lantern parades, a visit to the military hospital and the Hsinking shrine, the grant of posthumous appreciation to the heroic dead, and an inspection of all institutions that make up the new Empire of Manchou, were features of the program.

After the successful performance of the

mission, His Highness returned to Tokyo on June 18.

The event truly marked a definite step toward the further affinity of the two Empires, and it was natural that from Dairen to Hsinking, along the route of His Highness, a hearty ovation was given the Imperial envoy by the cheering populace.

The photograph here shows H.M. Emperor Kang Te (left) shaking hands with Prince Chichibu, in full dress military uniform, on the platform of the Hsinking station, immediately after His Highness alighted from the train, June 6.

H.M. Emperor Kang Te, it is reported, highly appreciative of Japan's friendship, has decided to pay a formal return call to Japan toward the end of March in 1935.





# New State Brings Peace to Far East

*Manchou Empire Has Glowing Prospects of Prosperity And Tranquillity, With Finances Stabilized And Industry Forging Ahead*

## First Imperial Message

The following is the first Imperial message issued by the Emperor of Manchou Tikuo on his accession to the throne on March 1, 1934, at Hsinking, the capital:

Two years have elapsed since Our nation assumed the name of Manchoukuo and by virtue of Our love for the people as ordained by Heaven and by the hearty support of Our friend-nation, Japan, the forces of oppression and elements of disorder infesting the country have been eradicated.

The Japanese Empire, in giving us their unstinting aid when Our own resources were found inadequate despite Our earnest aspirations, calling upon Heaven as witness, risked the suspicion of the multitude and faced with fortitude the impeachment of the concourse.

Now the task of establishing peace and setting Our nation on a firm foundation is all but done.

As a result of much hardship and endeavors with what small powers lay in Us, We have secured unity of all divided national elements and Our steady progress culminates today in a pean of victory, but Our triumph is the fruit of benevolent virtue.

Without a Sovereign, however, there is disorder. Therefore the exact status of the nation's ruler must be established.

Accordingly by favor of Heaven, We hereby ascend the Imperial throne on this day, the first of March in the Third Year of Tatung (Great Unity) and designate this date instead as the first of March in the First Year of Kang Te (Tranquillity and Benevolent Virtue) and the State shall hereafter continue to be called Manchoukuo.

All the difficulties, however, have not been overcome and We cannot rest at ease now that so much already has been accomplished.

Both with respect to long-sighted plans for national defense and far-reaching policy for the administration of the nation, We depend much on the cooperation and sympathy of the Japanese Empire.

The general line of administrative policy and the treaties concluded by Us shall be as hitherto. The difference of race within the nation shall not divide the common interests of all.

Let these commands of Ours be obeyed.

Let the foregoing be promulgated.

March 1, First Year of Kang Te.



Emperor Kang Te, Enthroned on March 1, 1934, at Hsinking.

A Brief Life Sketch of the New Ruler Appears on Page 43.

THE creation of the Manchou Empire, realized exactly two years after the new state was founded, is unquestionably one of the outstanding events in the first half of the 20th century. The untiring efforts made by all concerned in the last two years have been rewarded. Peace and order have been restored, finances have been stabilized, and industry has forged ahead.

To cap the climax, Regent Pu Yi, who guided the 30,000,000 Manchou people with benevolence and intelligence, on March 1, 1934, assumed the throne as the first Sovereign of Manchou Tikuo. The world has now come to know him as the Emperor Kang Te. Simultaneously, a new era called Kangte, supplanting the erstwhile Tatung, was proclaimed.

With the enhanced prestige of the Manchou Empire, one would hardly realize it was the Manchuria that up to a few years ago was regarded as the Balkans of the Far East, in the sense that trouble always lurked in that region. The Manchou Empire was not built overnight, but from the moment the country declared independence, the cry for a monarchy had been widely heard.

Upon the downfall of the Mukden war lords' regime, a period of general disturbance set in. Save in the South Manchuria Railway zone, bandits and marauders of every kind appeared. Bringing order out of chaos at that time was an issue of paramount importance and the matter of the national structure was of secondary consideration.

Regent Pu Yi, then in exile at Tientsin, had not the slightest idea of entering strife-stricken Manchuria, still less of ruling the country. But it did not take the Manchurian people long to realize that he was the man to lead them. Envoys were sent to Tientsin to entreat him to head the new State.

Having had no desire to leave his life of seclusion, Pu Yi rejected the proposal, but the enthusiasm with which the plea was repeated over and over again finally moved him and he consented to become the chief executive out of compassion for the 30,000,000 inhabitants who were in distress due to the prolonged maladministration of successive war lords. In accepting the proposal, he did not consider his personal interest.

He did not wish to ascend the throne at first, however. He entered Hsinking, the capital of Manchoukuo, on March 8, 1932, and on the following day he was formally installed as Regent at the Executive Council building of the Government. The ceremony of installation was a modest affair.

When it was concluded, the Regent, accompanied by his faithful attendants, stepped out into the grounds of the Executive Council building, where wintry winds were blowing, and with quiet dignity stood gazing at the Five Color flag flying there. That was the beginning of a new era. Authorities and citizens of Manchoukuo, with the wholehearted support of Japan, then went ahead with the establishment of their State.

Peace and order were rapidly restored by the persistent efforts of combined forces of Manchoukuo and the Kwantung garrison. "Wangtao," or the principle of benevolent rule, was systematically preached by educational campaigners. Food and supplies were furnished those in need and definite steps were taken for alleviating the impoverishment of the farmers.

The restoration of peace meant the speeding up of railway and highway construction and expedited the completion of communication facilities, which in turn helped industry develop. The monetary system was unified. An airway network was laid out.

Where the country had been infested by 360,000 bandits up to 1931, the total number of outlaws today hardly exceeds 40,000 and these are found only in out of way places.

The record crops in the fall of 1933 brought the people bright hope for the future. Bumper crops coming as they did at a psychological moment in the history of the country, had an exceptionally beneficial effect upon the minds of the people.

In less than three years, the country has been placed on a solid foundation, something unheard of in the days of the war lords. The new era is especially welcome to farmers who constitute the majority of the population.

It is not at all difficult to understand the joy of the agrarian populace. For more than 20 years, the farmers had been trampled upon by the war



The Imperial Banner.

lords. Heavy taxes had been levied. Youths and horses had been taken away for the army. These things have now ended. It is small wonder the farmers are hailing the new regime with joy.

Coming of a peace-loving stock, they can fully appreciate the value of benevolent rule.

Authorities of Manchoukuo and scholars and leaders, realizing that order had been brought out of chaos and that the country had entered the real stage of construction, came to the conclusion that the founding of a monarchy was the next logical step and that Regent Pu Yi was the natural choice as the first ruler of the new state. They knew that if he was installed as Emperor, it would prevent unrest among the people and remove skepticism abroad.

A nationwide appeal was made to the Regent, entreating him to assume the throne. On December 19, 1933, authorities and leaders of the Government met at the Executive Council building and approved a law relating to the establishment of a monarchy. It consisted of nine articles. Then a monarchy preparation committee made up of Manchou dignitaries was organized. The committee met for the first time on January 10, 1934. In the meantime, the people were showing increasing enthusiasm for the realization of a monarchy. Upon the desk of Premier Cheng Hsiao-hsu, the chairman of the committee, an enormous stack of petitions piled up.

This convinced Premier Cheng and other members of the committee that the time was ripe for the Regent to become the Emperor. He called a conference of dignitaries at the Executive Council building on January 20 and proposed to them that the Regent be installed as the ruler, in view of the earnest wish of the people. The matter was unanimously approved. Accordingly, Premier Cheng proceeded to the Regent's mansion and succeeded in obtaining his consent, after which he made an announcement of the fact at the Executive Council. On March 1, 1934, Regent Pu Yi became H.M. Emperor Kang Te, the first sovereign of Manchou Tikuo.

It must be distinctly understood that the assumption of the throne by the Emperor was strictly in accordance with the wish of the country's 30,000,000 inhabitants. It was neither the plan of a few nor the resumption of the Ching dynasty of China, albeit Emperor Kang Te is a direct descendant of that dynasty. Wrong are they who accuse him of conceiving the ambition to invade China on that account. Nothing can be farther from the truth.

It is doubtful if there is any monarch on earth who is a greater lover of peace than the Emperor Kang Te. Fate forced him into exile, but he succeeded in acquiring a valuable store of learning. The repeated attempts in the past to restore

Emperor Kang Te in ceremonial robe of silver fox at the ground where, on the tientan (heavenly platform), he performed the rites of accepting the rulership.



The Throne.

the Ching dynasty, which invariably failed, were made without his knowledge or consent.

Even when he was driven out of his Peking Palace by General Feng Yu-hsiang and sought shelter in Tientsin, he is known to have remarked:

"Clinging to the throne of the Celestial Empire was the last thing I desired. For the sake of the welfare of the 400,000,000 souls of China, I hope the work of the revolution will be completed as soon as possible."

The Regent in January, 1934, issued a declaration saying: "The creation of a monarchy is a natural sequence in the evolution of the country and is compatible with the spirit that gave birth to the new State. It has been decided on for the sake of solidifying the State's foundation and for strengthening the peace of the Far East. It is by no means the restoration of the Ching dynasty."

The spirit that prompted the Regent (now the Emperor) to declare this, has been clearly exemplified by the foreign policy of the Manchou Government, based on the principle of peace. The open door and equal opportunity principles, presupposing a Japan-Manchou-Soviet-China accord, to which the Manchou Government adheres, together with the efficient carrying out of internal administration, are gradually removing the prejudice of the powers. In point of truth, the powers are actually negotiating with the new State for the establishment of trade relations and channels for investment.



The Emblems of Peace And Harmony Raised High in All Parts of Manchou Tikuo on March 1.





Some of the Japanese Dignitaries at the Ceremony. From L to R: General Taka Hishikari, Japanese Ambassador, Counselor Tani of the Embassy, and Major-General Okamura, Vice-Chief of Staff of the Kwantung Garrison.



The Motorcar of His Majesty Passing Through the Palace Gate on the Way to the Chiaoichi Ceremonial Ground, March 1, 1934.

## Enthronement

MARCH 1, 1934, will go down in history as one of the most noteworthy dates in modern times, for on that day Regent Pu Yi of Manchoukuo ascended the throne of the land of his forefathers, as the first sovereign of Manchou Tikuo. On that day he became Emperor Kang Te. The event also marked the second anniversary of the founding of the new State.

With solemn rites His Majesty declared to the whole world that a monarchy had been proclaimed. Manchuria or Manchoukuo is the birthplace of Aichin Chiao, who founded the Ching dynasty and conquered the whole of China about three centuries ago. The Emperor Kang Te is the direct descendant of the founder of the Ching dynasty.

Because the scion of the dynasty's founder assumed the throne of the new State there were not a few under the delusion that Regent Pu Yi, by proclaiming a monarchy, was restoring the former Ching dynasty. Nothing could be farther from the truth, however.

Premier Cheng Hsiao-hsu of Manchou Tikuo, in order to dispel any and all misconception concerning the new regime, made it clear to the world prior to the enthronement that neither Regent Pu Yi nor the new monarchy had anything to do with the defunct Celestial Empire, despite the fact that the new Emperor is descended from the founder.

A single glance at the turn of events in Manchoukuo will suffice to show that the elevation of that state to a monarchy was entirely natural. The new state has accomplished wonders with internal administration and its dealings with foreign powers in two brief years.

With the establishment of Manchoukuo, peace and order were steadily restored and 30,000,000 souls, released from relentless extortion and exploitation by successive war lords and bandit chieftains, were enabled to enjoy tranquillity for the first time in their lives. Satisfied and contented, the 30,000,000 spontaneously expressed their desire for a monarchy. It is easy to see that the ascension of the throne by Emperor Kang Te was in accordance with the popular wish.

The Government of Manchoukuo under date of January 20, 1934, issued a proclamation announcing the creation of an Empire, and under Premier Cheng Hsiao-hsu, the chairman of the enthronement committee, arrangements for the epochal event steadily assumed definite shape.

Regent Pu Yi began ablutions on February 26, four days before the event, confining himself to the inner apartments of his mansion. During this period, the Regent did not receive even the Cabinet Ministers unless there were urgent state matters that demanded his immediate attention.



Some of the Manchou Dignitaries at the Ceremony. Premier Cheng Hsiao-hsu Stands at the Extreme Left.

March 1 dawned bright and crisp, an ideal day for the epochal event. Regent Pu Yi, attired in ceremonial robes trimmed with silver fox fur, emerged from his mansion at 8 a.m. and entered a new Imperial sedan, with the Imperial gold orchid crest embossed on the tonneau doors.

The Regent, accompanied by General Chang Hai-ping, chief aide-de-camp, and Chamberlain Kudo, left the mansion compound. The Imperial procession, escorted by two companies of mounted hussars of the Imperial Bodyguard troops carrying the Imperial flag, motored through Hsinking's main thoroughfares, and reached the Chiaoichi enclosure, erected at the Shuntien plaza about three miles south of the Regent's mansion, 15 minutes later. The Chiaoichi enclosure, the scene of the first major ritual, is the site of the future Imperial Palace.

Ascending to the Tientan or Altar of Heaven, constructed in the middle of the enclosure, the Regent stood facing south. (The Tientan consisted of three concentric circular terraces of earth faced with brick, each three feet above the other. The base occupied an area of 120 square feet, the topmost terrace being 27 feet in diameter).

The Tientan on that day was enveloped in curtains having wide alternating yellow and red stripes, but had no roof, in view of the traditional belief that Supreme Being in the blue dome above will dispel all the evil spirits on earth. The Regent burned fragrant incense in a brazier, in order to invite the Supreme Being to the earth.

After kneeling devoutly, he offered grain and a flagon of Manchou liquor, after which he received from a ritualist a red lacquered tablet, bearing a divine message, and raised it high. This rite signified that he has been ordained by the Supreme Being to ascend the throne.

He then burned incense to mark the departure of the Divine Spirit. The rites were concluded in 15 minutes and at their end, the new Emperor returned to the mansion he had left as Regent.

At noon on that day the Emperor conducted the actual enthronement in the Chinminlo pavilion

in the mansion compound. Wearing a full dress uniform of the Commander-in-Chief of the Manchou defense forces, the ruler ascended the throne in the center of the hall.

The ceremony was attended by Premier Cheng Hsiao-hsu and many Manchou and Japanese dignitaries, including General Taka Hishikari, ambassador plenipotentiary, commander of the Kwantung garrison, and governor of the Kwantung Leased Territory, and his staff officers.

The Emperor affixing his signature and seal to a proclamation, read it declaring to the world that a monarchy had just been proclaimed. Premier Cheng, responding on behalf of 30,000,000 inhabitants, offered congratulations to the ruler and led three cheers for His Majesty.

On March 2, the day following the enthronement, His Majesty invited 130 foreign guests, including General Hishikari and other Japanese dignitaries, to a banquet. On March 3, the ruler was host at a dinner to 140 civil and military dignitaries of Manchou Tikuo, including Premier Cheng Hsiao-hsu.

In connection with the enthronement, the Government formation underwent a slight change.

Emperor Kang Te also granted a general amnesty and as a result, 7,000 prisoners were either pardoned or had their sentences reduced. The Emperor at the same time made a monetary grant of MY25,000 out of his personal funds for the relief of families whose members gave their lives for Manchoukuo. His Majesty in addition donated sums for various social welfare work.

On March 5, the Emperor issued a special Rescript addressed to the army and navy of the Empire, instructing the officers and men as to proper conduct as defenders of the State. On March 10, the ruler reviewed his troops, 100,000 strong, at the Hsinking flying field and three days later, he reviewed the Sungari river fleet of the Manchou navy, near Harbin.

By so doing, the Emperor convinced the world that he is the true monarch of a new regime.

## Peace Restored



A night scene on Tatum Boulevard, Hsinking, March 1, 1934.

THE rapidity with which the Manchou Empire has brought order out of chaos is perhaps unequalled in modern times. Having restored peace in less than two years after its foundation was laid, the new State recently proclaimed a monarchy and by so doing realized every hope cherished by its 30,000,000 inhabitants. The elevation of the country to the status of an empire is something more than a physical thing. From the moment the new state was established, it demonstrated to the world what "Wangtao," or the principle of benevolent rule, could do.

The country has now entered upon a constructive stage. The wholesome growth it has made and is still making has convinced all that here is a state whose destiny is bright.

Speaking on the whole, banditry has been an age-old cancer in Manchuria and China. Incessant civil wars and internal strife, associated with "political nomads" at all times, have been in evidence in every age. From the closing years of the Ching dynasty to the present day China under the National Government, the rampancy of bandits has become decidedly greater.

### Chaos Not Without Reason

This intensified chaos has not been without reason. The ever greedy war lords have carried on ceaseless exploitation. Civil and military authorities, unmindful of national welfare, have been bent on serving only their own ends. The continued warfare, coupled with almost endless natural catastrophes, have exhausted the state, provincial, and community resources.

Maneuvers by some of the organized bandits, frequently entering into alliances with political groups and anti-foreign agitators, on more occasions than one, have given rise to international issues. The prevalence of bandits depends much, of course, on the prestige of those who are in power.

Because Manchuria is a land too remote from the former Celestial Empire, China has seldom been able to make her influence felt in that region. It is largely for this reason that Manchurian bandits and brigands were far more powerful than those of China. The late Chang Tso-lin, father of General Chang Hsueh-liang; Chang Tso-hsiang, the deposed governor of Kirin province; the late Wu Chun-sheng, governor of Heilungkiang province, who died with Chang Tso-lin; and Tang Yu-lin, ex-governor of Jehol province, were all former bandits chieftains. This is only too well known.

Ma Chan-shan, who made the River Non and the Kiang range famous by a cleverly played game of hide-and-seek with the Manchoukuo and Kwantung garrison troops, is no exception to the rule. He could not forget his bandit past even after he received an honorable assignment from the Manchoukuo Government. These facts may give an idea of how badly Manchuria was infested by outlaws up until a short time ago.

Bandits held sway in Manchuria so long that there were not a few who had the belief that "where ordinary mortals till the soil, brave men of ability rise to eminence by following banditry." The ignorant in the Liaosi district, the birthplace

of Chang Tso-lin and Chang Tso-hsiang, used to remark that they would rather have their daughters marry bandits than any other men.

Even while Chang Tso-lin and Chang Hsueh-liang were the absolute despots of Manchuria, the country suffered under the depredations of bandits estimated at 50,000. Being bandits "by trade," they seldom had a political background, and their activities were not necessarily directed against foreign interests.

With the collapse of the Mukden war lords following the Manchurian incident of September 18, 1931, conditions have undergone much change.

Former Mukdenite troops joined the marauding bandits. The united forces roamed over the country, perpetrating all sorts of outrages. The so-called regulars under Chang Hsueh-liang and "volunteers," instigating the "Big Sword Corps," and the "Red Spear Band," strove desperately to undermine the new regime. By taking advantage of the transitional stage in which the State found itself, they left no stone unturned to disturb peace.

Some of the powerful bands, by obtaining funds and armament from Chinese organizations seeking to "regain Manchuria," desperately struggled to throw Manchoukuo into turmoil. From the summer to the autumn of 1932 the total number of outlaws was estimated to have reached 360,000. About the time Manchoukuo declared independence in March, 1932, the railway zone flanking the S.M.R. tracks was the only region where peace and order reigned.

How to end this chaos was the question of paramount importance that confronted Manchoukuo and the Kwantung garrison. So colossal was the task of restoring peace that it would have daunted forces less courageous and resourceful than the combined troops of Manchoukuo and Japan. In fact, there were many observers who predicted that both Manchoukuo and Japan would break down financially because of the enormous fund needed for peace maintenance. This was indeed the acid test that determined the prestige of Manchoukuo.

### Amazing Achievement

The way the Manchoukuo Government and Regent Pu Yi (now Emperor Kang Te) encountered the ordeal and surmounted the difficulties in those trying days was simply amazing. The whole hearted efforts for pacifying the country exerted by the peace-loving authorities and citizens of Manchoukuo were not in vain. With the cooperation of the Kwantung garrison troops, a crushing blow was dealt in 1932 to the formidable bandits and guerillas.

Conspicuous among the bandit chieftains overthrown were Li Tu and Ting Chao, who formed what they called the Pinhsin government. The combined forces having ended this they next scattered the troops of Ma Chan-shan. Such leaders as Peng Chan-hai, Kung Chao-hai, Tang Chu-wu, Pu Ping-cha, and Li Tsing-chi, were captured or fled from the country.

Toward the end of 1932, the combined forces swept out Su Ping-wen and his men who had made the Kiang range and the Hulumbair district their headquarters for peace disturbing movements.

In February, 1933, the combined forces accomplished their crowning achievement by quelling all the malcontents in Jehol province, and by so doing they definitely established the China-Manchoukuo border along the Great Wall. The quieting of Jehol marked the end of the peace-restoring military operations and enabled the troops to return to their respective bases. Of course, small groups of bandits continue their operations, but they do not amount to much, and day by day their number is growing smaller.

The Manchoukuo Government has launched an educational campaign to teach the principle of "Wangtao" in cooperation with the troops. It has also reformed the district administration and has devoted much attention to rehabilitating the rural district communities. To that end, it has reduced taxes; has advanced without interest funds for buying seed; has reduced the salt gabelle, and has created adequate monetary organs.

### Bumper Crop Relieves People

The record bumper crop the country saw in the autumn of 1933 has given the people much relief. Besides that, it made many bandits return to their original farms where the former outlaws are proving good citizens. The total number of bandits at present is estimated to be less than one-eighth of the total number the country had at the outbreak of the Manchurian incident.

These bandits, regionally divided, are scattered as follows:

Mukden province, 10,000; Kirin province, 15,000; Heilungkiang province, 4,000; Jehol province, 12,000; Kiangnan province, 3,000. The railway zones, cities, and their vicinities have been thoroughly cleared of outlaws.

It is now perfectly safe to travel throughout the interior of Manchoukuo and to engage in scientific or other explorations. Since the Kwantung garrison troops are back in their permanent headquarters, the Manchou militia suffices to maintain peace and order.

As a conclusive proof of restored peace and order, foreign missionaries who had sought shelter elsewhere, are steadily returning to Manchoukuo. Many of them land at Dairen and proceed to such points in Jehol as Chihfeng and Changte (Jehol City). There are several who by preaching the gospel at Linhsi have already endeared themselves to the inhabitants. Those missionaries, one and all, marvel at the phenomenal growth of the Manchou Empire.

Another achievement for which Manchoukuo deserves much credit is the rapid establishment of transportation and communication facilities, which are regarded as the vanguard of civilization.

With the Hsinking to Tumen line in the lead, one new railway line after another has been completed.

(Continued on Page 37)



# Manchou Troops That Guard Interests of Young Nation

WITH the establishment of Manchoukuo, now the Manchou Empire, the authorities attempted to establish a systematic national army, but due to the rampancy of bandits and the remnant forces of the former war lords, immediate results were impossible. Therefore the authorities decided to accomplish their objective within the first period of national consolidation.

This period ended in the first half of 1933. At the present time, the second period of the national project, the adjustment, organization, and training of the army are in progress.

With the change of the Manchurian regime into a monarchical one, having Emperor Kang Te as the ruler, the army system was also revised. The national forces are now under the supreme command of Emperor Kang Te. This has vitalized the various projects concerned with the military forces of the nation.

Four days after the enthronement of the Emperor of Manchou Tikuo, the ruler called together War Minister Chang Ching-hui and the various commanders of the defense forces, the chief of the Chingian forces, the commander of the river defense fleet, and other military and naval leaders and issued to the army and navy an Imperial rescript. This was on March 5, 1934.

The forces of the Manchou Empire at the present time are as follows:

Emperor Kang Te is the supreme commander of the army and the navy. Under the ruler is the War Office with its minister. The War Office has under it the general staff, the military supply section, the veterinary department, the central training section, etc.

The forces under the control of the War Office are: The Imperial Household defense troops; Imperial Guards; Independent Chingian cavalry troops; defense forces of the provinces of Mukden, Kirin, Heilungkiang, Jehol, Hsingan, North Hsingan, South Hsingan; and the Manchou Navy.

Of the above, the totals are as follows: Infantry, 12 divisions, 7 regiments, and 8 companies. Cavalry, 17 divisions, 3 battalions, and 2 companies. Artillery, 4 battalions, 2 companies, and 1 squad. Aggregate man power 120,000.

The Manchou Navy is for the purpose of defending navigation on the Sungari and the Amur Rivers. There are five vessels, the Lisui, Chiang-ching, Chiangping, Lich, and Chiangtung. All are 200 or 300 ton river gunboats.

Thus the Manchou troops are now moving upward in the path of progress and improvement, in keeping with the establishment of the new regime.

With the full pacification of the bandits, the return of local administration is expected. When the maintenance of peace and order throughout the land has been facilitated, the organization of the army will be again studied and improved.

There is also a plan for the establishment of military schools for the education of officers. Projects for the creation of educational units within the army in the important sectors of the country are likewise being considered.

In addition, the establishment of a gendarmerie corps for the maintenance of order within the army is contemplated. The realization of a military aviation force has been given attention, as well, and steps have already been taken in that direction.



Men of the Imperial Bodyguard of Manchou

## Peace Restored

(Continued From Page 37)

pleted, such as the Harbin-Lafa line (a short cut between Harbin and Lafa on the Hsinking-Tumen line), the Harbin-Peianchen line, and the Chichihar-Peianchen line. These lines, forming a trans-Manchou railway network, are bound to contribute to the further development of the new State.

The Government recently completed the construction of 20 industrial highways, with a combined mileage of more than 2,000 kilometers. The Chinchow to Changte route which until recently took 10 days to traverse, can now be covered in two days' journey.

If railway and highway growth is remarkable, the airway development in Manchoukuo is infinitely more so. In this respect Japan may probably have to concede the honors to Manchoukuo. With Mukden as the center, the Manchou Air Navigation Co. operates over approximately 4,000 kilometers of airways, extending arterially to Hsinking, Harbin, Manchuli, Chichihar, Lungchingsun, Chinchow, and Changte.

Transportation improvement has expedited the development of postal, telegraph, and telephone services; has made unification of the monetary system easier, and has laid the foundation for industrial and commercial activities. Should Manchoukuo continue to grow at the present rate, it will occasion a still greater surprise to the world in a few years.

The world has of late shown increasing concern over the development of Manchoukuo. Many Europeans and Americans residing in Japan and China who have seen for themselves what Manchoukuo has accomplished, are known to favor the recognition of Manchoukuo by their respective governments without unnecessary delay. This goes to show that the growth of Manchoukuo is entirely wholesome.

Despite the fact that Manchoukuo since the days of its birth has been viewed with prejudice, it has treated all with fairness and consideration. With the open door and equal opportunity as watchwords, it has declared that it not only would honor the old debts accumulated by China in connection with Manchuria, but would make good material damage suffered by resident individual foreigners as a consequence of the collapse of the Mukden regime. To that end, a special commission has been formed.

On November 23, 1933, Manchoukuo promulgated a loan funding act, whereby it set aside MY2,500,000 in cash and issued bonds to the amount of MY5,100,000. By so doing, Manchoukuo considerably strengthened the confidence of the powers, in the integrity of the State.

Recognition or no recognition, the fact remains that Europe and America have been steadily dealing with Manchoukuo in connection with trade and investment. It will not be a bit surprising if the powers throw overboard their non-recognition policy in the near future.



Part of the Vast Concurrence of People at the Citizens' Celebration at the Tatung Plaza, Hsinking, March 1

# Communications in Manchou

## Railways

## National Highways

## Airways

## Waterways

## Postal Service

MANCHOUKUO, since its foundation, has carried out extensive economic and industrial enterprises to attain its ultimate objective of national prosperity, and it has already accomplished much, culminating in the proclamation of a monarchy. Among all the productive enterprises that the thriving Empire has launched, it has devoted special efforts to the development of means of transportation.

China has a glorious history that dates back 3,000 years and the entire country is favored with rich natural resources. And yet its international situation today is hardly what it should be. This is largely attributable to the fact that the administrative authorities have never realized the fundamental importance of traffic and communications development, and that they have thus been unable to deal effectively with internal problems. This fact also was true in the case of Manchuria.

When Manchoukuo was established under H.M.

Emperor Kang Te (then Chief Executive Pu I), primary attention was therefore paid to the development of transportation facilities, for these constitute the prerequisite of national expansion and prosperity.

As a matter of fact, establishment of peace and order as well as industrial development are accomplished only in due proportion to the progress of the improvement in communications and transportation. This is proved by the fact that Manchuria, which until a few years ago was generally regarded as a territory infested with bandits, has been converted into a land of happiness and industrial prosperity, in sequence to the realization of productive projects, particularly those concerning the development of traffic facilities.

Details of what development the communications and traffic improvement work has made in Manchuria under the new regime will now be reviewed:

subsequently, appropriate administrative measures were adopted to stimulate the further improvement of traffic facilities.

The basic principles of the economic construction of the new Empire, promulgated at the time of its establishment, state its railway policy to be as follows:

"Railway in the Manchou Empire shall be built to the length of 25,000 kilometers. During the first 10 years, however, 4,000 kilometers of railways shall be built. At the end of the first 10 years, the total length of the railways in operation shall reach 10,000 kilometers, this including the lines that existed previous to the establishment of the Empire. The principal lines shall be nationalized so that they may be operated under the unified control of the government."

In pursuance of this basic principle, and also, as the first step in putting an end to the traffic confusion that then existed, the new regime mapped out a gigantic railway operation plan with the South Manchuria Railway as its center.

Railways in Manchuria in former days were operated independent of each other, but the present government, under its new railway policy, placed all the national railways under the management of the South Manchuria Railway Co.,

(which has had many years' experience in successfully operating its own lines) in order to introduce unity and good order in Manchuria's railway traffic.

In accordance with the foregoing arrangement, the South Manchuria Railway Co. opened general headquarters for Manchurian railway operation in Mukden on March 1, 1933, and started the management of the Manchurian national lines placed under its control.

The substance of the contract for railway operation between the Manchou Government and the South Manchuria Railway Co. follows:

"1. The Manchou Government recognizes its liabilities to the South Manchuria Railway Co. as regards the existing railways, inclusive of the Kirin-Hsinking, Kirin-Tunhua, Kirin-Hailung, Ssu-ping-kai-Taonan, Taonan-Angangchi, Taonan-Slun, Chichihar-Kushan, Harbin-Hailun, Hailung-Mukden, and Mukden-Shanhai-kuan railways; it fixes the total loans obtained from the South Manchuria Railway Co. at ¥130,000,000 (in round figures); it offers the entire property and revenue of these railways as securities for these loans; it entrusts the South Manchuria Railway Co. with the business management of all of these railways.

## Railway Loans of Manchou

"2. As regards the railway loans the Manchou Government obtained from parties other than the South Manchuria Railway Co., the Manchou Government, upon consultation with the South Manchuria Railway Co., requests the latter to dispose of them; the loans of this category to be redeemed, as well as the redemption of the loan concerning the Mukden-Shanhai-kuan Railway, shall be paid from the revenue resulting from the operations of the railways whose business management has been placed under the South Manchuria Railway Co.

"3. In view of the Manchou Government's liabilities in connection with the Mukden-Shanhai-kuan Railway (other than those concerning the South Manchuria Railway), pending the amicable solution of problems growing out of the loan floated by the Chungyang Kungssu (the Central company), that line will be excluded from the present offer of securities."

Simultaneous with the conclusion of the foregoing contract, the Manchou Government awarded additional contracts to the S.M.R. to build new railways between Tunhua and Tumen, between Harbin and Lafa, and between Taitung and Hailun, at the estimated cost of ¥100,000,000.

Under such a contract the South Manchuria Railway Co. holds itself responsible for the business management of the Manchurian national railways as well as their extension. Since the S.M.R. took over the business management of the railways, their total length has already been increased by 425 kilometers.

At the time of the founding of Manchoukuo, the aggregate total length of the railways stood at 6,141 kilometers, but during the two years of its existence, 692 kilometers have been added, the new total reaching 6,833 kilometers. Judging from such conditions, it should be a simple matter to make the total of the Manchou railways reach 10,000 kilometers in 10 years.

## Lines Under Construction

The railways now under construction include the Chaoyang-Chihfeng, Tumen-Ningkuta, Peanchen-Erhchan, and Chaoyang-Lingyuan lines, which, all told, reach 630 kilometers.

The outstanding feature of the construction program is that, unlike the old building schemes characterized by military and political motives (which had virtually no economic significance), all the newly projected lines penetrate districts where the means of transportation are still in the primitive stages of development and where railways are of vital importance from the economic viewpoint. Another feature of the new projects is that the railways are being built in such a manner as to cover all of Manchuria.

In Jehol province, among other districts, hardly anything has hitherto been done in the way of administrative enterprises because of its being in such a remote region. With the rapid progress

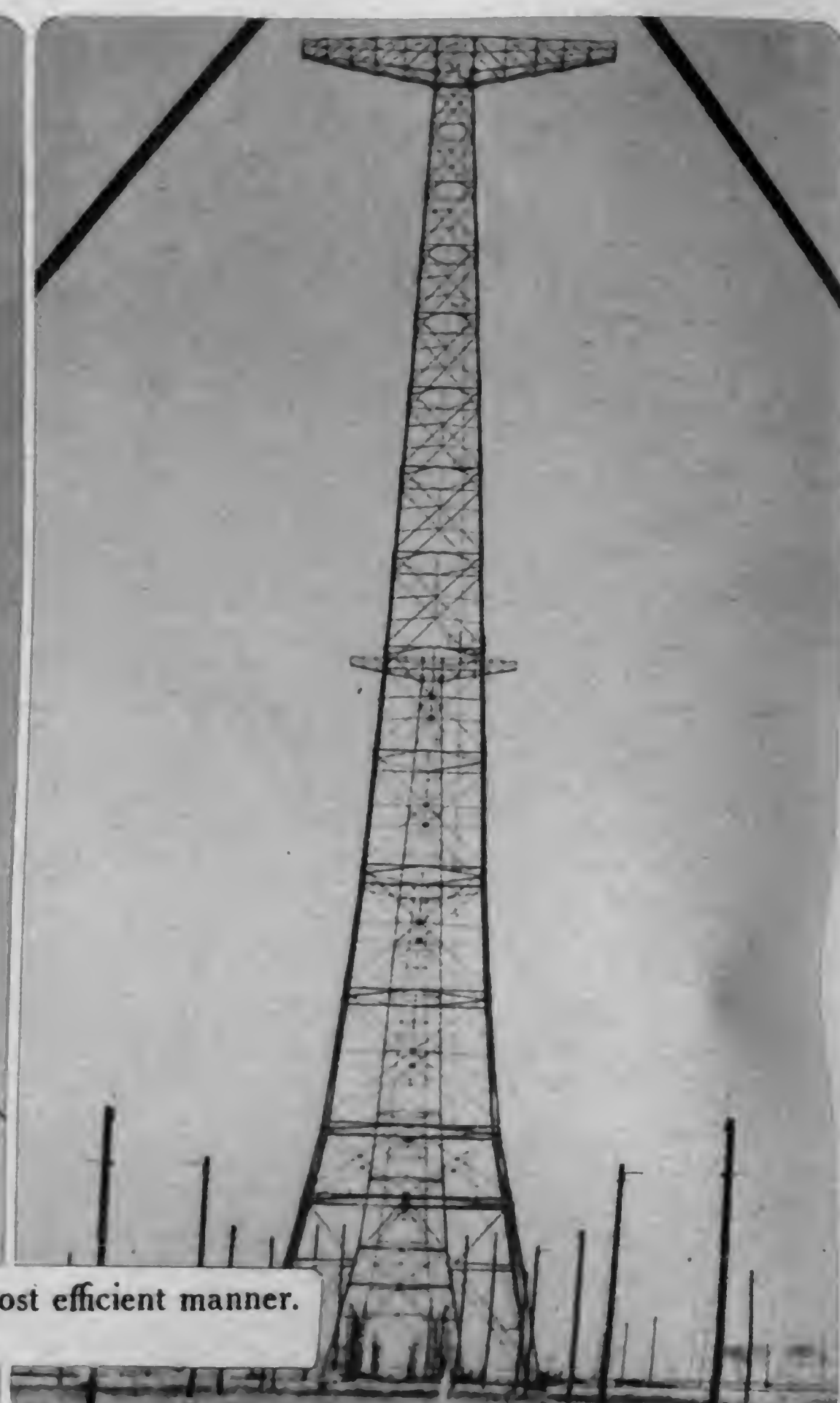


A train speeding across the plains of Manchou.





Left: Dairen, where the land and sea traffic connect in a most efficient manner.  
Right: A wireless tower in Manchou.



of the railway construction work there, however, the local industrial activities have been given strong stimulus to the great delight of the natives.

The South Manchuria Railway Co. has invested approximately ¥100,000,000 in extensions of the national railways under its control and it has also spent ¥77,000,000 on the railways now under construction.

The railways in the Manchou Empire now operated are as follows:

### National Railways

(In kilometers)

Hsinking-Tumen line	540.5
Kirin-Hailun line	183.2
Hailun-Mukden line	333.9
Ssuningkai-Taonan line	434.1
Taonan-Angangchi line	224.2
Chichihar-Kushan line	294.4
Taonan-Solun line	84.3
Mukden-Shanhaikuan line	894.9
Harbin-Hailun line	223.3
Hailun-Kushan line	167.9
Lafa-Harbin line	268.4
North Manchuria Railway	1,721.0
(Total, 5,370.1 kilometers)	

### Private Railways

South Manchuria Railway	1,129.1
Chinchow-Chengtutung line	102.1
Hsiao-chengtsu-Lishukou line	63.5
Chuchlichen-Hsingshan line	56.0
Penchihi-Niushintai line	19.3
Kaiyuan-Sifeng line	63.7
Chichihar-Angangchi line	30.0
(Total, 1,463.7 kilometers)	
Grand total, 6,833.8 kilometers	

These 19 lines aggregating nearly 7,000 kilometers, including 12 national railways 5,370 kilometers in length, are functioning as economic veins throughout Manchuria.

Compare the outstanding situation with that which existed previous to the establishment of Manchoukuo! Because of the political maneuvers on the part of the former Chinese government in Mukden, Manchurian produce was transported over the Chinese lines (where the number of trains in operation was small, not to mention the constant menace of bandit attacks) intentionally avoiding the South Manchuria Railway in spite of its regular operation and greater safety.

In those days, railway transportation was often delayed to such an extent that business was blocked due to the impossibility of delivery. Moreover, the shippers always pocketed the losses. Under the present unified operation of the railways, however, freight shipments are transported on time with the least risk and whatever damage is suffered by the freight in transit is made good by the railway authorities. Moreover, the shipper is free to select the route.

Such substantial improvements in the railway operation, coupled with the opening of new lines and the completion of new national highways, have materially contributed to the industrial progress as well as to the promotion of welfare in the business circles, especially in North Manchuria and Jehol province.

In the passenger service, too, conditions have changed altogether for the better. Travelers by rail in Manchuria were hitherto exposed to the constant danger of bandit attack, not to mention having to endure imperfect accommodation and the lack of sanitation equipment. But today, they may comfortably travel in any part of the country with speed and with a full guarantee of safety.

From the foreign visitors' point of view, the improvements are particularly noteworthy. There were formerly many places which foreign travelers were unable to visit without risking their lives. It is true that foreigners had extraterritoriality rights in Manchuria, but such rights did not prevent the lawless bandits from killing them; the prevalence of marauders rendered the rights of no avail.

Thanks to the recent amazing improvement of the situation, however, side by side with the restoration of peace and order, foreigners may travel in the inner parts of the country with safety and convenience, so much so that conditions are now comparable to those in any civilized country, especially as the Manchou Government holds itself absolutely responsible for the safety of the lives and property of foreigners.

### Kidnapped Always Rescued

It is true that there have been occasions in which railway trains were attacked by bandits and derailed and in which foreigners have been carried away for ransom even after the establishment of the Manchou Government. But the government has always effected the rescue of the kidnapped foreigners. Furthermore, the number of such incidents has been reduced to the point of international inevitableness, that is, it has become as small as the number of similar incidents which occur from time to time everywhere.

Another revolutionary change that has been brought forth in the transportation system of Manchuria is the dropping of the policy of concentrating on one harbor, Dairen.

From the broader viewpoint of the general development of Manchuria, the Hsinking-Tumen railway has been completed, extending from the capital of the Manchou Empire to the national border near the Japan Sea, whence the passengers and cargo are relayed to the railways in northern Chosen where there is also good seaport. The opening of the Hsinking-Tumen railway promises to bring about rapid development in the industrial circles of Manchuria.

Furthermore, the construction of Hulutao harbor has been resumed by the Manchou Govern-

ment under the new policy, although the work there was temporarily suspended. It will be recalled that the construction of the Hulutao harbor was started originally by the old Northeastern Government in Mukden before the present Manchou Empire came into existence, primarily for the political purpose of restricting the S.M.R.'s activities. The project will be carried out with productive economic objects in view.

Upon the completion of this harbor, the produce of Jehol province, a district in which the natural resources have been left undeveloped on account of lack of traffic facilities, can be exported to the world market with great ease. Likewise, the goods that the people of Jehol province are in need of will be supplied in abundance through this harbor.

Meanwhile, negotiations are pending between Soviet Russia and the Manchou Empire for the sale of the North Manchuria Railway (the former Chinese Eastern Railway). The negotiating parties have found it difficult to discover a point of agreement as regards the price, but there are encouraging indications that they may finally agree, through the good offices exercised by the Nippon Government. When this railway is abandoned by Soviet Russia and placed under the sole jurisdiction of the Manchou Empire, the Manchurian railway policy will make another great stride forward.

### National Highways:

Highway construction in Manchuria, side by side with the steady development of the railway operation, has greater political and economic significance than the building of railways in the light of the future development of the country.

The Manchou Government, for the purpose of perfecting the highway network over the country, organized the Highway Council under the direct control of the Premier. In addition, another body, called the Board of Highways, was created to execute the construction work.

According to the original program, the Manchou Government proposed to build 60,000 kilometers of national highways running in all directions within the Empire under a 10 year program. Roads are now being actively built in accordance with the established schedule.

Included among the national highways which are already completed and open to traffic are: 320 kilometers between Peipiao and Chengte (Jehol); 190 kilometers between Chaoyang and Chihfeng; and 266 kilometers between Antung and Chengtutung.

In the meantime, road construction work is going on between Hsinking and Fuyu, between Mukden and Fushun, between Shanchengchen and Tunghua, between Chengte and Chihfeng, and between Harbin and Tungkiang.



### Legends:

1. A bus running on a finished national highway. 2. The organizing committee's meeting at Hsinking, May 29, 1933, at which was discussed the plan of establishing the Manchou-Japan Telegraph & Telephone Co., Ltd. 3. Workers on highway construction in the early days were protected by troops against possible attacks from bandits. 4. One of the postage stamps of the new state.

Highways in Manchuria used to be constructed entirely for the purpose of facilitating agriculture, i.e., as a means of transporting agricultural produce. Under the present building program, however, other industries than agriculture are being taken into consideration. Moreover, the present building program is worked out in consideration of the significant bearing of highways on the maintenance of peace and order, the promotion of political efficiency, and also the strengthening of the national defense.

In view of the great significance of the highways, those under construction are being so built that the traffic may be maintained all the year round.

With the opening of these highways, automobile transportation has been introduced, covering an extensive area which the railways have not yet reached, resulting in the substantial industrial development of the localities concerned.

### Airways:

A remarkable advance in Manchuria's transportation system has been made not only in railways and highways, but also in commercial aviation.

Under the old regime, there were no civil airways in Manchuria. Following the establishment of the Manchuria Air Navigation Co. Ltd., in September, 1932, with joint investment by the Manchou Government, the South Manchuria Railway Co., and the Sumitomo interests of Osaka, Nippon, however, almost 5,000 kilometers of established routes are now being regularly covered, in spite of the fact that the original plan provided for the establishment of only 3,500 kilometers of airways during the first phase of development.

Manchuria's airways now extend from border to border in all directions, connecting Mukden (where the head office is located) with Manchuli in the northwest, Taheiho in the north, Fuchin in the northeast, Lungchingsun in the east, Shingishu in the southeast, Dairen in the south, and Chinchow, Chengte, Chihfeng and Linsi in Jehol province.

The opening of these airways has substantially reduced the time required in traveling from one end of the country to another. Take the case of a man in Chengte who wishes to go to Manchuli: today, he can cover the distance within the space of a few days, flying from Chengte to Chinchow and thence to Mukden, changing there to a plane, for Chichihar and thence to Manchuli, whereas before the introduction of commercial aviation, it took several days from Chengte to Chinchow only and this trip was made with a great risk of life and property as well.

A brief outline of the operated airways in Manchuria follows:

1. Shingishu-Mukden: distance, 210 kilometers, six round trips a week, there being no service on Sundays.

2. Mukden-Dairen: distance, 355 kilometers, six round trips a week.

3. Mukden-Chichihar, via Hsinking and Harbin: distance, 785 kilometers, one round trip a week.

4. Hsinking-Lungchingsun, via Kirin and Tunhua: distance, 375 kilometers, three round trips a week.

5. Harbin-Ningan: distance, 280 kilometers, one round trip a week.

6. Harbin-Fuchin, via Chiamusu, 465 kilometers, two round trips a week.

7. Harbin-Chichihar, via Hailun, Peanchen, and Kushan: distance, 465 kilometers, two round trips a week.

8. Chichihar-Taheiho: distance, 435 kilometers, one round trip a week.

9. Chichihar-Manchuli: distance, 575 kilometers, twice a week.

10. Mukden-Chinchow: distance, 230 kilometers, seven round trips a week.

11. Chinchow-Chengte: distance, 315 kilometers, four round trips a week.

12. Chinchow-Linsi, via Chihfeng: distance, 405 kilometers, two round trips a week.

These Manchurian airways, especially the trunk route that stretches between Dairen and Manchuli, constitute an important link in round-the-world traffic, and their importance cannot be overestimated.

The Manchurian air lines are connected with the Tokyo-to-Dairen main route of the Nippon Air Transport Co. at Shingishu (on the northern border of Chosen facing Antung from across the Yalu river) by the Manchurian branch line that runs from Mukden to Shingishu. Planes arriving at Shingishu from Mukden and those leaving Shingishu for Mukden are scheduled in such a manner that the mail and passengers may be relayed on to the Nippon air service. According to the present time schedule, a passenger leaving Mukden may reach Osaka within the same day.

### Waterways:

The harbor of Dairen, the main entrance of Manchuria, is world famous. As auxiliary sea ports, there are Yingkou, Antung, and Hulutao and these have increased their economic importance as a result of the industrial development of Manchuria. Among other ports, Yingkou and Hulutao are expected to become great harbors in the near future under the construction program of the Manchou Government.

As regards rivers, the Sungari, the Liaohe, the Yalu, and the Amur are outstanding waterways and the canal traffic along these rivers has become remarkably active of late, especially during and after 1933.

Modern steamers are being operated on these rivers under the management of inland navigation administrative bureaus and the volume of commodities transported by them is steadily increasing.

The canal service on the Liaohe was formerly under the management of the foreign powers interested, who had a joint organization to look after the welfare of the navigation conditions on this river, but the Manchou Government took over the service in 1933 and the dredging and other enterprises on this river are now conducted by the government.

Mention should also be made of the fact that a canal construction plan is under way in the central parts of Manchuria for facilitating freight transportation. According to this plan, the upper streams of the Sungari, the Liaohe, and the Yinnaho are to be connected one with the other in the neighborhood of Kungchuling (near Hsinking) so that the river navigation on these streams may be converted into one great canal service covering the entire country. Upon the materialization of this project, the water system in Manchuria will mark a new epoch side by side with the present railway and highway construction programs.

### Postal Service:

In sequence to the phenomenal development of the transportation system, the postal service in Manchuria, too, has been well established.

Under the old regime, there were many places where mail could not be forwarded, even though they were within Manchuria, but today, it is delivered to all the remote corners of the country. An efficient international mail service is also in operation.

The foreign residents in Manchuria, until some years ago, invariably suffered from the inconvenience in the mail service and they could travel only at the risk of their lives, especially when going into the inner parts of the country. But today, conditions are entirely changed.

With the exception of traffic centers, Manchuria was once a land of mystery and enigma, and the inhabitants had no opportunity to share the present day civilization. Such were the conditions that prevailed previous to the establishment of the new Empire. Today, the extensive area of Manchuria and Mongolia is given the full benefit of modern civilization—an eloquent proof of the remarkable development of the country.

Another proof of the progress is that travelers from inner parts of the country, attired in costumes peculiar to their respective localities, are seen nowadays in the key cities of Manchuria, although they were never seen there before. And they come to the cities in increasing numbers.



# Manchou Foreign Trade Has Promising Future

MANCHOU Tikuo's foreign trade has expanded enormously during the past 30 years, having increased by more than 40 fold, due mainly to the substantial improvement of various maritime port facilities and also on account of the steady development of the domestic industries.

Statistics for 1933, released by the Department of Foreign Affairs, Hsinking, at the end of February, 1934, reveal that the aggregate total amounted to MY937,867,000, including MY423,327,000 in export and MY514,540,000 in import, the balance being an excess of import by MY91,213,000. (MY stands for the Manchurian yuan which is about the same as the Japanese yen.)

The foregoing total, as compared with the preceding year, represents an increase of MY20,647,000 or 2 per cent; the 1933 export decreased by MY192,825,000 or 31 per cent, but the import rose by MY213,472,000 or 41 per cent, as compared with the 1932 export and import, respectively.

Incidentally, this is the first time in the last 20 years that Manchuria had an unfavorable foreign trade balance.

The fact is attributed to an unusually brisk import of foreign goods in general during the year, owing to the rapid progress in construction activities in various lines, which started with the foundation of the new State. That there was a considerable fall in the export of soya beans and other staples due to higher tariff barriers in various countries, notably Germany, was also responsible for the excess of imports into the Manchou Empire.

As regards trade according to countries, Japan, including her overseas territory, ranks first, followed by China, Germany, Great Britain, Soviet Russia (Asia), and the United States, as shown in the accompanying tables: (Unit: MY1,000)

## Net Trade, 1933

Countries	Export	Import	Total
Japan	203,022	338,012	541,034
China	55,210	79,812	135,022
Germany	66,356	10,455	76,811
Britain	16,087	29,849	45,936
Soviet Russia	12,918	7,569	20,487
U. S. A.	7,414	28,996	36,410
Netherlands	9,954	3,749	13,703
France	2,545	779	3,324
Italy	1,847	1,737	3,584
Belgium	281	1,294	1,575
Others	47,693	12,288	59,981
Total	423,327	514,540	937,867

## Net Trade, 1932

Countries	Export	Import	Total
Japan	232,055	175,333	407,388
China	169,967	54,968	224,935
Germany	73,946	5,769	79,715
Britain	18,512	33,596	52,108
Soviet Russia	33,785	6,825	40,610
U. S. A.	5,009	17,747	22,756
Netherlands	11,717	535	12,252
Italy	2,167	133	2,300
France	3,026	989	4,015
Belgium	1,507	800	2,307
Others	64,461	4,373	68,834
Total	616,152	301,068	917,220

## Healthy Growth in Volume Shows Business With Outside Is Becoming More Important

### Monthly Returns, 1933

Months	Export	Import	Total
Jan.	45,759	39,975	85,734
Feb.	45,117	39,928	85,045
Mar.	35,557	39,930	75,487
Apr.	39,756	45,551	85,307
May	33,429	36,084	69,513
June	35,742	31,860	67,602
July	29,949	34,399	64,348
Aug.	25,660	46,523	72,183
Sept.	26,957	56,196	83,153
Oct.	24,799	48,982	73,781
Nov.	42,618	51,017	93,635
Dec.	37,984	44,145	82,129
Total	423,327	514,540	937,867

Note: Given in the foregoing totals are only the net export and import; the omission of figures under MY1,000 inevitably results in a slight disagreement in the totals.

The principal articles of export are soya beans, bean cakes, coal, bean oil, tussah silk, iron and iron products, kaoliang (millet), seeds, leather and hides, lumber, and so on.

The main import items are mostly manufactured goods, such as cotton woven goods, wheat flour, machinery and tools, cigars and cigarettes, iron and steel, cotton yarn, sugar, other provisions, gunny bags, cotton, paper, chemicals, medicines, petroleum, woolen textiles, wool-cotton textiles, and so on.

In the following tables, the figures for the export and import of these principal articles of trade in 1932 are given, in the absence of those for 1933:

### Export

Articles	Quantity	Value
Soya beans	42,398	143,859
Bean cakes	28,518	66,311
Other beans	1,739	7,824
Millet	3,825	15,100
Kaoliang	6,186	18,206
Ground nuts	698	5,407
Salt	4,548	4,842
Bean oil	2,120	24,511
Wild silk	23	6,421
Cotton yarn	108	5,258
Coal	3,774	32,604
Pig iron	6,100	9,659

Note: The unit of quantity is 1,000 piculs, except in the case of coal of which the unit is 1,000 tons. The unit of value is 1,000 Haikuan taels.

### Import

Articles	Quantity	Value
Wheat flour	3,976	15,683
Sugar	1,558	7,491
Tobacco	—	4,735
Raw cotton	357	8,358
Cotton yarn	133	6,322
Cotton goods	—	21,008
Gunny bags	1,010	13,232
Iron, steel	—	10,927
Woolen goods	—	3,238
Machinery, tools	—	2,996
Paper	—	3,826
Vehicles, cars	—	2,692

Note: The units are 1,000 piculs and 1,000 HK taels.

## Outline of Development

The Russo-Japanese War (1904-5), which marked a new epoch in the history of Manchuria politically and economically, introduced a most radical change in the trade situation, especially following the opening of Dairen as a free port.

Previous to the war, Neuchuang was the only port in Manchuria open to foreign trade, but since the war, more than 20 ports have been opened.

Neuchuang and Tientsin were opened to foreign trade in 1861 simultaneously and each had a great hinterland of which it was the outlet. Owing to geographical disadvantages, however, the development of Neuchuang as well as the increase of trade through the port was slow. It was in sequence to the opening of Dairen that Manchuria's foreign trade has made its amazing growth.

In 1903, the total foreign trade of Manchuria was estimated at 16,033,000 taels, equivalent to 3.05 per cent of the foreign trade of China. By 1934, however, the total increased to 692,818,000 taels, this representing an increase by more than 40 times.

The trade somewhat declined in 1932 on account of various reasons, including lack of stability in connection with the Mukden Incident and the subsequent disturbances to industry. When order was restored during that year, however, the foreign trade again began an advance.

In the historical review of Manchuria's foreign trade, it is worthy of note that the supremacy of Dairen as Manchuria's biggest trade port did not adversely affect the position of Neuchuang or of Vladivostok, for the volume of foreign trade through those ports has made steady progress. The opening of Dairen as well as other ports simply increased Manchuria's trade as a whole.

## Trade According to Countries

In the early days of Manchuria's foreign trade, the export of beans and bean cakes to the southern parts of China, where there were in extensive demand both for oil extraction and as fertilizer, was conducted through Neuchuang, then the only commercial port.

Import in those days was made up of cotton sheeting and drills of low grade, imported chiefly from England. Presently, American cheap sheeting and drills began to be imported.

The trade with Japan was insignificant until after the Sino-Japanese War (1894-95). But Japan

# Life Sketch of Emperor Kang Te of Manchou

EMPEROR Kang Te of Manchou at the age of three was installed as the 12th Emperor of the Ching Dynasty. That was in 1908. Shortly after, in 1911, the first Chinese revolution took place and in 1912 the ruler was forced to abdicate.

After the abdication, he was given an annual grant of 4,000,000 yuan and was permitted to live in the Peking Palace, due to his position. He was then called the Emperor Tai Ching.

The Emperor was six years old at this time. In the palace he continued his studies under the tutelage of Chen Pao-tan.

When the ruler reached the age of 11, Chang Hsun, leader of the Chihli faction, entered Peking in an effort to restore the former imperial dynasty and raised the yellow dragon flag. But the effort was a failure. He was defeated by the forces of Tuan Chi-jui in but 12 days.

At the age of 14, under a British tutor, Sir Reginald Fleming Johnston, he began to study world geography and world history, besides continuing his education under Chinese teachers. Earnestly applying himself to his studies, his knowledge became full and broad.

In 1922, when he was at the age of 16, he ceased wearing the ancient Manchurian style queue. In December, 1922, he married Hungeh, the daughter of Jung Yuan, former head of the Chihli northern province.

About 1924, the discord in China developed into open conflict. The greatest struggle was that between General Chang Tso-lin of the Mukden group and General Wu Pei-fu, leader of the Chihli group. In September 15, 1924, the second battle of Mukden occurred.

Subsequently, the two armies faced each other from opposite sides of the Shanhaikuan and Chih-feng line, continuing desultory fighting. Then the supposed ally of General Wu Pei-fu, the so-called Christian General Feng Yu-hsiang, who was at

gradually became a heavy buyer of Manchurian beans and bean cakes and her purchase in 1894 equalled that of China. In 1903, the year previous to the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese War, the Japanese purchase of these agricultural products exceeded that of China.

Following the World War, European countries also became heavy purchasers of the Manchurian soya beans and bean products, which had already been introduced in the west by the Mitsui interests of Japan, the first shipment being made to Liverpool in 1908.

Manchuria's export to Japan made rapid progress, but the export from Japan into Manchuria increased very slowly because of the fact that Japan's manufacturing industries, previous to the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese War, were still in the elementary stages of development.

With the progress of the Japanese cotton industry, however, Nippon products began entering Manchuria in increased quantities, successfully competing against Britain and America, due mainly to geographical advantage. Just before the outbreak of the World War, the Japanese cotton mills practically monopolized the Manchurian market, except in the finest grade articles. The World War upset the cotton industry in western countries as well as the ocean transportation, and this enabled Japan to establish a formidable position in the Manchurian cotton goods market.

Mention might be made in passing of the fact that as Japan's export of cotton goods to Manchuria and elsewhere increased, Japan's import of raw cotton from America, British India, and elsewhere increased in like proportion.

Another thing that should be mentioned is that the British and American trade with Manchuria, though their export of cotton goods fell as a result of the Japanese competition, has not been affected in its entirety. The business in other lines has increased.

The Manchurian trade in articles other than agricultural produce and cotton goods has also shown a steady growth. The import into Man-

Kupeikon, suddenly stopped his advance toward Chihfeng and instead captured Peking with his own forces.

He declared that the presence of the young emperor in Peking was a menace to the Chinese republic and urged the departure of the ruler and his suite. As a result, the ruler fled to the Japanese consulate at Peking on the night of November 29.

His tutor, Sir Reginald Fleming Johnston, resided in China for 30 years. He once headed the British authorities in Weihaiwei. During the seven years between 1919-25 he was the private tutor of the present Emperor Kang Te.

He is now a professor in London University. The son of the present Manchou Premier Cheng Hsiao-hsu, T. K. Cheng, and his wife Princess Junho (sister of the Emperor), have been in the care of Sir Reginald in London. The two left London for Manchuria on March 23.

"The Emperor Kang Te has a character befitting a ruler," Sir Reginald says. "Moreover, he has the patriotic services of Premier Cheng Hsiao-hsu. The work of Chen Pao-tan, who taught the Emperor the secrets of rulership, is indeed to be praised. Even now I marvel at the seriousness with which the Emperor carried on his studies while I had the privilege of assisting him."

Chen Pao-tan taught the young ruler for more than 20 years. Cheng Hsiao-hsu taught him Chinese history and Sir Reginald, world history.

These three learned men worked night and day and the personality and character of the present Manchou Emperor is the crystallization of their efforts.

The Palace of Emperor Kang Te is a simple but dignified building. The structure was the Salt Traffic Office of Kirin and Heilungkiang in the former days.

At the present time at Hsinghua, a village to the south of Hsinking, a palace is being constructed on a three year plan. The total area will embrace 200,000 tsubo. Pending the completion of the new abode, the Emperor lives in the simple building which now serves as the temporary palace.

The Emperor has always placed peace and the happiness of his subjects above everything else. It is apparent that he puts the industrial growth of the country and the maintenance of national order above any question of his abode.

The present abode in Hsinking is divided into two principal sections, the inner palace and the public palace. The public palace is where the ruler carries out his state duties. It is divided into the throne room, the audience room, the study, and the banquet hall.

The inner palace includes the library, the living rooms, the room for the ruler's consort, and others.

The ruler usually rises at 7 a.m. He is ready for state duties in the public palace not later than 9 a.m. His day is a busy one. Audiences and state duties sometimes occupy him until 2 p.m.

Because of the many affairs requiring his attention, his studies have been relegated to the background, but the ruler never fails to hear a lecture on history once every week.

In the afternoon, if the weather is fair, the ruler goes horseback riding or plays tennis with his attendants. The ruler also finds time to skate.

In rainy weather, the Emperor studies in his library. His reading matter includes domestic and foreign newspapers, Chinese literature, and English books. The ruler has many interests and at times takes up the brush for calligraphy.

One of the outstanding characteristics of the ruler is his humanity. Though he was oppressed by China, he considers it his punishment whenever new disorders break out in that country.

The ruler in 1931, on the occasion of the great flood in the Yangtze valley, granted 100,000 yuan for relief out of his none too well filled coffers, saying: "The flood is the result of my lack of virtue. Heaven has punished me." On this occasion, even the Chinese masses praised his great magnanimity.

Having such a man for their sovereign, the 30,000,000 Manchurians can rest assured of a prosperous future. The coming years of the Manchou Empire will be bright ones under his leadership.

Manchuria of machinery and various iron manufactures from Europe and America has registered a steady increase, especially since the South Manchuria Railway Co. commenced its enterprises in railways, rolling stock construction, coal mine operation, iron works development, and so on, involving a heavy amount of investment.

The materials purchased by the South Manchuria Railway Co. during the 22 year period ending in 1929, it is announced, amounted in value to 501,852,000 Japanese yen, of which the direct import from the United States amounted to ¥120,000,000, that from Britain to ¥28,400,000, and Japan's to ¥193,000,000.

It is generally accepted that the import from Europe and America into Manchuria is greater than what is actually recorded by the Manchurian customs offices in view of the fact that the articles coming via the Japanese ports are not listed in the Manchurian customs returns as such. The American consular authorities at Dairen estimate that

such indirect import of American goods to Manchuria amounted to G\$3,000,000 in 1928.

In the Manchurian trade, Dairen has occupied the supreme position since 1910, and its share has been more than 55 per cent of the total for many years. Meanwhile Antung, being at the junction of the Antung-Mukden line and the Chosen railways, has increased in importance year after year. Antung's trade surpassed that of Neuchuang in 1918, but it was surpassed in turn by Neuchuang's in 1930.

In North Manchuria, trade is carried on via Harbin, Manchuli, and Suifenhao on the North Manchuria Railway and at Aigun on the Amur river. The aggregate trade of these places in 1913 amounted to 34,000,000 taels, but it gradually declined owing to the political change in Soviet Russia. Later, when the peace and order were restored in Russia, conditions materially improved. In 1930, the trade carried through Harbin, Manchuli, Suifenhao, and Aigun aggregated 72,000,000 taels, or 13 per cent of the total Manchurian trade in that year.



Loading a ship with heavy oil at Dairen.



On the Dairen Waterfront.



The Customs House at Dairen. Shortly after the independence of Manchou, the customs service was taken over by the Manchou authorities.



## Various Industries of Manchou Empire

**T**HAT Manchoukuo has many promising industries, agriculture, engineering, mining, forestry, and cattle raising, is well known. Its 188,650 square miles contain practically unlimited resources, and perhaps no region in the world is so rich in that respect as Manchoukuo. At the same time there are few countries of which the resources have been left unexploited as in Manchoukuo.

Save for Nippon, the countries of the Far East are still regarded internationally as having a low standard of civilization, due to the maladministration of their governments in the past. We may conclude that if these countries had been ruled well, they would have made great development economically and industrially.

Agriculture has been the principal industry in Manchuria, the arable land totaling 33,600,000 mo, (1 mo equals 6,000 square feet), representing 28 per cent of the total area of the country. The cultivated area totals 15,400,000 mo, representing 13 per cent of the total or 46 per cent of the arable land.

Though the cultivated land is not greater than 46 per cent of the arable land, agriculture sustains the national life of the country. If the present primitive methods of cultivation are replaced by modern advanced methods, striking progress will be made in the Manchou agricultural industry, and when unexploited resources are developed, the country will make a phenomenal advance.

Manchoukuo at present supplies only raw materials, and though the Hsinking Government has plans for exploiting the vast natural resources, they cannot be realized without foreign aid. As was declared at the time of Manchoukuo's foundation, it is following the policy of "the open door and equal opportunity" so as to enable the powers freely to exploit its natural wealth.

In making investments in Manchoukuo, however, the capitalists should bear in mind that the country is not a good consumer, for the purchasing power of the Manchurians is still very small. It should also be remembered that huge capital is required. A temporary investment in Manchoukuo will be of no avail. Only large scale projects can be assured of success, and to such projects the Hsinking Government will give the utmost facilities.

### Agriculture

Agriculture being the principal industry in Manchuria, the receipts therefrom are very large. In South Manchuria, where a comparatively moderate climate prevails, up to 80 per cent of the arable land is cultivated. It is in North Manchuria that much of it is still unused. The prospects for agricultural development in North Manchuria accordingly are most promising.

The inhabitants of the interior districts are mostly farmers. The population per square kilometer does not exceed 30 against the population of 200 per square kilometer in China. With the gradual increase of the population and the development of the arable land, the agricultural receipts will be greatly increased.

According to the latest returns, the average area of cultivated land owned per farm household in the various provinces of Manchoukuo is as follows:

Mukden province	2.9 cho
Kirin province	5.9 "
Heilungkiang province	8.7 "
Jehol province	2.5 "

(1 cho equals 2.45 acres)

In Nippon, the average area of cultivated land owned per household is 2.45 acres. Compared with this, the cultivated land owned by Manchurian farmers is several times larger.

Seen from the standpoint of agricultural economics, the earnings of the Manchurians from agriculture amount to ¥1,197,958,000 a year against the total earnings of ¥1,550,000,000, the earnings from agriculture taking up 77 per cent of the total earnings.



Production of Rice

The yearly production of unhulled rice in Manchoukuo at present is about 3,460,000 koku, (1 koku equals 4.96 bushels), including 1,600,000 koku of unhulled rice from irrigated farms of 81,800 cho, and 1,860,000 koku from dry farms of 118,500 cho. There are prospects of the rice farms being trebled, with the production of unhulled rice swelling to 15,000,000 koku.

At present the production of unhulled rice is about 1.90 koku in the case of irrigated farms and 1.44 koku in the case of dry farms, but when the cultivation methods are improved, the production from irrigated and dry farms will be increased by about three and four per cent respectively.

With the gradual increase of the population, the rice farms are also becoming more numerous. In 1933 such farms increased by 300,000 pai over the figure for the preceding year.

### Soya Beans, Etc.

Soya beans are the staple produce of Manchoukuo, and the yearly production of 40,143,000 koku takes up about 63 per cent of the total production of soya beans in the world. The yearly export of the beans from Manchuria to Europe is about 12,160,000 koku and that to Nippon is about 3,350,000 koku, the total yearly export being about 19,000,000 koku. Soya beans produced in Manchuria constitute an important world commodity and the principal source of income of the Manchurian farmers. They are not only an im-

#### Legend:

Top: The oil shale factory at Fushun.  
Middle: The railway shops at Dairen.  
Bottom: Native products waiting to be loaded in the open, at the Kirin station.



portant article of food, but are also used in making oil, bean cake, as a material for paint, and as a substitute for certain chemicals. The Manchou authorities are studying means of further extending the market for this staple product and new usages for it.

While the yearly production of wheat in Manchuria amounts to 11,960,000 koku, it is not exported because it is an important article of food for the Manchurians. The yearly consumption of flour in Manchoukuo is 8,000,000 piculs, and 40 per cent of it is imported from abroad. There

#### Legend:

Top: A hop field in Manchou.  
Middle: A sheep pasture.  
Bottom: A salt field near Ryojun (Port Arthur).

lbs. and that of ginned cotton to 116,000,000 lbs. The plan is already under way.

As a result of the study made for improving the quality of raw cotton, the quality of that produced in South Manchuria has been greatly improved, and it now compares favorably with the American product. In some localities, raw cotton of a better quality than the American is now produced. Many Manchurian farmers are taking up the cultivation of cotton, which is more lucrative than the growing of rice and soya beans.

Besides rice, soya beans, and cotton, there are about 50 important agricultural products in Manchuria, including knoliang, millet, maize, sorghum, hemp, groundnuts, fruit, and vegetables, and their production is yearly growing.

### Stock Farming

Stock farming is extensively carried on in Inner Mongolia, especially in Hulumbair. The cattle, however, are of a poor species because they are raised in a primitive way, and the Manchou authorities are striving to improve them. The live stock raised includes 2,440,000 horses, 1,300,000 oxen, 740,000 mules, 480,000 donkeys, and 7,500,000 pigs.

Martens, weasels, wild cats, foxes, deer, wolves, bears, and squirrels are caught in the forests of Kirin and Heilungkiang provinces. In the past no encouragement was given by the authorities to stock farming, and in the absence of the hide and leather industry, not much export of those products was made, but their production will now be gradually increased.

The Manchurian & Mongolian Hide & Leather Co. will be established before long, and hides and leather bid fair to become important articles of export from Manchoukuo.

The raising of sheep is also most promising. At present, the sheep raised total about 4,000,000, and the production of wool is about 9,000,000 lbs. The domestic consumption of wool in Manchoukuo is about 2,000,000 lbs., the balance being exported.

The Manchou authorities are planning to improve the species of the sheep raised, and increase the yearly export of wool to 30,000,000 lbs. within several years. When the extensive land now lying idle has been turned into pastures, the live stock industry will make a wonderful development.

### Forestry

The forestry resources in Manchoukuo are very large, and the forest areas in the basins of the Yalu, Tumen, Sungari, and Lalin rivers, in the Sansing district, the district along the eastern and western sections of the North Manchuria Railway, and in the region of the Minor Hsingan Range, cover 36,168,000 cho. The lumber resources are estimated at 15,135,000,000 koku, or 1,817,320,000,000 board feet.

There are more than 300 kinds of timber found in Manchuria, and the various species of pine, fir, oak, and walnut trees grown there are well suited for the construction of buildings and as materials for shipbuilding. The exploitation of the inexhaustible forestry resources will greatly contribute to the development of the paper manufacturing, rayon, and other industries.

### Mining Industry

The mineral deposits in Manchoukuo are huge, and mining will eventually become one of the most important industries of the country. The mineral resources are estimated at 4,800,000,000 tons of coal, 1,300,000,000 tons of iron ore, 5,400,000,000 tons of oil shale, 15,000,000 tons of hard clay, 5,000,000,000 tons of magnesite, 4,500,000,000 tons of alluvial gold, and gold ore valued at from ¥4,500,000,000 to ¥5,500,000,000. This will show how rich Manchoukuo is in mineral resources. Their exploitation, needless to say, will greatly add to the wealth of the state.

For the most part, the mineral resources have been left untouched, and only small portions of them are being worked by the natives in primitive ways. The Hsinking Government having enacted the mining law, the mining industry is expected soon to become firmly established.

**Gold ore:** The gold mines in Kirin, Heilungkiang, and Hsingan provinces are state owned, while those in Mukden and Hsingan provinces are left for free exploitation. Gold is produced ubiquitously in Manchoukuo, and its production is especially large in the eastern regions of Mukden and Kirin provinces, the region along the right bank of the Amur in Heilungkiang province, the basin on the left bank of the Sungari, and the eastern half of Jehol province. Alluvial gold is found in large quantities in the basin of the Muta river in Kirin province.

The production of gold in Manchoukuo at present does not exceed ¥20,000,000 per year, but this (Continued on Page 47)

are prospects of a great increase in the production of wheat, following the extension of the wheat farms in the north. The wheat farms at present total about 1,580,000 cho, and the average yield of wheat per are (one tan) is about 0.68 koku. In the content of gluten, the wheat produced in Manchuria rivals the Canadian product.

### Raw Cotton

The yearly production of raw cotton in Manchuria at present is estimated at about 70,000,000 lbs. in the seed, and 24,000,000 lbs. in ginned cotton. The Manchou authorities are making great efforts to increase the production of raw cotton and to make Manchoukuo one of the leading producing countries of the world. Already many raw cotton growers' associations have been formed.

The Manchou authorities have mapped out a plan for increasing the present cotton farms of 50,000 cho to 200,000 cho in 20 years, increasing the production of cotton in the seed to 350,000,000



# Manchou And Foreign Countries



Part of Hsinking, capital of Manchou.

THE state of Manchoukuo immediately after its establishment in March, 1932, dispatched communications to Great Britain, United States, France, Nippon, and other nations, totaling 17 in all, declaring the foreign policy of the State. This was done in the name of Foreign Minister Hsieh Chieh-shih. The salient points of the statement were as follows:

"Manchoukuo in order to consolidate the peace and prosperity of the nation and to bring happiness to its people, will follow the principles stated below in its dealings with foreign nations:

"1. It will work for international peace in the spirit of justice and amity.

"2. It will respect international justice, following the principles of international law and its practices.

"3. It will recognize those international obligations contracted by China with other nations, basing the method of selection upon international law and international practices.

"4. It will not curtail the rights of foreigners already residing within Manchoukuo. It will fully protect the lives and property of foreigners within its borders.

"5. It welcomes the coming of foreigners to Manchoukuo. Just and equal treatment will be given to all.

"6. It will encourage trade with foreign nations and contribute toward the development of world economies.

"7. It will respect the principle of the Open Door.

"We hope that your Government will fully appreciate these principles of Manchoukuo and conclude formal diplomatic relations with the State."

## Principles Maintained

The above principles have been maintained by Manchoukuo ever since. On March 1, 1934, with the ascension of Emperor Kang Te to the throne of the Great Manchou Empire, Foreign Minister Hsieh for the second time issued a declaration, in effect as follows:

"The principles outlined in the declaration of March 12, 1932, will continue to be carried out by the Manchou Empire in every respect."

At the same time a message was sent to 71 nations of the world, the gist of which was:

"Emperor Kang Te ascended the throne of the Great Manchou Empire on March 1, 1934 (March 1, the First Year of Kangte), realizing the establishment of a monarchical regime.

"On this occasion, I, Foreign Minister Hsieh Chieh-shih, earnestly express the hope for the development of amicable relations between your Government and the Manchou Empire. This I hereby declare."

The appearance of Manchoukuo, to those well versed in Far Eastern affairs, is but a natural development. The Japanese Government on September 15, 1932, signed the Japan-Manchou Protocol and gave recognition to the new State ahead of all other powers.

Other nations being held in check by various circumstances, have so far failed to give their recognition to the new Manchurian nation.

However, the attitude of these countries has changed radically and their understanding of the Manchou Empire has become deeper, due to the establishment of the Imperial regime in Manchoukuo on March 1, 1934, subsequent to the consolidation of domestic conditions in Manchuria and

the creation of a real independent statehood, all within the short space of two years.

Below will be briefly explained the attitude of the several foreign nations regarding Manchou recognition.

## Attitude of Great Britain

What is the attitude of Great Britain, the keystone of the League of Nations and the strongest supporter of the Lytton Report, toward the Great Manchou Empire which was established on March 1, 1934?

At this juncture when the world's eyes are focused on the attitude of that nation, the British Government is indeed lukewarm in respect to the Manchurian issue.

On March 5, 1934, Sir John Simon, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, in the House of Commons session, answered a question of Mr. Smith (Labourite) as follows:

"The British Government intends to uphold the resolution of the League Assembly made on February 24, 1933, regarding the non-recognition of Manchoukuo."

Thus some circles consider that Great Britain will continue to maintain her non-recognition policy, but most well informed leaders believe that a change is in the offing.

In this regard, the New York Times' London correspondent stated on March 4, 1934: "Great Britain is now placed in a position where she must reconsider her non-recognition policy vis-a-vis Manchoukuo. The British authorities indicate that recognition is but a question of time."

Other reports are that when the United States decides to accord recognition, Great Britain will step in and recognize the new Manchurian nation first. The reasons for this view are:

1. The desire for the acquisition of priority economic rights, ahead of the United States. 2. The movement for recognition started by British traders in Japan, China, and elsewhere.

It is apparent that British commercial interests in the Far East are united in urging the British Government to recognize the Manchou state, due to the many inconveniences resulting from the lack of official relations. It is hardly possible for the British authorities to disregard this show of opinion.

Furthermore, it is clear that Great Britain cannot remain "on the fence" long, if a recognition move begins in the United States, Germany, France, and other nations.

## Washington Remains Aloof

The American Government, side by side with Great Britain, is also taking an attitude of aloofness regarding the recognition of Manchou Tikuo.

The reason behind this may be found in the well known declaration of former Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson regarding the non-recognition of Manchoukuo and also in the watchful waiting for definite future action by the League of Nations.

It is generally considered that President Roosevelt's attitude is moderate. Regarding it, the New York Times (February 21) states:

"Whatever attitude the President may take regarding the Manchurian issue, it seems apparent that he will not follow strictly the doctrine of Stimson." This is a very significant statement.

In a special dispatch to the Osaka Mainichi (February 23), it was stated: "A considerable

trend toward the recognition of Manchou Empire by the United States is now seen, due to the consolidation of the new state. The actual recognition is but a question of time."

## France Sees Possibilities

France has awakened to the possibilities of the Manchou Empire and has started investing capital in Manchurian enterprises, in contrast to the lukewarm attitudes shown by Great Britain and the United States.

The efforts of Mr. D'Olivier, representative of the French Economic Development company, were crowned with success on March 3 with the provisional signing of an agreement with the South Manchuria Railway authorities. The newly formed company is to invest French and Japanese capital equally in Manchuria.

The salient features of the agreement are as follows:

1. In order to develop Manchurian industries, the South Manchuria Railway and the French Economic Development company will form a corporation, each investing ¥50,000.

2. The newly formed corporation will develop civil engineering and water control projects connected with the general industrial development.

3. Though the present investment is small, greater capital will be considered in the future as requirements increase. At that time, close relations will be maintained between the South Manchuria Railway and various companies in France for the wholesale execution of projects.

The present agreement became effective as soon as the authorization of the high authorities of the S.M.R. was obtained. That was realized March 8, the date on which the final and formal signatures were affixed.

Because the parent French firm has the support of the numerous key industries of that country, as well as official government cooperation, the activity of the corporation in Manchuria has a close bearing upon the de jure recognition of the Manchou Empire by France.

The investment of French capital may be interpreted as a de facto recognition of the new State. Furthermore, the present enterprise will add to the prosperity of the two countries.

## Relations With Germany

Many years previous to the appearance of the Manchurian issue in the world limelight, Germany had been a large importer of Manchurian soya beans, in some years taking as much as 60 per cent of the total export. Thus the trade relations between the two countries were very intimate.

After the independence of Manchoukuo, Chancellor Adolf Hitler sent a professor of the Berlin University to Manchuria as a special emissary to investigate the economic conditions. That was in the latter part of 1933.

Again in the early months of 1934, Dr. Knohl, commercial attache in the German Embassy at Tokyo, was dispatched to Manchuria for further inquiry. Unofficial negotiations for economic relations between Germany and Manchoukuo took place at that time.

After the return of Dr. Knohl to Tokyo, he called the German Consul-General at Harbin to Tokyo and discussed with him the possibilities of a political liaison with the Manchou authorities.

As the result, in anticipation of the future recognition of the Manchou nation by the German Government, the establishment of an office for a

German commercial attache in Mukden was decided on. Dr. Knohl assumed the post and left Tokyo on March 2 to take up his duties.

It is also learned that the German Ambassador in Tokyo is now negotiating with his home government regarding a definite date for the recognition and other kindred matters. Thus, the German recognition of the Manchou Empire may come at a comparatively early date in comparison with other powers, it is generally held.

## Moscow's Attitude

Soviet Russia and China are the two nations that have the closest relations with the Manchou Empire, next to Japan.

Leaving aside the question of China, it is seen that diplomatic relations between Russia and Manchou are most complicated, due to the still indefinite boundaries and also due to the question of the North Manchuria Railway.

The attitude of Moscow toward Hsinking may be summed up thus: "As Manchoukuo was established on the principle of racial determination, there exists no reason why it should not be recognized."

But, in order to give formal recognition, the border problem must be cleared up and many knotty issues connected with several treaties must be disposed of. Points of conflict, if there are any, between the Japan-Manchou Protocol and the Soviet-Mukden, Soviet-Peiping pacts must first be eliminated. Nothing can be done until all questions are settled is the attitude of Moscow, but this is a matter of principle only.

In reality, Soviet Russia has the intention of transferring the North Manchuria Railway to Manchou and negotiations toward that end are now in progress, with the aid of the Japanese Government.

As regards the boundary question, the Hsinking Government has already proposed the opening of a conference and Russia has expressed an informal understanding.

## Various Industries

(Continued From Page 45)

figure will be greatly increased if the gold mines are properly worked.

**Iron ore:** The iron ore mined in 1929 amounted to 923,000 metric tons, and the production of pig iron to 277,000 metric tons at Anshan, together with 66,000 metric tons of pig iron at Pen-chihou. Though iron mines are confined to Mukden Province, the deposits are very large. The iron mines at Anshan, Penchihou, Miaoerhou, and Kungchangling are well known.

Iron ore gathered at these mines is easily smelted, and in the manufacture of iron, the cost of coke can be kept down.

**Oil shale:** The oil shale deposits at Fushun are estimated at 5,400,000,000 tons. At present the yearly production of heavy oil is 61,000 metric tons, and that of sulphate of ammonia and coke is 18,000 metric tons and 8,000 metric tons respectively. Manchoukuo will check the importation of petroleum by increasing the home product.

**Light metals:** The deposits of the clay used in the production of aluminum, found in the neighborhood of the collieries at Yentai, Penchihou, Wuhutsui, and Tien-shihpukou, are estimated at about 150,000,000 metric tons. The deposits of magnesite in the localities of Tashihchiao and Haicheng are estimated at about 5,000,000,000 metric tons.

The clay mentioned above contains from 40 to 70 per cent of aluminum oxide. There are few countries in the world which have such large deposits of magnesite as Manchoukuo. They compare favorably with those of Austrian Tyrol.

## Other Industries

Other industries in Manchoukuo are still primitive, but they have a most promising future. At present the principal industries are the manufacture of bean oil and cake, flour, electric and gas enterprises, and the production of iron, matches, paper, hides and leather, cotton cloth, bricks, lumber, and pongee silk.

The factories do not exceed 2,025, and the capital invested is not more than ¥203,000,000 altogether, the capital per factory being about ¥100,000. The output from these industries is about MY224,000,000 per year, and the production of bean cake and oil represents one-third of it, totaling about ¥76,000,000.

As stated above, the industries in Manchoukuo are still in their early stage, and it is only natural that the powers are paying great attention to the economic and industrial possibilities of the country with the intention of making profitable investment there.

Furthermore, the Moscow authorities have permitted the establishment of Manchou consulates in Habarovsk and in Chita. Thus, it is clear that the Manchou-Soviet relations are unique, as compared with the situation in regard to other powers.

On the eve of the disposition of the North Manchuria Railway problem and the boundary issues, the realization of amicable relations between the two countries in question is but a natural consequence, not to mention final formal recognition.

## Belgium Quite Watchful

Ever since the independence of Manchoukuo, Belgium has been watching the commercial possibilities in Manchuria. Stimulated by the projected economic activity of other nations in Manchuria, the Belgian authorities are studying the recognition possibility.

The Belgian consulate-general in Harbin, closed for some time, has been reopened, a new Belgian consul-general taking charge on March 1. In addition, Josaku Kouma of Dairen was appointed honorary consul for Belgium in the port of Dairen.

The Belgian consul-general in assuming his post declared: "Though the number of Belgian citizens in the new State is few, the Belgian Government is working for the realization of close economic intercourse with the Manchou Empire, a nation with a glorious future."

## China Refuses Recognition

The attitude of China is, needless to state, that of non-recognition.

With the change of the status of Manchoukuo to a monarchy on March 1, the Chinese Government in the name of its Foreign Minister issued the following statement:

"Though Manchoukuo has established a monarchical regime, China, maintaining her past policy, will not give recognition."

The Nanking faction, which is opposing the

Wang group, was not satisfied with this declaration and is maintaining a still firmer front.

The Nanking Legislative Yuan in a secret session on March 2, drew up resolutions to the effect that:

"1. China must declare to the world her non-recognition policy regarding the Manchou Empire. 2. The Chinese Government should order the arrest of the Manchou ruler. 3. It should launch a punitive expedition against Manchou."

As a result, the central legislative congress was called on March 7. It reached the following decisions: "1. The non-recognition policy of China shall be made known to the world. 2. An order for the arrest of the Emperor shall be issued. 3. A declaration for punitive measures shall be made."

However, all these things are but domestic political moves. It is clear that both the official and civilian leaders of China realize well the impossibility of any aggressive action against Hsinking.

Thus, though China cannot openly recognize Manchou, as time passes, the former commercial relations between Manchuria and central China will return, due to the close proximity of the two countries, some circles believe. Whether formal recognition is given or not is thus a trivial matter.

As shown in the previous paragraphs, it is clear that only China stands out determinedly against recognition. Other nations will accord recognition when an appropriate time and opportunity offer themselves, it is clear.

On the other hand, the Hsinking authorities are not begging for recognition. They are putting all their strength into the consolidation of domestic peace and prosperity.

When the efforts of the Manchou leaders prove successful, the nations of the world will extend recognition not to a second rate country but to a first rank, independent, and prosperous Manchou Empire. That day is not very far off.



Legend:

1. Open air coal mining at Fushun.
2. A typical Manchou forest.





# Finance of Manchou Steadily Improving

ONLY two years have elapsed since Manchou was founded, but its finances have been well established.

The Manchou Government, in July, 1932, its first year, took over the control of all the maritime customs offices in Manchuria, including that at Dairen. The Government then carried out an extensive readjustment of the taxation system within the country, including the salt and opium taxes.

The efforts to balance the revenue and expenditure of the new Government proved a success during the second year of the Manchou's existence, or in 1933.

In 1932, the annual revenue amounted to MY110,000,000 against MY137,000,000 for expenditure. (MY stands for Manchou yen).

The MY27,000,000 deficit was entirely covered by bonds and loans. In the working budget of 1933, however, both the revenue and expenditure were balanced at MY149,000,000.

That the Manchou Government managed to balance the revenue and expenditure within such a brief space of time after its establishment is worthy of commendation, for it signifies a great accomplishment.

## Sound Financial Policy

On March 1, 1934, the day of the enthronement of the Emperor of Manchou, Premier Cheng Hsiao-hsu issued a declaration to the world. In this declaration, referring to the financial affairs of the new Empire, the Premier said, in substance:

During the past one year, the Government followed the financial policy of not increasing the burden of the nation or of interfering with individual economy, at the same time cementing the foundation of the national finances and making the entire nation share the burden in fair proportion.

In consequence of the rapid restoration of peace and order, side by side with the establishment of financial organs and their perfection, and also, on account of the restriction exercised on loose expenditures, the revenue and expenditure were brought to a perfect balance.

The Government has also carried out a revision of the national taxes and the customs duties from the standpoint of social welfare as well as industrial policies. Among other things, the Government established the monopoly system of opium and adjusted the salt tax. These enterprises were carried out with the object of stabilizing the national life and also in order to contribute to the economic welfare of the Orient.

Premier Cheng stated only the simple truth in this declaration. It is evident that the fundamental financial policy of the Manchou Premier was to balance the revenue and expenditure, to reduce the burden borne by the nation, and to realize the major objective of making the Manchou Empire a land of happy people.

## Difficult Days

In the days immediately after its establishment, the maintenance of order within the country alone was a big task, and the financial affairs of the Government, too, were not without their difficulties. Nevertheless, unusual efforts were made to readjust the taxation system and to reduce the nation's financial burden.

During the first two years of its existence, the Manchou Government remitted the payment of taxes on more than a dozen items to the aggregate total of MY26,180,000. In the case of the land tax and the business management tax, the payment was postponed.

A convincing proof of the remarkable improvement that has been brought forth in the Manchou Empire's finances is the favorable outcome of the withdrawal of the old bank notes recklessly issued under the defunct Northeastern Government, headed by General Chang Hsueh-liang.

Immediately following its establishment, the Manchou Government promoted the Central Bank as the first step in the financial improvement of the country. The withdrawal of old bank notes was the first enterprise that the Central Bank carried out.

The amount of old bank notes in circulation when the Manchou Government replaced the old



The head office of the Central Bank of Manchou, Hsinking.

regime under General Chang, stood at MY143,000,000. Of this total, 73 per cent had been withdrawn from circulation up to November, 1933. In other words, the old notes withdrawn reached well over MY100,000,000, the notes still in circulation having been reduced to MY38,700,000.

Furthermore, in view of the fact that the withdrawal of the old notes has been going on steadily since that time, it is now estimated that those in circulation are substantially fewer.

In view of the fact that the withdrawal of old notes from circulation is of primary importance for the establishment of a sound financial foundation, and since the subsequent unity of currency circulation is one of the most important conditions for industrial development and foreign trade improvement, the favorable outcome of the old note withdrawal may be interpreted as an indication of a bright outlook in the financial affairs of the Manchou Empire.

The Central Bank, up to the end of January, 1934, issued MY128,000,000 in new currency, including MY126,000,000 in its own notes, for the purpose of currency unification and the withdrawal of the old bank notes.

The Manchou Empire's financial enterprises have, as may be seen, made brilliant progress within the short period of two years.

To cover the deficit of revenue immediately after its establishment, the Government had to

issue bonds and to obtain loans from the Central Bank. On March 1, 1934, the Manchou Government's national loans stood at NGY52,000,000 and MY65,000,000. (NGY stands for Nipponese gold yen). The national debt, however, is really small.

In consideration of the perfect maintenance of peace and order, the amazing development of communication and transportation systems, the active promotion of industrial enterprise, and the substantial improvement of the foreign trade, it is estimated that the annual revenue of the Manchou Government will hereafter easily exceed expenditures by about MY30,000,000.

In conclusion, mention must be made of the fact that the Manchou Government took over the customs control in all parts of its domain and also took charge of the salt tax revenue. But the Government strictly adheres to the international declaration, Article 3, (issued at the time of its establishment), in which it is stated that it will recognize the treaty obligations of the Republic of China concerning Manchuria, and that it will faithfully fulfil the international obligations resulting therefrom.

In accordance with this declaration, the Manchou Government has been setting aside part of its customs revenue and salt tax receipts as a reserve for redeeming foreign loans originally floated by the Chinese Government.

## Hokke Sutra on Fan-Shape Sheets

### A National Treasure

The Hokke Sutra inscribed on fan-shaped sheets are known as "Semmen Hokkekyo." The making of such copies of the sutra was prevalent toward the end of the Fujiwara period. A stiff piece of paper, decorated with gold or silver color and with various pictures, was used. Upon this the sutra was copied by hand. Today there are 202 of these copies treasured at the Shi-Tennoji, a temple in Osaka, 22 in one set in the Imperial Museum in Tokyo, and one each at the Horyuji and Seikyoji.

The pictures may be considered purely decorative; they have no relation to the sutra. These pictures, in colors, show the customs of the day, drawn in the so-called Yamato style. In them we see the daily life of the nobility as well as of the common people. The physiognomies of the people depicted, together with their poise, reveal the characteristics of the Fujiwara period.

It is to be noted that the lines designating the frame of the fan are shown in the woodcut print. These fan-shaped sheets are highly prized as one of the best means of studying life in the Fujiwara days.



供養者佛  
 最後天中  
 是妙九法師  
 衣名利無厭  
 供養於諸佛  
 其後當作佛  
 彼佛滅度後  
 我見燈明佛  
 今相如本瑞  
 諸人今當知  
 諸求三乘人  
 妙法蓮華經  
 今將世尊從  
 智悲悲深無  
 智悲悲深無  
 周辟父佛  
 千萬億無  
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# Japan's Sea Force

By Captain Gumpei Sekine

## Introduction

1 It was in April, 1933, or immediately following Japan's withdrawal from the League of Nations that the writer analyzed the questions relating to the Pacific. It may seem mere apprehension when viewed from the situation now, a year after that time, but it is true that the world atmosphere was strained then, many being worried over the possibility of an anti-Nippon economic blockade or armed struggle between Japan and another power or powers. In fact, there was no knowing when some incident of a grave nature might break out.

2 After parting with the League, Japan received a challenge from the Chinese army and, her repeated warnings defied, was forced to march south of the Great Wall. Fortunately, however, not only was a foreign misunderstanding avoided, but the Sino-Japanese controversy that had been going on for two years was put on the main road to a peaceful settlement, though it is regrettable that the goal still seems far away. No serious issue is seen on the surface at present, but the future allows no optimism. The Japanese connections with other powers are also fluctuating and although outwardly there are no thorny subjects, inwardly a kind of dark undercurrent seems to be running.

3 In speaking of the Pacific questions, the relations among the countries having their territories in or bordering on that ocean are the most important of all. From the Nippon viewpoint, it may be said that the Pacific problems are constituted by her quadruple relations—with the Manchou Empire, Soviet Russia, China, and the United States. Thinking of the pentagonal tie among Japan, Manchoukuo, Soviet Russia, China, and America, the question whether these different national interests will clash or not must come first and the armament question later.

## Arms Talk in 1935

4 In 1935, the world will convene another parley to discuss naval limitation issues from free standpoints without any consideration of previous circumstance. If the armament question is to come next to national policies, as mentioned above, it is certain that the 1935 conference will not reach



The cruiser Haguro, one of the 10,000 tonners of the Japanese Navy

a satisfactory agreement should the nations attend the talk with suspicion and anxiety as to each other's policies. Here lies the dire necessity for careful building of groundwork to assure the success of the international efforts for peace. An explanation of the relations between the national policies and armament is wanted here by all means, though the writer will make it as brief as possible.

5 The object of this article is to examine Japan's exterior relations in the Pacific from all angles and then, advancing a step further, to see her position regarding the disarmament question.

## Change of Situation

1 It may seem that the object of the writer is to lay over-emphasis on the Pacific, but at this period of great traffic development, Pacific issues are world issues. The problems occurring in the Pacific influence the rest of the world and at the same time, those arising in Europe and America affect the Pacific, even though in different degrees. This is the reason why the whole world becomes the background when studying the Pacific questions.

2 Wide ripples were caused in Europe by the advent of nationalistic fever in Germany. Italy, which at first was not unsympathetic toward the Germans, changed her attitude when the wave of the German racial unification movement spread to Austria.

The Franco-Italian state of things is now seen as being considerably improved as compared with a couple of years ago. This may partly be due to the adherence of Premier Benito Mussolini of Italy to a tenet of ancient Rome, "Do not fight with two countries at the same time," and partly due to his relief at seeing a more friendly stand on the part of the French Government.

France, while the rightists were in power, was in close cooperation with Poland and the Little Entente, but beginning with the summer of 1932, when the political power went to the leftists, harmony has not been so perfectly maintained.

Such a situation is explained by the facts that in the middle of January, 1933, Rumania, Czecho-

slovakia, and Yugoslavia concluded a triangular accord; in the middle of November, Germany and Poland, which had been in dispute for many years, signed an agreement tantamount to a non-aggression pact; and in the following spring, the Little Entente nations made a strong representation against the Four Power Pact, initiated by Premier Mussolini on March 17 in the Italo-British pourparlers, subsequently making the pact boneless.

## Berlin Wants Equality

In the Geneva arms conference, Germany had long insisted on equal rights in armament, stoutly maintaining her claim in spite of united opposition. Finally, Berlin openly objected to the disarmament proposal by London and Paris at the end of September and formally withdrew from the conference and the League on October 21, just a week after proclaiming the intention to do so. Resignation from the International Labor Office on October 24 and from the World Court three days later left Germany's machinery for communicating with the League stripped to the minimum of representation by her consul at Geneva.

Allan Nevins, professor of American history in Columbia University, in the December, 1933, issue of Current History, writes:

"The Disarmament Bureau assembled at Geneva in an atmosphere of the utmost anxiety. A few took the optimistic view that Germany in her notes to London and Rome had demanded more than she really expected and might take less. But the general tenor of the discussions was pessimistic.

"Sir John Simon, arriving gloomily from London, told Mr. Davis and Joseph Paul-Boncour, the French Foreign Minister, that his government, at present dominated by the Conservative party, was unalterably opposed to Germany's rearmament. Sir John was in favor of establishing a united British, French, and American front and moving toward forcing a treaty on Germany. Here Mr. Davis intervened as peacemaker and declined to endorse such strong measures. As a result, the resolution which Sir John had proposed to publish, recapitulating the main points of the three

Illumination of the ships of the Japanese Navy on the occasion of a naval review.



The cruiser Maya, 10,000 tons, I.J.N.

power plan—a preliminary period of supervision and no rearming for Germany until after that—was countermanded, although not before it had been printed in the Paris press...."

## Unique Contrast

This is a unique contrast with the strong American note to Japan regarding Manchuria on January 7, 1932. The United States tried to persuade Britain, France, and Italy to take joint action, but the European trio tactfully declined the invitation. When comparing this with the above, the British standpoint in the Far Eastern issues and the American position in the European problems may be clearly understood.

Although Britain is making painstaking efforts for the maintenance of peace in Europe, the peace organizations in that part of the world with the League as their center are wavering to such an extent that Premier Ramsay MacDonald of Britain, preceding his trip to America in May, 1933, declared: "Our aim is to persuade the United States to participate in our punishment of aggressors." Nevertheless, the Franco-American views clash on the war debt and other problems, and Britain finds herself in an awkward position, sandwiched between the two. Thus behind the scenes, Britain is painfully endeavoring to make European order last. In the meanwhile, the world activities of Soviet Russia have gradually become evident, beginning in the spring of 1933, the effect of which is felt not merely in Europe but throughout the entire globe.

3 The U.S.S.R. took a relatively conciliatory attitude toward Japan immediately after the bomb explosion on the South Manchuria Railway near Mukden, and repeated its proposal to Nippon regarding a non-aggression pact, finally coming so close to Nippon as to ask her good offices in beginning negotiations with Manchoukuo regarding the sale of the North Manchuria Railway (the former Chinese Eastern Railway). The progress of the parley, however, has been tardy and Soviet Russia now appears to have started diplomatic activities for the development of her international position.

## Blanket Non-War Pacts

It seems that the conclusion of non-war treaties with the powers is a fundamental policy of the U.S.S.R. Not only Japan, but China, France and other European neighbors have been approached for this purpose, resulting in accords being reached with practically all save Japan and China.

Maxim Litvinov, Foreign Commissar, at the time of the World Economic Conference in London in the summer of 1933, succeeded in bringing to normalcy the Anglo-Russian diplomatic relations that had been severed since the sensational arrests of the Metropolitan Vickers engineers. In addition, he made aggression defining pacts with the nations of Eastern Europe.

Regarding such diplomacy of Moscow, some people naturally interpret it to be part of the preparation for the adoption of a positive Japan policy by Russia, while others believe that it is for coping with the pan-German movement now



The submarine depotship Daigai, just before launching at the Yokosuka navy yard, November 16, 1933.

extending over Eastern Europe. Why does Russia show such diplomatic activities? It is a question of immense interest. Logically, we may say that it is due to the Russian hurry to complete internal construction.

Following the failure of the first Five Year Plan, Russia is steadily progressing with her second plan. The country may not court trouble with the outside until the second plan is found to be a success; in other words, Russia is at present solidifying within with an eye to future expansion without.

## Eyes Fixed on East

Nevertheless, Moscow is paying profound attention to the Far East and, not to mention an enormous increase of red troops in Siberia, tight land and sea defense is maintained by the building of forts and by the reinforcement of air and water fleets and other fighting units.

The relations between Japan and Manchoukuo on the one hand and Soviet Russia on the other were rather lacking in smoothness in 1933, and it was at this time that the so-called "official document case" suddenly occurred. These alleged "official Nippon papers," the source of which was mysterious, were intended to give the world a false impression concerning Japan. The Russian fabrication was blasted before the world's eyes, however. The situation caused a temporary deadlock in the North Manchuria Railway parley.

The Soviet-Japanese disputes as such were broadcast internationally and with much exaggeration. The result was that in America, not a few people held the opinion that a second Russo-Japanese War was only a question of time. At this juncture, President Franklin Roosevelt of the United States proposed to recognize the Soviet regime. That speculation was rife as to the motive of the American plan was not necessarily unreasonable. But America and Russia had nothing to do with those conjectures and surmises and, at the end of satisfactory negotiations, Washington officially announced its recognition of Moscow. That was on November 17.

## Moscow Front Firmer

The establishment of formal relations with America was soon reflected in the Soviet front toward Japan, which became noticeably firmer. On November 6, the anniversary of the birth of the U.S.S.R., when recognition was practically assured, thousands of words were used to express Russia's challenging attitude toward Japan by People's Commissar Molotov and several other leaders. Besides winning uproarious cheers from their hearers, these speeches created a sensation the world over.

We cannot definitely say whether Russia has a mind to push things through to the end, but it was observed that Mr. Litvinov, on his way home from America, visited Rome and performed the mission, or so many believed, of effecting a handshake between Italy and Russia. It is to be remembered that Premier Mussolini began to make unsympathetic remarks to Japan around that time.

Early in 1934, Russia and Japan seemed to be on somewhat better terms, but can we not obtain much data for reference regarding the present situation, when we consider the Russo-Japanese relations for many years past? The world well remembers that at the time of the Russo-Japanese War, Britain and America, protesting against Russia's Far Eastern development, gave concerted support to Japan.

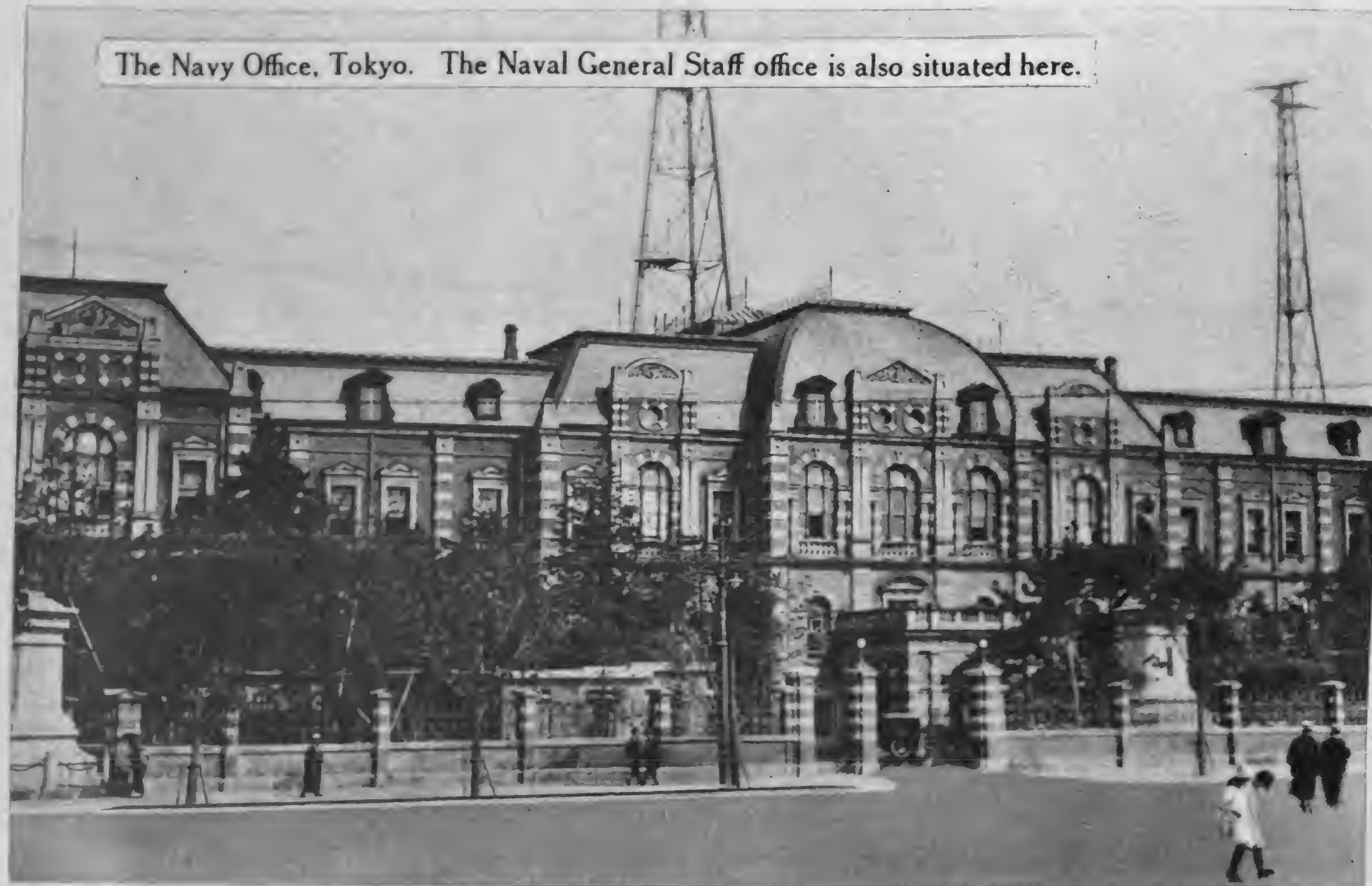
But now, no matter how keenly interested in the Far East America may be, she will not take a chance, risking danger for the sake of others.

## U.S. Realizes Stability

4 Recent rumors say that the Roosevelt administration is inclined to discard the non-Manchoukuo recognition principle. These cannot be swallowed whole, but this much is quite clear: America fully realizes the growing stability in the Far Eastern situation. The United States Atlantic fleet, concentrated on the Pacific coast since the Shanghai emergency, left its bases at San Pedro and



The Navy Office, Tokyo. The Naval General Staff office is also situated here.



San Diego on April 9 for a cruise through the Panama Canal back to the ocean to which it belongs. However, Admiral Davis F. Sellers, the commander, who is known as man who speaks cautiously, said: "The fleet will return to the Pacific in November with greater strength."

America's industry recovery program included a huge naval building plan. In former times, the untiring propaganda by the navy itself or the "big navy" advocates did not have much effect in securing sufficient appropriations for a big navy, but the matter seemed quite easy when the demand was made in the name of unemployment relief. Whatever reason is given, however, America's desire for "the best navy in the world" must not be overlooked. A navy built for aiding the jobless and a navy resulting from the need of greater armament have no difference in military value.

5 China continues to have her internal troubles. This condition is by no means advantageous either to China herself or to the powers. The longer the home disputes, the weaker the Chinese will grow. The greater the extent of their impoverishment, the lower their purchasing power will become.

In spite of this, Nanking is sparing no efforts for an enormous expansion of its air force, with foreign support and aid. Above all, rumors are emanating that China is misappropriating imported loans for military construction in Fukien province, concerning which she is bound by the non-cession and demilitarization treaty with Japan. Whatever the scale and nature of the military construction may be, Nippon cannot remain indifferent in case it proves to be a fact. In this connection, we cannot but pay tribute to Senator Lodge of America who in 1912 introduced a resolution in the Senate regarding the completely unfounded Magdalena Bay charges.

6 Although Japan withdrew against her will from the League following a dispute on Manchoukuo, the powers not only refused to recognize the situation in Manchuria, but expressed pessimistic views on the future of the new state. Some of them went so far as to predict that Japan would financially collapse in the future.

Seen from the results so far, no such danger confronts Japan, and moreover, Manchoukuo promises to greet still better days. The actual condition in that country may not have reached the ideal stage, but still it is far more peaceful than China and the people are far happier than the Chinese.

We believe that we have always trodden on the right road. Review of the world state of things for the past year only serves to make our belief stronger.

### Important Future Issues

1 We have reviewed the international situation for the past year. What then, will be the future; what, at least, are the important problems of tomorrow?

Much is heard to the effect that "1935 is the danger line for Japan in her international relations." Opinion is divided on this. Anyway, the year 1935, when the naval conference will be called, must be a year of importance, if not one of crisis. Japan is willing to cooperate in the signing of a new treaty from a new standpoint,

of course valuable. The pourparlers by their very nature do not need to touch the heart of the questions. They are more like paving the path in order to enable the men who will follow to pass smoothly. Sometimes this preliminary stage can be more important than the main session. All in all, there are many things for us to do in the 12 months to come.

4 France puts the establishment of security first, and America places the disarmament question ahead of all others. This difference is due to the difference of their positions.

At the time of the Washington conference, the subject of arms was taken up first, and then the Shantung question and other topics. The writer does not wish to argue whether or not this order of agenda was proper. In the London parley, propaganda was rife that if a compromise could be reached on the arms problem, a revision of the immigration law would be made and Japan's preferential rights in the Far East would be recognized. Some Japanese believed these rumors. Then facts showed that they were but empty hopes.

The clash of national policies stimulates the armament of the nations concerned, brewing the danger of war. Recognizing the fact that without arms in the background, no nation can materialize her idea, no matter how fervent she may be, it is necessary to look forward to the future instead of turning one's eyes to the past.

Any effort toward the question of policies after the decision in the arms parley will be futile.

### Tendency of Naval Issues

1 The importance of the arms conference thus having been already described, there next comes the question, "From what standpoint is Japan to make her proposal?" By this, the writer does not mean the nature of the Japanese proposals themselves. First, he wants to explain why Japan needs a navy.

As mentioned elsewhere, the essence of Japan's foreign policy is the maintenance of peace in the Far East. This mighty task can be undertaken by Japan alone in that part of the globe, and for this aim, the army and navy are indispensable for Nippon. Peace disturbers are well aware of this and they frantically try to reduce Japan's armed strength. They cheered when the Nippon navy ranked below the European and American navies; they despised Japan and jumped at the conclusion that Japan, which could not raise her head before Europe and America, would never take a determined step against them.

This was one of the principal reasons of the unceasing disorder in the Far East for more than 10 years past. Japan was not the only loser in this confusion. The powers, particularly Britain, suffered heavy losses. In other words, to make Nippon weak brings no profit to Europe and America.

Japan's intention to improve her position as a country with a powerful navy is not aimed at preparation for war with the other powers. The intention comes solely from the dire necessity of having sufficient strength to safeguard her own land and to maintain the well being of the Far East.

The writer once said that if the powers really have the spirit of "not to attack each other" in

the forthcoming naval parley, they may be able to find a point for a compromise on what are apparently thorny subjects. He still believes that this is not an unreasonable opinion.

2 While Japan is ready to make proposals from a new standpoint in the 1935 parley, there is in the west an insistence that no geographical change has occurred in the world since the Washington and London conferences. For instance, Rear-Admiral Rae of the United States Navy was quoted on January 14, 1934, as arguing that no change should be effected in the existing naval ratio on the ground that there is "no geographical change."

However, in case a certain country does not hope for the maintenance of the treaty, as the result of careful study for more than 10 years in the past, the reason why the ratio was fixed will no longer be a question. There is nothing that looks offensive in the geographical situation of Japan. It would be extremely unfair if an arms pact should stipulate a ratio by which A country could freely attack, while B country was unable even to defend herself, not to mention attacking others.

Besides, if viewed from a truly just and fair stand, it is utterly absurd to think that a country should be satisfied with naval parity with one neighbor while being unwilling to have equality with another. If a treaty is ever signed, it must be satisfactory to all. Is there any reason to oppose the establishment of the relations under which the powers are in a position "not to attack each other"?

3 Even among the Japanese themselves, the opinion that no incident broke out during the several years past under the existing treaty is to be heard from time to time. It should be remembered, however, that the stipulation in the London treaty means the armed strength at the end of 1936. Besides, it is after that year that the powers are to build their navies up to the respective treaty limits.

All have hitherto been free to have armament beyond that limit. The Japanese navy has been rather superior to those of the other powers. In spite of this fact, Japan has refused to take advantage of such a situation. This distinctly shows that Nippon's navy, however powerful, is no menace to other countries. As the existing treaty binds the naval powers from the angles of both quantity and quality, Japan with her inferior ratio will be greatly menaced when she scraps her naval holdings down to the treaty limit, while on the other hand the western powers building up their navies to the full limit.

4 It appears that the powers are worried to some degree over the outcome of the 1935 conference. This can be perceived in various propaganda circulated by them in Japan. Some rumors say, "The powers will recognize Manchoukuo if Japan yields in the naval question."

This is like the former rumor which said, "The immigration law will be rewritten if Japan signs the London naval pact."

The recognition of the Manchou Empire and the naval treaty are different problems. It is impossible that Japan would be contented to be menaced by other navies because Manchoukuo had been recognized. Japan must always maintain suf-

The Naval Museum, Tokyo.



ficient armed power to secure her own safety and defend peace in the Far East.

5 It is said in some quarters that the Philippine independence and the naval question have some relations. A Rengo dispatch on February 21 reported that Washington was determined to abandon the Philippine naval base, adding, as a statement by the U.S. naval authorities, that America could not keep the Philippines if warring with a Far Eastern nation.

On February 26, 1934, sentiment friendly to America was shown in the exchange in the House of Peers between Baron Sakamoto and Foreign Minister Hirota. An American-managed daily in Tokyo gave prominence to Mr. Hirota's replies and said that a Japanese-American agreement for the security of Philippine independence would probably be welcome in America and that the American government some day might abandon its naval base in the islands, the strategic value of which has long been doubted.

The independence or otherwise of the Philippines is purely a domestic affair for the United States. Japan has nothing to do with it, but she might as well declare her complete lack of ambition in the Philippines. The defense of the islands is one of the reasons why America has demanded the unpleasant ratio of 10 to 6 with Japan.

Charles B. Howland, American authority on international affairs, has said that if the United States is to have a great navy with a cruising radius sufficient to defend the far-off islands in the Pacific, it will mean that she has a fleet that is capable of bombarding Melbourne, Hongkong, or Tokyo.

Then, Mr. Howland continued, it will be only natural that other countries feel uneasy, regardless of the fact that the motive of the invincible

armada is purely defensive in nature. If America wants to defend Manila with her navy, the power and size of the navy must be gigantic, the observer emphasized, because the fleet must crush any other fleet which it may encounter on its way to the Philippines.

Though his remarks are brief, they explicitly tell reason for "the American need of a powerful navy."

If any one thinks, without reckoning the presence of such a powerful American navy, that Philippine independence will immediately increase the safety percentage of Japan, however, this is a serious mistake. Frankly speaking, a foreign navy sufficiently strong to defend the Philippines is a constant menace to Japan, particularly to her capital, Tokyo.

6 "Japan is inciting the world naval building race," and "Nippon will finally fall behind in the construction competition," are some of the views heard abroad. These do not deserve any serious attention. It is a proof of the westerners' misinterpretation of the Japanese demands and Nippon must expect to hear more of such views in the future.

That Japan is responsible for the naval race has been denied time and again and there is no necessity of repeating the denial here. But we must not be taken in by any such propaganda as that saying Nippon cannot keep up the competition.

Our army and navy are not for attacking others, and we believe that the powers have enough cool judgment not to waste their money in futile armament increase. Should they do so, they will be the losers. Japan stands pat in the armament race. She is not afraid of threats from the rest of the world.

When the world is amid circumstances like those of today, it is usual that thoughts become weapons. Japan is using the utmost care to guard the nation from those invisible spiritual germs coming from abroad.

7 In brief, pessimism is an enemy in thinking of the disarmament issue. When it dawns upon the powers that Japan permanently stands for world peace, they will be led to recognize the Nippon demands as natural and right. Japan has no need of fighting with other countries. She has no ambition or plots; only her earnest desire to make the Far East a secure place in which to live.

### Conclusion

1 This article has been mainly devoted to naval questions. That is because the naval issues constitute the most important part of the Pacific problems. Summarizing, the writer urges the establishment of a balance of naval power based on the principle, "not to attack each other." This is not a question that concerns the Pacific alone. Such naval equilibrium would have a highly favorable effect on the whole world.

2 In order to work for the solution of the naval problems, it is essential first to reach political accord, removing fear and suspicion among the countries concerned. Here appears the need of preparatory efforts. But, even if a political agreement is reached, the importance of national defense remains forever. It is an act of folly carelessly to renounce defense.

The Naval Academy, Etajima.



The Naval Staff College, Tokyo.

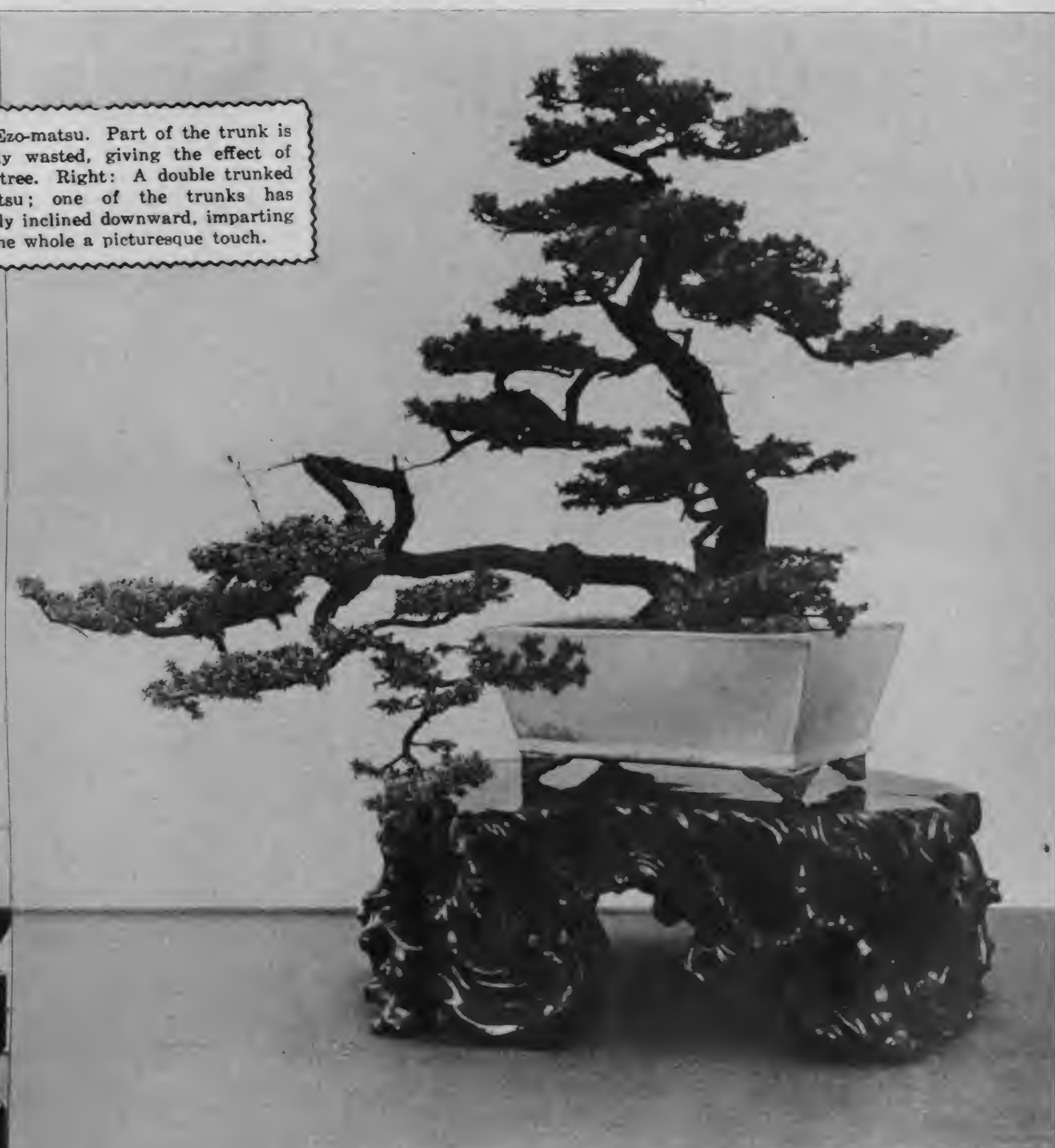




Top, left: A Japan quince. It suggests a tree clinging to a rock, with its roots laid bare by the elements. The stone is moss covered and the tree firmly claps it. The boughs are seen full of beautiful crimson flowers. Top, right: A maple tree rising above a stone. The tree has two trunks from a single root. The roots tightly hold the stone, symbolizing the 'strength.' Lower, left: A plum tree. The tree has red double petaled blossoms. It is estimated to be about 50 years old. Lower, right: A rock in a shallow bowl of water with the roots of a goyo-matsu (the five-needled pine) entwined around it. The small amount of earth that clings to the rock takes up the proper amount of water for the tree.



Left: Ezo-matsu. Part of the trunk is naturally wasted, giving the effect of an old tree. Right: A double trunked Ezo-matsu; one of the trunks has naturally inclined downward, imparting to the whole a picturesque touch.



Left: A sago palm. Such a palm usually has very few branches and one with so many as that shown here is considered rare. It was presented to the House of Iwasaki by the King of Ryukyu (Loochoo) many years ago. Right: Goyo-matsu (five-needled pine tree). Owner, Baron Koyata Iwasaki.





# Political Parties of Japan in Critical Period

THE Japanese emergency is somewhat different in nature from that prevailing in the rest of the world. The term "crisis" in the world at large designates the extraordinary conditions based on the worldwide economic problems. Japan, besides being affected by the world's economic crisis, the same as any other country, was thrown into a belligerent state subsequent to the Manchurian Emergency. The country was also plunged into a period of social unrest as reflected in the assassination of statesmen.

Before the sudden onrush of these emergencies, it was feared that the Japanese political parties would be swept from the political stage. The political parties, however, have managed to maintain their positions comparatively well during the last two years, so much so that they have raised hopes among the people for the revival of the party politics.

We can presage the future of parliamentary politics in Japan and also judge the strength of the political parties by observing how the parties met the emergencies which arose.

The major political parties in Japan are the Seiyukai, which grew out of the Jiyuto, and Minseito which developed from the Kaishinto. Each has a history of more than half a century, through-out which they have, on the whole, remained rivals.

## Extraordinary Era Begins

The outbreak of the Manchurian Emergency should be designated as the beginning of the extraordinary period in Japan. The date was September 18, 1931. At that time, there was a Minseito Cabinet. The Premier was Yuko Hamaguchi. Baron Reijiro Wakatsuki, a former Premier of the party, replaced Mr. Hamaguchi when the latter became unable to discharge his duties as the result of the Tokyo Station incident in the preceding year (1930). It is to be recalled that Mr. Hamaguchi was shot by an assailant and suffered a severe wound. Baron Wakatsuki succeeded Mr. Hamaguchi at the helm of the state on April 14, 1931.

The Manchurian Emergency was a consequence of the constant encroachment on Japanese rights by the Chinese military clique at Mukden. The Minseito Cabinet endeavored to localize the belligerent condition arising from this incident, as best as it could. Notwithstanding its efforts, the sphere of hostilities rapidly expanded beyond the government's anticipation. A party cabinet was devoid of power to prevent the situation's aggravation.

Another factor which put the Minseito Cabinet in a difficult position was the question of currency. The Minseito Cabinet restored the gold standard in January, 1930. Almost simultaneously the effect of the worldwide depression began to be felt in Japan. The fall of the prices of agricultural products and the industrial depression brought severe pressure upon the Japanese economic world.

The British renunciation of the gold standard in September, 1931, started much speculation as to the renewal of the Japanese gold embargo. With that in view, the export of capital was carried out on a large scale.

## Frantic Fight Put up

The Minseito Cabinet made a frantic fight against such operations by the capitalists, Finance Minister Junnosuke Inoue exerting particularly great efforts for the maintenance of the gold standard. However, the Minseito Cabinet collapsed prior to witnessing the result of its financial struggle.

The reason for the cabinet's breakdown was disintegration within. Kenzo Adachi, the Home Minister, suddenly urged the necessity of forming a coalition cabinet with the Seiyukai, which had heretofore been the sworn enemy of the Minseito. He made the proposal to Baron Wakatsuki, the Premier, and at the same time to Fusanosuke Kuhara, a leader of the Seiyukai, whose agreement Mr. Adachi obtained.

Baron Wakatsuki and his colleagues did not concur with Mr. Adachi's coalition cabinet view. They demanded that he tender his resignation, a demand which he refused. The cabinet revealed a lack of unity and resigned en bloc.

The real motive of Mr. Adachi is open to various interpretations. As the reason for the coalition proposal, the public was told that he was fully aware of the state of emergency which the nation had entered, that is to say, the situation following the outbreak of the Manchurian Emergency



EX-Premier Makoto Saito



Korekiyo Takahashi,  
EX Finance Minister



Koki Hirota  
Foreign Minister



Baron Reijiro Wakatsuki  
President of Minseito



Dr. Kisanuro Suzuki  
President of Seiyukai

gency and the threatening economic crisis, with its resultant menace to Japanese parliamentary politics.

It was said he believed it was no longer possible for the two major parties to vindicate parliamentary politics amid the extraordinary atmosphere, if they remained rivals. He, therefore, urged the formation of the coalition cabinet.

What Mr. Adachi propounded was that, as a tendency toward fascism was in the ascendency, the coalition cabinet was necessary for the protection of parliamentary politics in order to combat the new force.

Being the Home Minister, Mr. Adachi was probably the first to perceive that the influence of the fascist tendency was not one to be belittled. It is, however, problematical whether he really intended to oppose fascism or to curry favor with it, because the Kokumin Domei, which he organized with about 30 Diet members who deserted the Minseito, shows fascist inclinations to a marked degree. Moreover, he is in close touch with a section of the military and is striving for the realization of a cabinet headed by Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, vice-president of the Privy Council, who is generally considered synonymous with a fascist cabinet.

## Inukai Forms Ministry

Following the resignation of the Minseito Cabinet, a Seiyukai Cabinet headed by Premier Tsuyoshi Inukai was formed on December 13, 1931. This cabinet, immediately upon its establishment, again placed an embargo on the export of gold. This policy was looked upon as quite in harmony with the wishes of the financial interests.

Subsequently, the government dissolved the Diet and held a general election. As the result, the number of the Minseito seats in the Lower House was reduced to 147 from 246, while the Seiyukai increased its total from 171 to 304, an unprecedented plurality.

The Seiyukai seemed to be sailing before a fair wind on the ocean of high hopes. The fascist tendency, however, was gradually becoming aggravated. During the general election, Junnosuke Inoue, who was the Finance Minister in the Minseito Cabinet, was assassinated as he arrived at an election campaign rally. Soon after the termination of the general election, Baron Takuma Dan, chairman of the board of directors of the Mitsui Interests, was murdered at the entrance of the Mitsui Bank. The assassins in both cases belonged to the Blood Brotherhood Band and were in a conspiracy to kill 20 leading figures in the political and financial circles.

Several young naval officers and students of the military academy, who possessed the same mental proclivities as the Blood Brotherhood members assassinated Premier Inukai at his official residence in broad daylight on May 15, 1932.

At the same time, young soldiers and men of farming villages, armed with pistols and hand grenades, raided the Metropolitan Police Board, the official residence of the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, the Seiyukai headquarters, the Bank of Japan, the Mitsubishi Bank, and also the power transformer sub-stations scattered in the outskirts of the city of Tokyo, with a view to throwing the capital into darkness. In this attempt, they failed to accomplish any substantial result.

## Nation Awakens to Realities

Those who participated in the affair later testified that they had planned to pave the way for the establishment of an autocratic military government by bringing about a proclamation of martial law in the capital. Astounded by the May 15 incident, those who had till then been without realization of the fact that Japan was in a state of emergency came to perceive the situation. Thereupon, the so-called emergency government, namely, the present Saito Cabinet, came into being.

Premier Viscount Makoto Saito is an admiral and a veteran statesman, who has held the post of the Navy Minister and that of the Governor-General of Chosen. As a consequence of the establishment of his super-political party government, the political party Cabinet, which seemed to have grown into a permanent Japanese system since 1924, met an interruption.

The political parties of Japan, in the 50 years of their existence, have been fighting for the establishment of a genuine political party government as their chief aim. Under ordinary circumstances, the political parties might have taken

(Continued on Next Page)

a stand against the formation of the Saito Cabinet, but when, after Viscount Saito had been commanded to form the government by His Majesty, he visited the presidents of both parties and sought their collaboration, the party leaders gave him not only their consent, but also agreed to Viscount Saito's enlisting some of the members of each party for his government.

According to the established political custom in Japan, the Seiyukai was the party in power by virtue of the fact that it was in possession of it when Premier Inukai fell in the May 15 incident. Despite this, no opinion was expressed within the party against the proposed dispatch of Seiyukai members to the Saito Cabinet.

Sentiment opposed to giving an opportunity to the rival Minseito to become the sole government supporter may have been a cause. But by far the more important factor was the profound fear that the freedom of the people, as well as the existence of the political parties, would be greatly menaced by the establishment of a fascist Hiranuma Cabinet, which was believed sure to appear if the Seiyukai either obstructed the formation of the Saito Cabinet or caused its abrupt collapse.

## Hiranuma Favored

At that time, there were some in the military circles who clamored for a Hiranuma government, while some outside spoke in favor of a Hiranuma Cabinet to Prince Kiunochi Saionji, the Genro, who has the duty of recommending a government to the Throne.

Premier Saito is not a fascist. He believes it his mission to restore party politics as soon as he succeeds in dispelling the fascist atmosphere. For that reason, he obtained five men from the two major parties for his government and has maintained the cabinet chiefly through their support.

As time rolled by, after the formation of the Saito Cabinet, the Seiyukai began to feel dissatisfaction with it.

There appeared within the party not a few who thought it irrational for the Seiyukai, possessing as it did two-thirds of the seats in the House of Representatives, to be deprived of political power.

In the spring of 1933, nearly half a year after the formation of the Saito Cabinet, the regular Diet session was held. The question of whether or not the Seiyukai would continue to support the cabinet attracted the keenest public attention. But contrary to the public speculation, the Seiyukai accorded the cabinet unreserved support. It was later brought to light that in that connection there was a secret understanding.

## 'Gentlemen's Agreement'

Prior to the opening of the Diet session, President Dr. Kisanuro Suzuki of the Seiyukai and Finance Minister Korekiyo Takahashi, who entered the Cabinet from the Seiyukai, held a conference in which the latter expressed desire to quit owing to ill health. He added that if permissible, he would resign subsequent to the adjournment of the session. Dr. Suzuki considered Mr. Takahashi's remarks as sort of a gentlemen's agreement. He then hastened to deduce that should Mr. Takahashi resign, the Saito Cabinet would collapse and if the Saito Cabinet was wrecked, a Seiyukai government would become its logical successor.

In that sense, he appeased the malcontents in the party and managed to secure their support of the cabinet during the session. After the session was over, however, the Finance Minister realized that if he resigned and thereby brought down the Saito Cabinet, the power would not necessarily be transferred to a political party cabinet. There was danger of a fascist cabinet, which would look

## Parties' Critical Period

(Continued From Preceding Page)

upon the political parties as enemies, he thought. For that reason, he intimated his firm determination to remain in the cabinet to President Suzuki. Dr. Suzuki was very much displeased with Mr. Takahashi's decision. As the Seiyukai was divided into pro-Takahashi and pro-Suzuki factions, the party failed to come out in open opposition against the government.

## Seiyukai Attitude Improves

In the spring session of the Diet in 1934, the Seiyukai's attitude was markedly improved. There was no difference on the whole in the Seiyukai support of the government, as in the previous year. But the party was now no longer moving with the expectation of the cabinet's resignation upon the termination of the session. Rather there are reasons to believe that the Seiyukai recognized that there would be no Seiyukai Cabinet even if the Saito Cabinet did break down. Simultaneously the party was fully aware that it was a prerequisite for the resurrection of party politics to bring the fascist tendency under control first of all.

The Minseito, ever since the formation of the Saito Cabinet, has faithfully pursued the policy of combating fascism by aiding the government. Therefore in the last Diet session, both the Seiyukai and Minseito put up a united front against fascist influence, as witness the interpellations at the outset of the Diet session. In



The Late Tsuyoshi Inukai  
Former Premier



The Late Junichiro Inoue  
Former Finance Minister



The Late Baron Takuma Dan  
The moving spirit of the Mitsui interests

questions on administrative speeches and in the deliberations on the budget in general meetings, the spokesmen of those parties asked pointed questions as to the scope within which soldiers are allowed to participate in politics, as manifested by such a case as the May 15 incident.

They wrung replies from the War and Navy Ministers, who stated in clear and definite terms that they had no intention whatever of encouraging military men to interfere with politics. Regarding other issues, too, the Seiyukai and Minseito frequently took concerted action, as though they had forgotten their old grudges.

At the present time, there are plans and campaigns under way between the two parties aimed at the promotion of close and friendly relations, under the name of the party alliance or collaboration movement.

In this movement, the Seiyukai is active and the Minseito passive. This is because the Minseito is steadfastly supporting the Saito Cabinet. For that reason, it does not countenance any movement which is liable to overthrow the cabinet. What the Minseito wishes is to resist the fascist tendency and dispel the emergency atmosphere by the collaboration of the two parties. As to the use of the power derived from collaboration in wrecking the Saito Cabinet and ushering in another one, the Minseito is extremely cautious.

## 2 Rival Factions Within

The party is particularly well aware of the fact that within the Seiyukai, there are two rival factions, viz., the executive officers' group, which is close to President Suzuki, and the anti-executive group. The executive bloc as well as the anti-executive section separately proposed collaboration to the Minseito, each prompted by a different motive. Under such circumstances, the Minseito is in a dilemma: it cannot align itself with either side without provoking the enmity of the other. The Minseito, therefore, cannot help remaining passive in the question of political party collaboration. The collaboration movement has so far both progressed and retrogressed.

In my humble opinion, I believe that collaboration would be possible and effective as long as it was aimed at the rejection of fascism. But right from the moment the movement touches such a question as to whom the political power will go, collaboration becomes impossible and useless, I think. It is the essence of party politics that if one party gets into power, the others assume the duty of criticism and surveillance as the opposition parties.

Of course, in order to make the revival of that sort of political condition possible, the state of emergency must first of all be removed. As I pointed out at the outset of this article, the Japanese emergency is more diplomatic and political than economic.

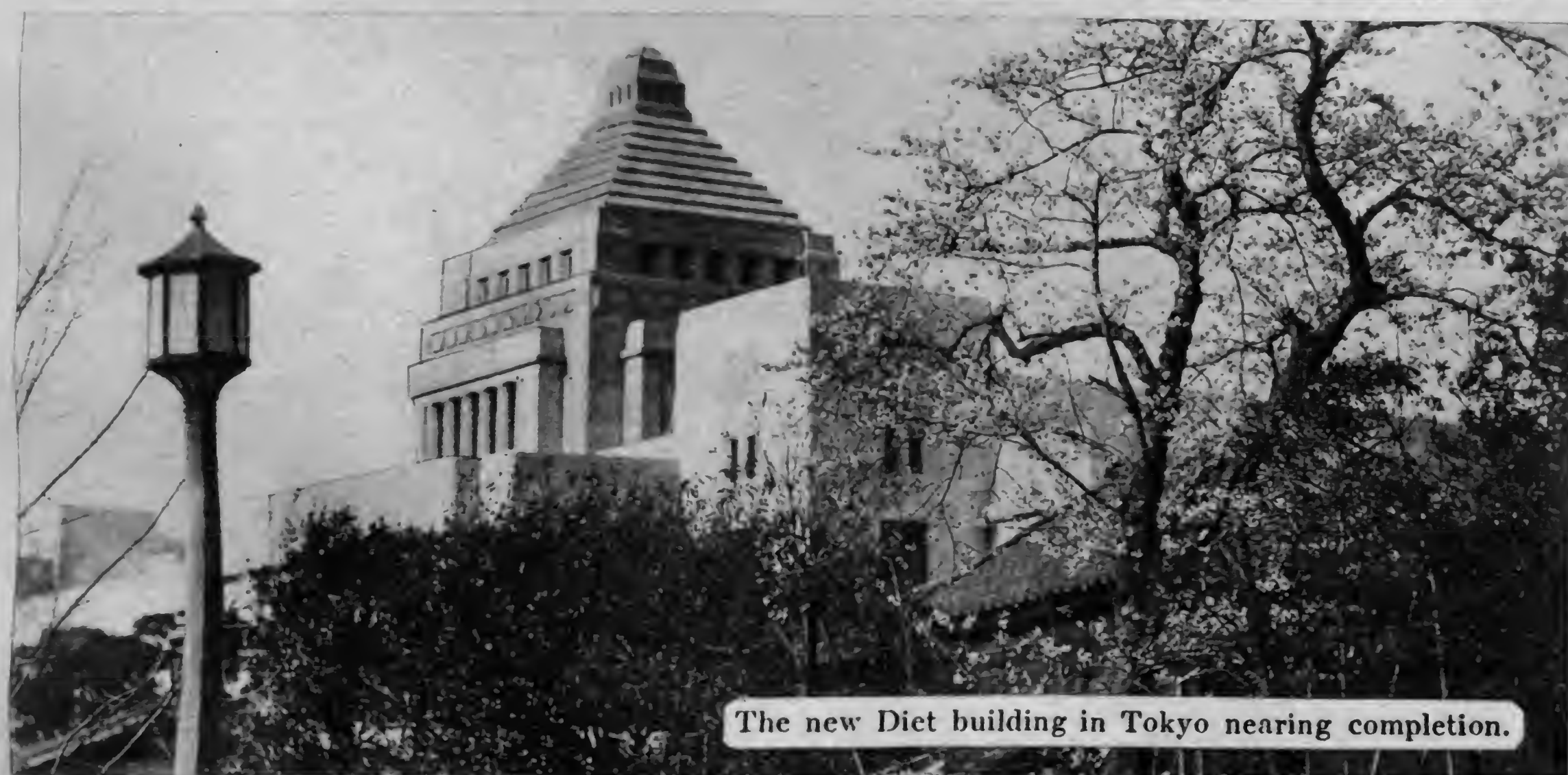
The Saito Cabinet recognized Manchoukuo and withdrew from membership in the League of Nations. This was, however, when Count Yasuya Uchida was the Foreign Minister. Ever since Koki Hirota assumed the portfolio at Kasumigaseki, the diplomatic crisis has gradually been alleviated.

## Belief of Hirota

The Five Ministers' Conference (comprising the Premier and the War, Navy, Foreign, and Finance heads), which was held by the cabinet last autumn, adopted as its fundamental national policy the solving of international questions through diplomatic channels with world peace as the ultimate goal. Foreign Minister Hirota believes that an international crisis can be averted or solved through diplomacy and as a matter of fact, he is steadily accomplishing not a small measure of success in that direction.

In the event that he settles the impending problems of 1935-36, the diplomatic crisis will have been almost completely removed. And when the diplomatic crisis disappears, it will be a much simpler matter to eliminate the unrest in Japan's domestic politics. The causes of the shooting of Premier Hamaguchi was discontent with the London Naval Treaty of 1930. With reference to that treaty, notwithstanding the fact that Inukai and Hamaguchi were standing against each other, the assassins of Premier Inukai also had dissatisfaction with the pact as one of their motives for the outrage. When the international relations are quiet, the social conditions in Japan are likewise calm.

In short, the present extraordinary situation is gradually being dissolved by the successful Hirota diplomacy. When the dissolution is thoroughly accomplished, party politics will naturally be revived. This is because the public in Japan, which has experienced the state of emergency during the past two years, is loth to welcome fascism. It is, on the contrary, demanding with overwhelming insistence, the preservation of parliamentary politics.



The new Diet building in Tokyo nearing completion.



# Communications And Transportation

THE progress of civilization owes a great deal to the development of transportation and communication facilities. The high status of contemporary civilization has been made possible to a great extent by the inventions and progress seen in transportation circles since the 19th century.

On the other hand, it may be stated that as civilization progresses, the demand for better facilities in intercourse also increases.

The world today is such that unless we can immediately know what is going on in all parts of it, the continuation of social existence is almost impossible. Communication and transportation are inseparably bound with civilization. Today, distance is a minor factor in world existence due to scientific development.

Looking at communication and transportation facilities from a national viewpoint, it is seen that they are important in the appreciation of national power.

With the development of marine navigation, Holland was able to spread its influence throughout the world. Great Britain, with her merchant marine and transoceanic telegraph cables, also consolidated her power up to the World War period. Germany, France, and the United States have found the radio of great aid in extending their influence. All this shows the close relation between communication and national existence.

Because such is the basis of communications, the powers of the world are vigorously competing with each other in perfecting modern methods of communication, such as the airplane and wireless systems. What all this will lead to in future years, it is almost impossible to forecast.

In turning to the history of communication in Japan, it is seen that due to the isolation policy during the Tokugawa period, Nippon was left behind in communication and transportation development.

But, with the opening of the nation in the earlier days of the Meiji Era, modern communication



At the Wakasa wireless station.



One of the latest additions to the Taiwan-Japan proper service.



Inside a telephone exchange.

tion methods, together with other forms of western culture, became known in Nippon.

In 1869, the telegraph was introduced. In 1871, the postal system began, and in the following year came the railway system. From then on, the development of these enterprises has been phenomenal. In the paragraphs to follow, the growth of the railways, the shipping world, the telegraph and the telephone, and aviation, will be briefly sketched.

## Railway System

The railway system was first introduced into Japan in 1872, almost 50 years after the establishment of the steam railway in Great Britain as a public utility. The first line was constructed between Tokyo and Yokohama, a distance of 18 miles. Since that day, the railways in Nippon have developed as the backbone of communication, in spite of geographical obstacles.

Year by year, the total mileage has increased. In the transportation of passengers, freight, and mail, no other single facility has contributed as much to the development of the nation.

In 1906, the state control of railways was realized. With the law for the Government ownership of the railways, the principal lines within the country were systematized under state administration. With the passage of time, lines have been widely established, covering almost all the sections where railway communication is necessary.

Today the total trackage is 15,000 kilometers. The private lines aggregate approximately 10,000 kilometers, making a grand total of 25,000 kilometers.

Though at the beginning, locomotives, coaches, etc. were imported, today first rate locomotives and coaches are made at home, with repair and maintenance equipment unexcelled in other countries. Schedules are maintained so closely that Japanese railways have acquired a worldwide reputation.

In keeping with the progress of the times, the electrification of railways is also going on. The first electrification of a Government line was in 1924.

Following the development of automobile transportation in recent years, the railways have found a new competitor. With the improvement in waterway communication facilities, another rival has appeared. The railways still remain the king of transportation in Japan, however, with the mission of further improving the national communication



The telephone test talk between Japan and Chosen, 1933. A radiophone conversation was successfully held between Tokyo and New York on May 4, 1934. Radiophone service between Japan Proper and Taiwan was opened on June 20, 1934.

munication means in close coordination with other organs.

## Shipping

Turning to shipping, it is clear that because Japan is a group of small islands, the national existence is closely linked with the strength of her merchant marine. In this direction too, the earlier "isolation policy" of Japan caused the nation to start late.

After the Meiji restoration, the authorities turned their attention toward the development of a commercial fleet. In 1893, the first regular steamship route, to Manila and Bombay, was established.

During the Sino-Japanese and the Russo-Japanese wars, the necessity of shipping for military purposes stimulated the growth of the Nippon fleet. Subsequently, regular lines to Europe, North and South America, and Australia were established. Japan soon found herself among the maritime leaders of the world.

In 1906, the aggregate tonnage of Nippon shipping was 1,000,000. The year before the World War, 1913, the aggregate was 1,500,000 tons. With the coming of the World War, another expansion in the tonnage was seen. The years 1917 and 1918 were golden ones for Nippon's shipping. The shipbuilding industry also prospered.

Today, shipbuilding and shipping are still in a state of depression, and in order to rehabilitate them, many projects have been begun. Improvement of bottoms, the relief of seamen, and the strengthening of the commercial fleet in view of its military utility, are given consideration by the authorities. Looking toward the future, the Government is fostering and improving its present fleet of 4,500,000 tons.

## Telegraph System

The first telegraph system in Nippon was established in 1869 between Tokyo and Yokohama. About 15 years before this, Commodore Perry presented to Japan a set of Morse instruments.

In 1872, the Government administration of telegraphs was established and since then this form of communication has grown steadily. During the Sino-Japanese and Russo-Japanese con-

flicts, telegraph facilities aided the army to an invaluable extent.

Gradually telegraphic facilities expanded throughout the country, being aided by improvements in equipment, installation, and higher technique.

During the economic depression, the use of the telegraph has shown a slight decrease. The greater utilization of telephones has furthered this tendency, but in comparing the figures for distance covered at the beginning of telegraph history in Nippon (31 kilometers) with those for 1922 (230,000 kilometers), and for 1933 (370,000 kilometers), the rapid growth of this service can be visualized.

In the field of submarine cable communication, the first line laid was that between Nagasaki and Shanghai by the Great Northern Telegraph Co. of Denmark. In 1878, the Government took over the international telegraph business and in 1906, submarine cable service with the United States via Ogasawara and Guam was established.

The wireless telegraph invented by Marconi in 1895 has shown tremendous development. In Nippon radio experiments began in 1897 and soon after, land and marine stations were established. Today Japan possesses independent and modern wireless facilities for international communication.

Direct wireless communication with 19 different countries is now maintained, contributing toward the advance of Nippon's commerce and diplomacy.

## Telephones

The telephone came to Nippon just one year after its invention in 1876 by Graham Bell. In 1890, the telephone enterprise was started under state management by the establishment of exchanges in Tokyo and Yokohama.

At that time, very few understood the purpose of the telephone and the demand was small, but with growing knowledge and appreciation of its usefulness, the number of subscribers also increased. Soon the demand exceeded the supply and various schemes for controlling the demand were instituted. The system of buying and selling rights for telephone installation became the usual procedure in Japan, as the outcome of this situation.

At present, the subscribers total 780,000, the utilization of the telephone being still far behind



A radio broadcasting station.



A motorbus. Bus lines are rapidly extending to all possible corners of the country.

A train passing over a viaduct. The accuracy of train schedules in Japan is internationally famous.

that of the telegraph. On March 1, 1934, a new system went into effect, that of the establishment of an independent account system. This will aid the growth of telephone lines, it is generally expected.

Automatic exchanges and the establishment of Nippon-Chosen telephone service are the two latest examples of the progressive methods which characterize the Nippon state enterprise.

The wireless telephone came to Japan about 15 years after the importation of the wireless telegraph. In 1912, the TYK radio telephone system was invented in Japan. This was utilized for connecting land subscribers with stations on shipboard.

In countries abroad, the international wireless telephone service is showing phenomenal development. In 1932, the International Radiophone company was established in Nippon and it is now going ahead with its projects. This year, it is hoped, will see the opening of the first international service and the delayed development of international radiophone service in Japan will take on an accelerated pace.

Turning to broadcasting, it is seen that this new development has become one of the most important social departures of the world. In Nippon, radio broadcasting began in 1925. Today there are 25 broadcasting stations spread throughout the country. The number of paying subscribers aggregates 1,600,000. Japan is surpassed only by the United States, Great Britain, and Germany in the total number of radio listeners-in.

## Aviation

Development of aviation throughout the world has brought a new epoch in international communication. After the World War, powers realiz-

ed the importance of air fleets and have been competing in establishing airlines for passengers, mail, and freight. Airline networks connect all the larger cities of Europe and North America.

The western powers, basing their new enterprise on already established facilities and aviation experience, are even extending their airlines to lesser developed sections of the world, such as parts of the Far East.

Nippon has been very slow in developing her aviation possibilities. The only established regular airlines are those between Tokyo and Osaka, Osaka and Fukuoka, Tokyo and Dairen, and few feeder lines. The first of these, the Tokyo-Osaka line, was established in 1925.

Today, in order to make possible further expansion, airports are being created and night flying facilities are in preparation.

Though great efforts are being made, Nippon has not yet completed her aviation development within her borders and she has not yet sufficient reserve for attempting overseas development. The line to Manchou is the only one that may be termed international.

Thus, much of Nippon's aerial development is still in the future. It must be remembered that upon the united efforts of the nation rests the success of further expansion and progress in this direction.

As outlined in the foregoing paragraphs, all in all, communication and transportation facilities in Japan show progress very creditable in comparison with the best in the world.

Because communication development means the closer intercourse of nations and the elevation of the general culture of humanity, it is necessary that the authorities and the people of Nippon cooperate and foster aviation and radiophone enterprises as well as other communication facilities in the years to come.



The typical suburban electric train.



A good deal has been written in foreign languages about the Nipponese tea ceremony, but a foreigner can go through most of it and still have only a very hazy conception of how such a mundane thing as tea drinking can be regarded as a fine art and a religious philosophy.

Almost any visitor to Nippon who really desires it, may have the opportunity of being present at a tea ceremony. If he makes any effort to get at the inner meaning of such things, he will usually confess, when it is over, that he is more baffled than before—although he probably will admit that he found it charming and caught an element of artistry about it. But as for making tea drinking a fine art and an expression of the spiritual conception of the cosmos, this is indeed something that defies immediate grasp by an outsider.

Outwardly the tea ceremony is rather a simple thing. The guests are conducted into a small Nippon style room, bare and unpretentious, and invited to sit on the floor. Usually they may see outside a typical Nippon garden, all in quiet greens, with a few mossy rocks. For all that they can observe from the surroundings, they might be in some quiet dell, ages removed from the noise and care of the world.

#### Tactful Suggestion

The preceptor will tactfully suggest that the foreign guests might like to admire the objects of art in the ceremonial alcove of the room. There will be a hanging scroll painting or perhaps a scroll bearing calligraphy quoting a poem. On the raised shelf below there will be a typical arrangement of flowers and perhaps a single bit of carving or some other piece of art. Since the foreign guests are not likely to understand, it will be pointed out that all of these are in some way appropriate to the occasion or to the season. Yet there is no monotony. If spring flowers are depicted in the painting, a different suggestion of spring will be found in the other objects.

Following this inspection, the guests will seat themselves in a row opposite a container filled with glowing charcoal on which boils a kettle of water. The host now enters bearing the materials for the tea. There is no cordially effusive welcome. With deliberate movements he takes his place on the floor beside the kettle and proceeds to make tea and serve it to each guest in succession.

The guests are told that each of his movements is minutely prescribed by custom, but if a master is presiding there is no hint of this. He moves easily and gracefully, apparently taking the most direct course to attain his objective. Powdered green tea is lifted by an odd bamboo spoon and placed in the bottom of an earthenware bowl. Hot water is poured over it, lifted from the kettle by a wooden dipper. Then the decoction is stirred for a second or two by a bamboo whisk which inevitably suggests to the foreigner a shaving brush. The bowl with its small portion of foaming dull green liquid is placed before the guest who is told he should drink it in "three sips and half," the half, it is explained, being a final sip to be sure the bowl is completely empty. The bowl is then returned to the host who rinses and wipes it and repeats the tea making for the next guest.

#### Tea Ceremony Vital Force

Such is the outward form of the tea ceremony. It is explained that every movement by both guests and host should be made according to a form that is hundreds of years old. The foreign guest leaves, secretly convinced that it is all much ado about nothing; that all the talk about it is literally a tempest in a teapot.

Yet if he remains in the country and actually attempts to discover something about the realities of Japanese life and customs, he cannot avoid the realization, in time, that the tea ceremony is truly a vital force. That for its sincere devotees it offers something filled with real meaning. What then, is this meaning?

First of all, it must be understood that chanoyu is a form of Nippon art; that is, it is an expression of Nippon culture, exactly as painting, poetry, sculpture, or the stage is a form of cultural expression. Tea drinking may appear to be a very curious form for an expression of this sort to take and so it may, perhaps, be better understood if it is compared with these other more familiar art forms and the meaning in all of them sought.

The most striking fact about every form of Nippon art is its simplicity. Classical paintings are mere lines of black and white; carvings are reduced to the essence of form; poems are cut down to a handful of syllables; acting is marked by an absolute economy of gesture. Nowhere is there redundancy; always the effort is to cast aside all non-essentials and get through to the innermost core of the matter in hand. It is obvious

# Tea Ceremony

## Its Real Bearing on Japanese Life

that here we discover a distinct cultural tendency, regardless of the medium—all Nippon art is an attempt to reach the essence of things on an intuitional basis.

The mood which the tea ceremony seeks to bring into being may be better understood if something of its history and development is known. The custom appears to have been derived from a temple ceremony in which tea was offered to the image of Buddha and then partaken of by the worshippers. Whatever of magic or of symbolism might have been inherent in the earliest forms has long since faded. Chanoyu today, and from the time of its inception as an art, is not symbolic. Its meaning must be looked for in something far more intuitive than mere symbolism.

#### Ceremony as Distinct Cult

The ceremony came into being as a distinct cult of beauty and philosophy, in the thirteenth century, a time of great strife and turmoil in Nippon. Looked at psychologically, it may be regarded as a method of "escape" devised by men of high culture, who were tried to the limit of their being by the activity and noise of their external lives. It represented a way of getting away from everything into a quiet world with only congenial souls at hand, and with talk restricted to subjects like art and philosophy, far removed from battle and intrigue. Once it had been devised, the ceremony appealed enormously to other men in the same situation as its inventors, and it spread widely. It may be remarked that even today it fulfills essentially the same function of escape, with many of its greatest devotees men who are engaged not in warfare but in the battle of business and industry.

It is impossible to discuss chanoyu and not touch briefly on the subject of Zen Buddhism and

the form of poetry called "haiku," for the three are known as the Trio. The brief poems of 17 syllables called haiku are the literary expression of the mood which the tea ceremony seeks to evoke. Zen Buddhism is the religious expression of the same thing—the attempt to get at the final essence of things through meditation. Zen came into its widest realization and popularity at the same time as the tea ceremony and probably for the same reason—a reaction against the turmoil of the times. Zen and chanoyu may, in fact, be regarded as two sides of the same mirror; one is individual, the other social. One is the solitary, introspective religious approach; the other seeks comprehension through several minds working in complete accord. The tea ceremony, in its ultimate form, might almost be described as socialized meditation.

After its invention and development in its initial form as a reaction against the times, chanoyu underwent a subtle change when the times themselves changed. Following the years of war, there came the truce-like peace of the Tokugawas, with a great abundance of leisure time on the hands of the erstwhile warriors. Chanoyu, like everything else during this period, was subjected to a vast elaboration with exaggerated emphasis being placed on its formal side. It is to be supposed that during these several centuries, when it lost its initial cause for being, that it lost also its initial vitality and became in effect largely a means for killing time.

#### Ignored in Stirring Days

At any rate, when conditions changed again at the end of the Tokugawa period and the movements which led to the Restoration began to stir, chanoyu was ignored and cast aside. During the early decades of the awakened era, when the nation was being completely reorganized, men were too busy with vital matter to be interested in something so attenuated as the tea ceremony had become.

But with the establishment of the industrial age there has been a swing backward. In place of the old battle with sword and arrow, the nation in the last decade or two has settled down to the long drawn out battle of economics. Once again men are seeking escape and are finding the ancient ceremony of chanoyu good for the purpose.

But history never exactly repeats itself, although its outlines may be the same. The spirit of modern chanoyu is somewhat different from the spirit which animated the esthetic cult of the warriors and the preciousness of their bored successors. Modern chanoyu, to be the vital force which it undoubtedly is, must of necessity partake of whatever is the vital essence of the modern age. With the infiltration of the modern spirit, much of the old rigidity has been discarded and there is evident a strong tendency to throw off much of the formalism which chanoyu gathered in the past and a desire to get down to the essentials in the spirit of modern efficiency.

#### As Social Function

With the coming of greater freedom of manner in the new age, and a less puritanical attitude toward simple enjoyment, the tea ceremony nowadays is not infrequently looked on frankly as a social occasion, comparable in this respect to an

(Continued on Next Page)

### A Typical Japanese Garden Landscape

The Katsura detached palace derives its name from its location, Katsura, Kyoto. It was made a part of the Imperial palace about 30 years ago. It was built in 1589 by the famous Toyotomi Hideyoshi as the villa of an Imperial prince. Both buildings and garden designs were formerly believed to be the work of Enshyu Kobori, a noted architect. Of late, however, many experts have begun questioning the authenticity of the Kobori origin; they believe the whole undertaking to have been that of some one else of equal skill and ability.

The garden landscape, roughly, has the character pond as its center, with pathways around it. Small pavilions and bridges blend in picturesque fashion with old trees and oddly shaped rocks. A stroll affords a constant change of scenery. One is impressed more by the natural than by the artificial beauty of the garden; the whole landscape really transcends the most delicate attempts of man.

The pavilion, Shokintei, shown here, may be regarded as the central part. It stands facing northwest at a point about the center of the character pond. This simple, rustic building, in harmony with the peaceful surroundings, is most expressive of unassumed dignity—the acme of Oriental art. It may also be called expressive of the true spirit of "Cha no yu" (the way of tea serving). The garden is universally conceded to be the best among those of the olden days.



A typical ceremonial room for the tea service where students are taught the form and spirit of its performance. (At the Kobe College, a school for girls, situated midway between Osaka and Kobe).







## When Japan Rests

ON 13 days of the year, the Rising Sun flag flies before every house in Japan. The crimson and white banner floating beside the green pines that usually are found at every gate is a sight worth seeing.

Thirteen legal holidays has Japan, but Sunday is not a general day of rest. To storekeepers, amusement house owners, restaurateurs, and refreshment shop proprietors, Sunday is the busiest day of the week. Indeed, it is far from being a Sabbath day.

Those who have Sundays off are the white-collared salaried men, teachers, workers in banks, and those in the civil service (with several exceptions), and school children. They have a day of rest on Sunday, though usually they are more occupied on that day than on any other. Shopping must be done and the latest shows must be seen.

Take any city in Japan: Whether it be Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto, or Kobe, Sunday sees the greatest crowds.

The streets are filled with joy-seekers, the theaters are packed to the gallery, the restaurants are thronged with men and women, and the department stores and smaller shops are crowded to capacity.

When the weather is fair, the parks are parks no longer. The multitude so fills the open spaces that it is difficult even to walk. The zoos and the aquariums swarm with holiday makers and shouting children. The transportation facilities are taxed to capacity, carrying the suburbanites to the cities and the urbanites to the country.

In the spring, the cherry blossoms must be enjoyed, in the summer the mountains and the beaches, and in the fall the mushrooms, the chestnuts, the fruits, and the crimson maple leaves.

When do the shopkeepers and the workers in business establishments, without a regular Sunday of rest, have their days off? The people employed in the smaller stores have the first of the month as their regular holiday. When that day falls on Sunday, the holiday crowd is thus increased.

## Object of Tea Ceremony

(Continued From Preceding Page)

ordinary tea party of the west. When used on such occasions, it maintains its form and its delicacy which are the greater part of its charm to its devotees, but it ceases to be either a cult of esthetics or philosophy. Its esoteric meaning has been displaced by something nearer to the ordinary levels of happiness and human enjoyment. Just as men of similar tastes get together when they wish to play golf or bridge, so men with a taste for the quiet charm of chanoyu come together to practise its rites.

A particularly new development in this phase of chanoyu as a social diversion, is the communal tea ceremony, more or less publicly held at some spot where people are gathered for recreation. In the spring or autumn, for instance, when people go forth to view the cherry blossoms or the maple leaves at famous spots, it is more than likely nowadays that there will be found a temporary pavilion in which some master is serving ceremonial tea. Anyone may go in and to a true devotee the opportunity makes the outing a perfect occasion.

### Communal Tea Party

This custom of a public communal tea ceremony may likely have had its origin in some school of chanoyu instruction which wished to advertise itself. But the idea immediately took hold and has become widespread. Fairly large groups of people, who may be complete strangers to each other, will thus drink tea together, their pleasure coming from their sense of unity in spirit with those around them. There is nothing esthetic or philosophical about this. It may, rather, be looked upon as an expression of the sense of nationalism which has come into existence since the Restoration. Formerly Nippon people thought in terms of their clan and their lord, its head. Now the whole nation is a single clan and the communal sense is expanded in every direction, finding gratification in such unexpected ways.

Democracy has always been emphasized as part of the tea ceremony, from the time when the warriors sought to get away from the irksomeness of rank by leveling all those participating to one degree. Caste and social distinctions were dropped at the low doorway where each must stoop in order to enter the room where the tea was



A holiday crowd at a zoological garden in a large Japanese city.

Department stores in the past did not have regular off-days, with the exception of a very few. Recently a new policy has been adopted by them, due to the demand of the times and now some of them have Mondays as regular holidays. Others have designated the days in each month with the figure eight—i.e., the 8th, 18th, and 28th—as their regular day of closing.

A very small minority of people go to church on Sundays. These are Christians. Those of the Buddhist and Shinto faiths have no regular "Sabbath" day, though once or twice a month they may visit temples and shrines.

There are no blue laws in Japan. Theaters and other places of amusement are all open on Sundays. Unlike Fifth Avenue and 42nd Street, the thoroughfares are most crowded on Sunday.

The quiet and peaceful Sunday morning street scene of America, when even dogs do not bark

harshly, cannot be duplicated in Nippon. The church-going crowds cannot be distinguished from the general conglomerate mass of pleasure seekers.

Of the 13 legal holidays of Japan, four are called the "Four Great Holidays." They are New Year's (January 1); Kigensetsu (February 11), the anniversary of the accession to the throne of the Emperor Jimmu, the first of the Imperial Line; Tenchosetsu (April 29), the birthday of the reigning Sovereign; and Meijisetsu (November 3), the anniversary of the birth of Emperor Meiji.

The remaining holidays are: Genshisai (January 3); Shinnen-enkai (January 5); Chikyusetsu (March 6); Shunki-koreisai (day of the spring equinox in March); Jimmu Tenno-sai (April 3); Shuki-koreisai (day of the autumn equinox in September); Kanname-sai (October 17); Niiname-sai (November 23); and Taisho Tenno-sai (December 25).

served. In keeping with this, discussions of such subjects as politics, strategy and domestic affairs were tabooed as vulgar. There was almost a religious atmosphere created. The same effort is made today, except that as external activities have changed, so also have the taboos been altered. Business talk is tacitly banned and democracy aims its shafts not so much at rank through birth as at wealth. When deference is shown, it is on a cultural basis, with respect for age or refinement. Thus it is not uncommon to find the great captain of finance who has been unable to devote his thoughts to unworldly pursuits, occupying a lower place in the room than some humble man who has given himself up entirely to the study of finer things.

But in spite of its modern social aspect, chanoyu still remains in its final essence, a fine art and a religious philosophy. It may be compared to western music. Music has its place on all sorts

of occasions, but part of it, represented, say, by a Beethoven sonata in the hands of a master, holds the possibility of reaching the utmost depths which humanity can plumb.

And so it is also with chanoyu when participated in by tea masters. Anyone may strike the chords of the sonata and anyone may go through the form of serving tea. It is a matter of observation, in fact that almost everyone does. But the beginners in both arts have no comprehension of what their medium is ultimately capable of creating. Five finger exercises are required for the technique of both arts, but once they are mastered, technique is thrown aside and the art is practised on a spiritual level.

To repeat then, what is the spiritual level that can be attained by drinking tea in a ritualized form? Obviously, the answer has nothing to do with tea as such, nor with the environment nor with the ritual which is followed. These are but the instruments used to attain the mood through beauty of external performance. The meaning, of course, lies within. A tea master is not a master merely because he can make his hands and body go through the prescribed forms. His mastery lies in his mind and soul which has been undergoing development during all the years of his discipline. He is a master of the intuitional awareness which is the essence of Nippon culture.

### What Is Really Sought

In the art of chanoyu the essence of understanding which is sought is not that of a flower or a figure as in painting and sculpture; nor of a human emotion as in acting. It is the understanding of the very cosmos itself which is sought. Were the masters of chanoyu men and women of the west, they could feel this, more or less plainly, through the medium of the sonata. But as they are of the east they can do it through the tea ceremony. In their complete community of spirit they intuitively reach through to the inner essence of eastern philosophy and religion and comprehend the unity of all things in one great elemental Being, which may be called Nature, God, Buddha, Force, or the Over Soul as one prefers.

Chanoyu thus becomes understandable both as a fine art and as a religious philosophy and is seen to be utterly and distinctively Oriental in its innermost meaning as in its outward form. It is the art through which a group of people together seek communion with God. It is a communal effort at merging the self with the Over Soul



Part of the procedure in serving the tea.



# Castles in Japan

## Once Strongholds of Warrior Lords, They Are Valued as Objects of Architectural Beauty Today

OF all the human endeavors on the face of the globe, few things blend as harmoniously or are as enduring as medieval castles. The natural scenery of the Island Empire is generally conceded to be about as superb a specimen of the Creator's signature as can be found anywhere. It is not unreasonable to suppose that the "cunning imitators of nature" should build their castles in such a way as to match the exquisite beauty of their setting.

It need scarcely be recounted here that castles are relics of the feudal age, and inasmuch as their day has passed, most of them are now in ruins. This in no wise detracts from their value as milestones on the road of national evolution. On the contrary, the very fact that comparatively a few have survived, makes them all the more precious.

The word "castle," of course, conveys a wide range of meaning, but in these columns it is used in a limited sense, signifying a structural citadel or a series of citadels within a walled enclosure, somewhat like a German schloss or a French chateau. Nor is it the purpose here to dwell on forts built in the remote past, save those which have direct bearing on the castles of later days.

What we are primarily interested in are the castles erected in the Azuchi and Momoyama periods (from the last quarter of the 16th century to the first quarter of the 17th century), and to a greater extent those erected in the Tokugawa period when the art of castle building attained the highest standard of perfection.

### Peculiar Characteristics

Since we are concerned with Japanese castles, their peculiar characteristics must be brought home to the minds of the readers. Castles at home of course have not a few things common with those abroad, but as climates, times, and political influences vary, so do the designs of castles. Who would have thought 100 years ago that the present day forts would render the lofty main towers of feudal castles defensively useless?

All castles were built for defensive purposes. Had feudal lords been always prepared to launch offensive drives they would not have taken the trouble to build castles. Consider the case of Shingen Takeda, celebrated military chieftain of the 16th century. He was never known to have anything like a castle and was content with only his mobile camps where he and his lieutenants could spend a night or two.

Ancient Spartans were apparently thorough believers in the oft-repeated strategic axiom that "attack is the best defense," in that they considered it a disgrace to allow their foes to encroach upon their territory. This probably accounts for the fact Greece today has no castle ruins to amount to anything. Trying to hold a hostile assault at bay on one's own ground is a negative form of

tactics at best, and unless a battle commander can take the initiative, the best forts on earth will in time fall.

The fall of Port Arthur (now called Ryojun) in the Russo-Japanese war in 1905, illustrates most vividly the truth of this. Port Arthur was deemed impregnable in those days, being considered six times stronger than Sebastopol, which occupied the armies of England and France for a year. The Japanese troops under General Nogi captured it in eight months.

This is not to imply that castles and forts are worthless. Far from it. No battle commander in the world is sure that he can always assume the offensives. Nor can he be absolutely certain that his men can at all times prevent the enemy from crossing his border. Hence the necessity of erecting permanent fortifications or castles which, if well designed and in the hands of able forces, will enable the few to hold overwhelming odds at bay.

The value of such fortifications was most vividly substantiated by the Liege fortress at the beginning of the World War. The Germans, weighing the Belgians' defensive caliber lightly, had thought they could storm and capture Liege overnight, but the resistance offered by the Belgians was such that that idea was quickly dispelled. The resistance of Liege was a contributory factor to the ultimate victory of the Allies.

### Castles Against Odds

History is replete with instances where a clever general, by holding a forlorn castle against appalling odds, has greatly aided the cause of his side. Masashige Kusunoki, 14th century loyalist and a brilliant strategist, crushed the Kamakura forces by one of the most daring and resourceful maneuvers ever seen on a battlefield. Kusunoki and his men, holding the Chihaya stronghold in Kawachi province, gained the upper hand of the Kamakura troops which outnumbered the Kusunoki men many times over.

After the Tokugawa shogunate assumed power at the close of the 16th century, peace and tranquility reigned throughout Japan, and for more than 260 years, the war clouds were disappearing from Japan's sky. Naturally castles became more than mere strongholds for feudal lords. While they continued to retain the principal purpose of defensive forts and mansions for the lords, they also came to be the headquarters for political and offensive maneuvers as well. The fact that the castles in the peaceful Tokugawa period were used for purposes other than legitimate defense operations should not be lost sight of.

For a very good reason, the art of castle building developed little in ancient Japan. Not until district warring chieftains held sway in the country did the castle architecture show any proficiency. Whatever "castles" there were in early

periods were all clumsy and primitive affairs. This was due to the fact that Japan, unlike China and Europe, is an extremely mountainous country, traversed by rivers and rivulets. The complexity of the geographical aspects afforded natural strongholds and the ancients saw little necessity for constructing fortifications.

The earliest known castles were established during the reign of Emperor Tenji, 38th Sovereign, who ruled in the seventh century. At that time conditions on the Chosen peninsula began showing signs of unrest and in order to protect the country against a possible attack on Tsukushi (now Kyushu) from without, the coast was extensively fortified. The seaboard fortifications, however, differed radically from the latter day castles in many respects.

### Seaboard Fortifications

Those seaboard forts were undoubtedly patterned after Chosen's upland castles. Some of the remaining ruins in Kyushu amply testify to this. From then on for several centuries the art of castle building showed little progress, due to the absence of necessity. Speaking on the whole, the Japanese idea of castles in early periods was largely concerned with taking advantage of natural hazards. The fact that the national capital was established at Nara was due to the mountainous nature of the country there.

The transfer of the capital to Heian (Kyoto) by Emperor Kammu in 794 A.D. was likewise motivated by the same consideration—making good use of the surrounding mountains. It should be remembered that the hill-locked capitals in those days were largely influenced by the "walled city" idea practiced for ages in China. With the development of feudalism in later years, the hill-locked capital schemes gradually declined.

The prolonged turmoil brought about by the continued warfare waged by district chieftains in the early years of feudalism threw castle architecture into a confused state. From the Kamakura period to the Muromachi period (1203 to 1573 A.D.), castles came to have several purposes, such as forts, Imperial Palaces, fortified residences, or citadels established at strategic points. Between the years of 1333 and 1392, a succession of natural



A corner of the Kumamoto Castle. The tower here shown is about all that remains of this once famous structure. Other parts were destroyed by fire in the Kagoshima conflict in 1877.

hazards at strategic points were broadly considered castles. This was quite natural in view of the fact that castle building art had not as yet sufficiently developed.

### Beginning of Stately Castles

The class of castles in which we are mainly interested here dates back to the days of Nobun, Oda and Hideyoshi Toyotomi, military chiefs and actual dictators of the 16th century. The latter is the builder of the Osaka castle.

From then on castles came to mean primarily man-made strongholds, having stone masonry and usually surrounded by moats. Particularly conspicuous was the grandeur and splendor of the "tenshukaku," or main towers. Citadels and donjons and towered castle gates became substantial. Moats were wide and deep and the masonry work was formidable.

It was in that period that castle architecture attained the height of perfection. The golden age of Japan's castle building dates from the completion of the celebrated Azuchi castle in 1576 to the early years of the Tokugawa period. At the same time the public conception of castles became clarified. In the Tokugawa period unless a person owned a castle, he was not considered a full-fledged feudal lord.

One thing worthy of note is the fact that even in the Tokugawa period, when the castle builders acquired such rare skill, the feudal lords' eagerness to make a good use of natural hazards in planning their castles did not cease. So exceedingly important is this point that the purpose of this article would be only half served, were it ignored. Castle builders in those days exercised the utmost precaution in designing citadels mounted on stone, digging moats, and incorporating a proper curvature in the passageways, so as to make them match the environment and thereby serve defense purpose best.

### Foundation Carefully Laid

The actual building of the castle was largely left to the discretion of carpenters, but in the underlying civil engineering work in regard to the foundations, feudal lords or their lieutenants exerted the greatest thought and care, knowing full well that the strength or weakness of a castle depended much on that.

In the Tokugawa period, feudal lords were required to obtain the permission of the shogunate before making even a slight alteration in a masonry citadel, whereas in the repairing of citadel roofs or the pillars of a castle gate they were not subjected to such a rule. This goes to show to what extent the civil engineering work commanded preferential attention in those days.

Japan's castles flourished in the Kansai district, which includes Osaka, Kyoto, Kobe, and Nagoya. This district having for ages been the industrial and economic nerve center of the country, feudal



A plan of the Yedo (now Tokyo) Castle as it was. The castle was the seat of the Tokugawa Shogunate. The central part of the grounds is occupied by the Imperial Palace today.

lords there were in unusually favorable circumstances. It is conceivable that had it not been for the strict limitation placed on castle building by the shogunate, we might today find castles in that district even more stately than the Yedojo.

Of all the castles in this district, those of Nagoya and Himeji are perhaps the finest examples of the castle architecture of medieval period. What we should be thankful for is the fact that the major portions of these castles have managed to survive the years, while both the Azuchi and Momoyama castles have long been in ruins. Even the once mighty Osaka castle retains scarcely one-fourth of the original compound established by Hideyoshi Toyotomi.

Most of the structures belonging to the Osaka castle having burned down, what remains today is the masonry work of huge rocks and a few comparatively small buildings, together with sections of the moat.

The fact that the remaining portions of the Osaka castle are sufficiently imposing will give an idea of what the original castle must have been when Hideyoshi held sway.

The Himeji castle was originally built by Hideyoshi in 1580 and was enlarged and improved in 1610 by Terumasa Ikeda, to whom the castle and Harima province were assigned by the shogunate. It is rather difficult to ascertain to what extent the Himeji castle retains today the structures built by Hideyoshi. It is, however, rated as the best example of an impregnable feudal stronghold, even though it is much smaller than either the Osaka or the Nagoya castle.

### Features of Nagoya Castle

The Nagoya castle was begun in 1610 and completed two years later. Where the Himeji castle is regarded as a veritable stronghold, the Nagoya castle gives one the impression of being an elegant feudal mansion. It is the five story tower of each that excites the admiration of visitors.

The Nagoya castle's tower—the tenshukaku—stands about 102 feet high, and if the masonry foundation is counted in, the total height will reach 150 feet. It measures 108 feet from north to south and 96 feet from east to west at the base. In size alone, it is the equal of the original Osaka tenshukaku (which was recently restored in reinforced concrete). In architectural appointments, the Nagoya tenshukaku can probably outclass all others.

The Himeji tenshukaku, though smaller than that of Nagoya, is nevertheless unique by reason of its complicated structure. It consists of four parts, the largest rising over three minor towers. This arrangement is a relic of the age of civil warfare, before the Tokugawas unified the country.

The Himeji tenshukaku is so substantially built that in passing through the entrance, one feels as though he were entering a dungeon. Everywhere great care was taken by the builders to make the structure as formidable as they knew how in those days.

### Yedojo, King of Them All

The Yedo castle, now the Imperial Palace of Tokyo, is unquestionably the greatest of them all, when sheer magnitude, design, and architectural beauty are taken into account. It dates back to 1457 A.D., having been built by Dokan Ota, samurai-poet and chief retainer of Sadamasa Ue-

sugi, then feudal lord of the province of Musashi, now Tokyo prefecture. About 130 years later the castle came into the possession of Ieyasu Tokugawa, founder of the Tokugawa shogunate, but the original castle built by Dokan Ota was not nearly as stupendous as the Yedojo (Yedo castle) of the later period.

Ieyasu, shortly after he assumed actual control of the 66 provinces of which Japan was then formed, made up his mind that Yedo was the logical place for him to establish his seat of government and in 1590 he triumphantly entered the city. He immediately set to work to enlarge the castle, knowing that its existing structures were far too small to enable him to preserve the dignity of dictator of the country. The first thing he did was to amalgamate the former "hommaru," "ninomaru," and "sannomaru" into a single compound, calling this the "hommaru."

He then expanded the outer masonry wall until it extended to Hanzomon, Tayasumon, Hitotsubashi, Kandabashi, and Tokiwabashi. What is now known as the Marunouchi district was created at that time. Later, surrounding thickets were cleared away, followed by the establishment of what was known as the "nishinomaru." Still later, the present Hibiya district was added to the castle's outer confines.

The first stage of the improving and enlarging of the Yedo castle lasted from 1590 to 1603. In 1606, Ieyasu ordered all the feudal lords to make their resources available for the project and embarked upon the second stage of the construction work. It was about that time that the Yedo castle began assuming grandeur and splendor. From time to time afterward Ieyasu further requisitioned the feudal lords' assistance in improving the castle.

### Steady Improvements Made

In 1616, Ieyasu cut a passage across the Surugadai height, through which the Kandagawa was made to seek its outlet in the Sumida river. Twenty years later, or in 1636, during the regime of Iemitsu, grandson of Ieyasu, the outer masonry walls of the castle grounds were vastly improved. That marked the completion of the stupendous project. From then on practically nothing has been done to improve the castle, save for occasional minor repairs. In that year, Iemitsu closed Japan to all intercourse with the rest of the world.

The Tokugawa in requisitioning the resources of the feudal lords under them, had two definite motives. First, they wished to maintain the dignity befitting their position. Second, knowing there were many feudal lords who were at heart rebellious against them, they desired to drain their coffers so that they would not stand much chance of waging war on the powerful shogunate. The feudal lords, on the other hand, realizing it would be a fatal blow to court the enmity of the shogunate, did their utmost to win its favor.

The outer masonry wall starts at the Asakusabashi, the confluence of the Kandagawa and the Sumida, near where the latter is spanned by the Ryogokubashi. The Kandagawa being considered a natural moat, the outer wall skirts the southern bank and extends to the Akasakamon, via Ochonomizu, the Ushigomemon, and the Yotsuyamon. After traversing the Tameike pond, it swerves due west to the Toranomon, and then swings north until the Sukiwabashi, the Tokiwabashi, and the Kandabashi are reached in the order named. The



The Castle of Himeji, about two hours' train ride from Kobe. One of the well known remaining castles.

The tower of the Castle of Fukuyama, in the western part of Japan Proper. It appears most imposing when viewed from beyond the moat. It long symbolized the prestige of the local lord among the people.



Tameike although now hardly more than a ditch, was a wide pond in the old days.

What is noteworthy is the fact that the outer masonry wall winds in spirally from the starting point at the Asakusabashi until the castle compound proper is reached. This is one distinct characteristic of the Yedojo. While the shogunate placed a strict limitation on all the castle building projects by feudal lords, it spared no efforts to make its own castle as stupendous and stately as its means permitted. It is small wonder that the Yedojo differs so radically from the castles in the provinces.

The moat flanking the outer wall ends at the Manaitabashi below Kudanzaka. From the Manaitabashi to the Hitotsubashi, Kanda, where the Education Office once stood, the outer moat runs practically parallel with the inner moat. The inner moat completely surrounds the castle proper, extending from Kudanzaka to the Hanzomon, to Sakurada, to Hibiya, to Babasaki, and to Wadakura.

In the old days, the inner and outer moats were linked by two ditches, one running from the Hibiya (the northeast corner of the present Hibiya park) to the south of the Daijingu (Hibiya shrine), and the other extending from Tatsunokuchi, north of the Wadakuramon to the north of the Gofukubashi. Both ditches were filled in late in the last century.

As one walks northwest from the Wadakuramon along the inner moat up to Takebashi via the Otomon and the Hirakawamon, he will find the inner moat is sub-divided into two. One division runs toward the Kijibashi, rather close to the outer moat. The other extends from the Takebashi, passes in front of the central meteorological observatory, swerves south, and traverses the space between the Hommaru and Nishinomaru until the Sakashitamon is reached. A few blocks farther south will lead one to the Nijubashi (double bridge) and the Sakuradamon. Between the Takebashi and the Hirakawamon there rises a narrow long dike separating the outer moat from the inner moat.

#### Water Controlling Scheme

This dike was probably devised as an added measure to hold the waters of the two moats at their proper levels. This system is practised also near the Kijibashi, where there is in addition a sluice gate, ready to enable the defenders of the castle to turn the water of the inner moat into the outer moat, if need be. Aside from the water controlling scheme, this dike apparently served to keep the Hommaru from being exposed to view from without.

In connection with the outer masonry wall of the castle, the part played by the Ochanomizu canal should not be overlooked. This is the part of the Kandagawa flowing between Hongodai and Surugadai. It is obvious even to casual observers that this section is not a natural stream. There is no doubt that the southern ends of Hongodai and Surugadai were a succession of hills in the old days. Ancient literature says that the Kandagawa used to flow south of Ogawa-machi and that Otamagake in Kanda ward was close to the lower stream of the Kandagawa.

This canal, which puts part of Hongodai within the castle compound, was made evidently for two reasons. First, the shogunate in looking for a suitable site for its 80,000 direct retainers' living quarters saw that by taking in and leveling off part of the height it would be able to obtain a substantial tract. Second, the shogunate desired to divide Hongodai and embrace a portion of it within the outer compound of the castle in an effort to minimize the danger of an attack from the northern height of Yedo. It can be easily seen that the cutting of Hongodai in two has much strategic significance.

The canal construction work was begun in 1616 and took many years to complete. The first stage of the project was confined to the mere digging of a ditch, but in 1660 the shogunate introduced a vast improvement, making the canal what it is today. Whatever was the real reason for it, the Ochanomizu canal is one of the most interesting phases in the construction of the Yedo castle.

Another important part in the laying out of the Yedo castle which is just as significant or perhaps even more so, is the geographical lie of the immediate vicinity of the Yotsuyamon. There, the upland running eastward from the Shinjuku district narrows down to an inland "isthmus." East of the Yotsuyamon the "isthmus" expands into a forked series of hills, suggesting the frame of a fan. These forked hills advance farther east and form the heights which are embraced by the castle compound.

#### Valuable Strategic Asset

It is easy to see that the Yotsuya "isthmus" is a valuable strategic asset in the sense that whoever occupies this point may acquire complete command of the Yedo castle. It is small wonder that the Yotsuyamon is closely guarded by deep moats on either side and that the forked hills are included in the outer compound of the castle. This "isthmus" is approximately 25 meters above sea level, just about the same elevation as the highest point in the castle compound.

If the Yedo castle were to be menaced in the olden times, it must have been from the Surugadai height on one side and from the Shinjuku-Yotsuya "isthmus" on the other. In the surrender of the Yedo castle during the Meiji Restoration, which was accomplished without bloodshed, the artillery corps of the Satsuma clan had its battery ready for action in that district in preparation for any emergency that might arise. If the Yedojo is an unusually strong castle—and it is—the effective arrangement of the outer defense line is an important factor in making it so.

The celebrated Fukiage garden which rises across the inner moat from the Hanzomon, besides being a landscape garden of the first order, was undoubtedly established for defensive purposes. It affords the Hommaru a good shield. It is to the Yedo castle what the Korakuen park and the Kenroku park are to the Okayama and the Kanazawa castles, respectively. This garden was meant as a bulwark against invaders from the direction of the "isthmus."

The Yedojo is provided with innumerable gates. It is or rather was guarded by no less than 54 of

them, 36 of which are elaborate fort-like structures, known in the feudal period as "masugata" (i.e. squares). The Sakuradamon, near where the Justice Office and law courts now stand, is the most impregnable of all. It is so built as to place the defenders within a position to fire on all invaders, and to expose such invaders, if they should occupy the gate, to a broadside from all the citadels in other directions. This characteristic is possessed practically by all the other gates of this castle.

The Hommaru compound, though almost deserted since the dawn of the Meiji Restoration, in the days of the shogunate regime contained the headquarters of the shogun's government, including a commodious mansion and a great many buildings that housed the shogunate officials and attendants. These buildings were linked by innumerable roofed corridors. During the heyday of the shogunate's power, the total area of the buildings is said to have exceeded nine acres, equaling the floor space of a large modern department store.

The present Imperial Palace stands in the Nishinomaru compound where such shoguns as retired from power led a secluded life. The Palace compound embraces the total area of 306,700 *tsubo* (slightly more than 250 acres), including the Fukiage garden, which alone occupies some 81 acres. It was selected by the Emperor Meiji in 1868 as the permanent abode of the Sovereign. The original Palace, built in the late '60's, was totally destroyed by a fire in May, 1873. The construction work on the present Palace began in July, 1884, and was completed in October, 1888.

#### When Capital Moved to Tokyo

Concerning the question of removing the Imperial capital from Kyoto during the Meiji Restoration, endless argument arose among government dignitaries. Although nearly all of them agreed that Kyoto, for more than 10 centuries the national capital and cultural center, was not large enough for the new Japan, many were inclined to favor Osaka as the site for the new capital. Besides, the government had not yet decided on the disposition of the last of the Tokugawa shoguns, who had just abdicated.

In the meantime, the officials of the former shogunate had no trouble in coming to terms with the government representative concerning the surrender of the Yedojo, which was delivered to the government quite amicably. This led to the speedy solution of the question of the capital's removal. On September 20, 1867, the Emperor Meiji and the Imperial suite left Kyoto, entering Yedo, which had by then been renamed Tokyo, on October 13. From that day forth the Yedojo has been the Imperial Palace of Japan.

The absence of a *tenshukaku* (main castle tower) in the Yedojo is due to the fact that this tower burned down in 1657 and that no attempt was made by the shogunate to replace it, the foundations being the sole remnant today of what was once an imposing structure at the northern corner of the Hommaru. According to an old record, the tower at the base extended 117 feet from north to south and 104 feet from east to west.

## Passing of Togo, Greatest Hero of Modern Japan



The admiral delivering an address at the inaugural meeting of the Junior Togo Association of Japan, May 27, 1929. (Navy Day).



Togo and General Nogi (left) when in Britain at the time of the coronation of King George V in 1911.

H.M. the Emperor (then the Prince Regent) aboard a Japanese warship with Admiral Togo (right). The photo was taken in November, 1926.



His smile.



Surrounded by children, on May 27, 1930 (Navy Day). He was very fond of youngsters.



In his favorite hiking and hunting costume.

THE year 1934 will long remain in the memory of the Japanese as the year in which Fleet Admiral Marquis Heihachiro Togo, hero of the battle of the Japan Sea, passed away.

The death of the international figure occurred on May 30, at 7 a.m. The naval leader died at the age of 87, just 29 years after the historic battle with the Russian Baltic Fleet, in which an overwhelming victory was achieved. The date of his death coincided with the day on which the Nippon fleet made its triumphant return to Sasebo.

The fleet admiral had been in bad health since the summer of 1933. On Navy Day, May 27, the Navy Office announced that he was seriously ill, suffering from cancer of the throat.

Bulletins several times a day began to be issued by the Navy Office and by the household of the fleet admiral in Tokyo. The entire nation awaited these bulletins with the utmost anxiety. On May 28, the fleet admiral showed a slight improvement, but subsequently his condition gradually turned worse.

Eight outstanding medical experts were called in to examine and treat the hero, but their work was well nigh futile. The advanced age of the fleet admiral, the nature of his malady, and the complications accompanying it, made the hope of recovery very slight.

In recognition of the illustrious service rendered by the fleet admiral to Japan, His Majesty the Emperor elevated him from count to marquis at 12.30 p.m., May 29. Their Majesties, the Emperor, the Empress, and the Empress Dowager were all greatly concerned about the condition of the fleet admiral and they dispatched special messengers with gracious words and gifts of fruit and wine to the residence of the hero.

The bulletin issued at 4 p.m., May 29, was as follows: Temperature 37.7 degrees, pulse 140, and

respiration 36. The patient is taking oxygen inhalations.

The nation turned to prayer for the recovery of the hero. National leaders, school children, in fact every citizen asked for divine aid in preserving the life of the marquis. Cables poured in from all over the world expressing great anxiety about the fleet admiral.

During the night of May 29 and the early hours of May 30, the marquis' condition became critical. Each bulletin announced further progress of his illness, as the nation hoped against hope. Shortly after midnight, the hero lost consciousness and the end came at 7 a.m., May 30.

Heihachiro Togo, who held the rank and title of fleet admiral, the second senior Court rank, the Grand Order of Merit, the First Order of the Golden Kite, and who was elevated to marquis on May 29, was further promoted posthumously to junior first Court rank on May 30.

Their Majesties, the Emperor, the Empress, and the Empress Dowager sent special messengers to express condolence. An Imperial writ ordering the holding of a state funeral for the marquis was announced in an extra issue of the Official Gazette on the afternoon of May 30.

The passing of the greatest of Nippon admirals evoked profound sympathy in all the world's capitals. Messages from Secretary of State Cordell Hull of America; Sir Bolton Eyres-Monsell, First Lord of the Admiralty of Great Britain, and other leaders, poured in from all parts of the world. Great Britain, the United States, France, Italy, and China decided to send special emissaries to the state funeral. The date of the obsequies was set for June 5 at Hibiya Park, Tokyo.

On the day of the state funeral, not only Japan but the whole world renewed its memory of the famous Nippon fleet admiral. After the rites at the residence of the hero were over, the coffin was

placed on a gun carriage and taken to Hibiya Park, accompanied by a long procession of Nippon dignitaries, members of the funeral committee, members of the Togo family, guards of honor from the British, American, French, Italian, and Chinese navies, and others.

Most elaborate obsequies according to Shinto rites were performed at the special funeral pavilion built for the occasion in Hibiya Park, in the presence of the Imperial messengers, foreign diplomats, Nippon leaders, and high ranking naval and military officers. The general public was admitted to the rites in the latter part of the ceremony. The body was then interred at Tama cemetery.

Foreign battleships specially dispatched to Japan joined in the firing of the 19 gun salute with the Nippon naval vessels at 11 a.m., as the last farewell to the hero.

Great Britain was represented by Admiral Sir Frederick Dreyer, the United States by Admiral Frank Upham, France by Rear-Admiral Richere, Italy by Commander Bruno Brivonesi, and China by Vice-Admiral Wang Shu-ting.

The foreign vessels that came to Nippon were the Suffolk (British), Augusta (U.S.), Primusquet (French), Quarto (Italian) and Ninghai (Chinese). Guards of honor consisting of 40 men and two officers each were sent to Tokyo from these ships to take part in the funeral.

Far away in England, on H.M.S. Worcester aboard which the marquis received his early training, a special memorial service was held on June 2. An international radio program was broadcast on June 5 in which Sir Bolton Eyres-Monsell of Britain and Secretary of the Navy Claude Swanson of the United States delivered speeches eulogizing the life and deeds of the great fleet admiral.

Thus mourned by the entire world, Fleet Admiral Marquis Heihachiro Togo became a figure in history. The man has gone but the work he left behind him will live long in the hearts of all.



L to R: The Okayama Castle, built in 1573. Whereas the Himeji Castle, shown on page 62, is popularly known as "the White Heron", this Okayama Castle is called "the Crow". The tower of the Osaka Castle. The work of rebuilding it in ferro-concrete on its former site was completed in 1932; the outside is a replica of the original tower. The Nagoya Castle. It is particularly famous for the pair of dolphins on the roof, popularly believed to be covered with gold. The dolphins are protected by wire nets.



# Toward 'Material' Independence

## Japan Seeks to Gain Freedom From Foreign Supply of Raw Products to Insure Industrial Foundation

TO become independent of the foreign supply of raw materials is one of the problems to which serious thought is at present being given by the government authorities as well as by leaders of different sections of the manufacturing industries in Japan. For most of the industrial enterprises in this country depend largely on the import of raw materials and there are very few which are self-sufficient.

Too, the origin of Japan's enterprises does not date very far back, although her foreign trade in industrial manufactures has shown remarkable activity, especially in recent years. Almost all of the Japanese enterprises were inaugurated during the second half of the 19th century, and their foundation was generally consolidated during the World War period when supplies in the eastern markets from the European countries was entirely cut off.

This fact that the manufacturing industries in Japan are relatively new is partly because Japan, under the feudal regime, was isolated from the rest of the world, modern western civilization being unknown in this remote island Empire. Nevertheless, it is perhaps more so because of the fact that the raw materials necessary for these industrial undertakings were non-existent in this country.

### Prosperity Conditional

With all their present day prosperity, which has created a sensation in the world markets, Japan's industrial undertakings will immediately suffer if the supply of raw materials is suspended. And, it is in the face of such a precarious situation that the government and industrialists are contemplating various plans for making Japan independent of the foreign supply of raw materials.

At present, the sugar industry, which was much talked about in connection with the Netherlands-Japanese trade negotiations, is nearing the stage of self-supply of raw materials, as cane sugar is produced abundantly in Taiwan and the Okinawa islands. The sulphate of ammonia and iron industries have also become almost self-sufficient. Meanwhile, the flour milling and paper manufacturing industries, which seem to be fast becoming independent of the foreign raw material supply, are still largely dependent on overseas production.

Included among the few industries which are completely independent of the foreign raw material supply are the raw silk and silk weaving industries (which have been carried on in Japan since time immemorial), pottery and ceramic ware production, the manufacture of bamboo articles, and the cement industry.

Regarding the cotton and rayon industries, there are hardly any prospects of their becoming self-sufficient in raw materials, and incidentally, this is one of the factors that tend to cloud the outlook of Japan's manufacturing, which is now making phenomenal development.

Concerning the self-supplying enterprises, much has already been written about the sericultural and porcelain industries of Japan, but little or hardly anything has been introduced abroad about Japan's cement, bamboo, and button industries. Hence the present article.

### Cement Industry

The outstanding cement production capacity in Japan is about 750,000 tons per month, although the actual output is restricted to a much smaller volume by an agreement among the producers to regulate the supply in the market.

That the cement industry has attained such a high level of development is due mainly to the fact that the raw material supply is abundant in this country, and also because the technical aspects of the production are relatively simple.

In spite of the present enormous production capacity, which already exceeds the actual requirements, the existing cement companies are still extending their equipment and new ones are springing up, one after the other. It is therefore estimated that the monthly output capacity may reach 900,000 tons at the end of 1934.

Up to about 1890 and even 1900, however, Japan was buying foreign cement in heavy volume regardless of the fact that the nation had easy

access to an abundant supply of raw materials within the country. This was because the industrial activities in general were then still in the early stages of development.

It was with the beginning of the Taisho era (1912-26) that the industry made sudden progress. This subsequently put an end to the import into this country of foreign cement. Moreover, approximately 400,000 tons of the domestic product are now being annually exported. Today cement has become one of the staple industries of the Empire.

### First Factory in 1871

The first cement factory in Japan was established at Fukagawa, Tokyo, by the civil engineering section of the Home Office, in 1871. Ten years later, or in 1881, this factory was sold to the late Soichiro Asano, founder of what later became the Asano Cement Co. Meanwhile, the Onoda Cement Co. was established at Onoda, Yamaguchi prefecture, by more than 30 enterprisers and financiers, headed by one Jumpachi Kasai.

But it was during and after 1902, when the rotary kiln was introduced in Japan, that the cement industry took a definite step forward, resulting in the formation of many companies and eventually leading to the present excess of production capacity over the actual consuming demand, as is seen in the following table: (Unit: kilogram tons)

Year	Capacity (Per annum)	Actual production	Annual export
1931	6,323,600	3,636,693	558,045
1932	6,697,300	3,649,295	414,971
1933	7,714,830	4,753,169	407,637

At the end of March, 1934, the monthly production capacity stood at 740,000 tons and it was known then that the capacity would rise to 860,000 tons in November, 1934. This signified that the production capacity in Japan, during the past 20 years, had been extended by more than 10 times.

It is true that the amazing development of the industry owes much to swiftly increasing cement consumption in Japan, in sequence to the cultural development and the subsequent transformation of the classical "paper and wood" houses into modern reinforced concrete buildings, along with the appearance of other western style construction work.

### Operation Advantageous

Another item of importance that has contributed to the progress of this industry is the fact that Japan is a mountainous country and that the immense supply of raw materials makes operation advantageous.

Most of mountains where the necessary stone is found have such rich deposits that it will take from 10 to 100 years before the supply is exhausted, even at the consumption rate of 100,000 tons per annum. Consequently, the cost of production in Japan is much lower than that abroad, while the Japanese cement of standard quality is on a par with the best cement made anywhere in the world.

The cement industry in Japan has thus shown a remarkable development, but its progress has not always been smooth. There have been many depressions, heavy losses, bankruptcy cases, closing of factories, liquidations, and so on, almost always as the result of competition among fellow producers.

### Competition Keen

While it is true that the keen competition among the producers has stimulated the present day development, it has at the same time often endangered the very foundation of the enterprise.

Under such unfavorable circumstances, the cement producers made many attempts to eliminate reckless competition, beginning as early as 1894 when the then existing nine companies, the Asano, Onoda, Nihon, Suzuki, Aichi, Hokkaido, Asaka, Kawaguchi, and Kizugawa, concluded an agreement. This was, however, abrogated soon afterward. Similar accords were then made and broken as the years rolled on until the Nihon Cement Rengokai was organized in 1924 as a regulatory organ.

The Rengokai was made up of 18 companies which realized that the existence of such an organ to regulate the production, the supply in the market, and the lowest price level, was indispensable after the acute depression following the brief boom that resulted from the great Kanto earthquake in 1923. Later, the Cement Control Society was formed to take charge of regulating the production and the supply in the market. At present, the Rengokai is made up of the following 15 producers:

Asano, Onoda, Oita, Iwaki, Toyokuni, Tosa, Nihon, Ube, Chichibu, Osaka Yogyo, Nanao, Toa, Hitachi, Mikawa, and Asahi.

It was in sequence to the organization of this cartel in Japan that the business of these cement companies began showing better results. Today, the cement industry has become one of the model enterprises in point of scale, production capacity, economic influence, and so on.

The cement production in Japan is now next only to that of the United States, and Japan has gone ahead of such senior producing countries as Britain, Germany, and France in the world ranking based on annual output.

### Bamboo Manufactures

The use of bamboo in industrial activity has a history that dates back to the ancient days in Japan. Bamboo has always occupied an important position in the country's industry, but it is in late years that the bamboo manufactures have become one of the staple industries of the Empire.

The bamboo industry developed as a side enterprise of farming people and until recently there were hardly any specialized bamboo enterprises. It was therefore natural that bamboo manufactures, in spite of an abundant supply of material, used to fluctuate in accordance with the prosperity of the agrarian population, the output always falling when other agricultural enterprises yielded good returns.

Unlike other Japanese manufacturing industries, the production of bamboo articles has not made any steady development over a long period. It has neither disappeared nor shown flying progress.

It was not until after the World War, when the export of bamboo manufactures began increasing, that people specializing in the bamboo industry made their appearance. This eventually resulted in a gradual increase of production. At the same time, efforts were made to find more uses for the material, giving rise to the introduction of bamboo in many branches of the manufacturing industries.

### Value Declines

According to the statistical survey of the Commerce and Industry Office, the bamboo manufactures' production in the last few years took the following declining trend in value: (Unit: yen)

Items	1929	1930	1931
Baskets	120,414	84,718	72,786
Suitcases	10,485	250	21,250
Others	1,759,879	1,562,326	1,482,720

Totals ..... 1,890,778 1,647,293 1,555,756

Under the heading of the Japanese umbrellas, the output of those made from bamboo is given as follows:

Years	Quantity	Value (Yen)
1929	326,835	28,000
1930	495,515	211,885
1931	671,473	249,690

In view of the marked increase in the number of umbrellas and also on the basis of other evidence, one may state that the bamboo production, though it has fallen in value due to the universal depression, is increasing in quantity. Furthermore, an abrupt increase in the production is expected in view of the fact that the industry has changed from a mere side enterprise of farmers into a modern enterprise on a factory basis. There are now bamboo factories in almost all parts of the country, as bamboo is produced everywhere.

Prominent among the bamboo producing prefectures are: Hyogo, ¥282,481; Osaka, ¥273,235;

Gifu, ¥263,648; Shiga, ¥116,481; Kyoto, ¥111,890. In addition, Oita, Kagawa, Mie, Aichi, and Okayama prefectures are known as leading bamboo producing centers.

There were 45,520 factories specializing in the production of bamboo manufactures in 1931, and the total rose to 46,830 in 1932. Nevertheless, they are still operated on a small scale. Even the largest maintain not more than 100 employees. This fact is well illustrated in the table below, which gives the number of operatives according to the scale of individual plants at the end of 1932: (Size of factories is represented by number of operatives employed).

Size of factories	Operatives
5 to 10	481,022
10 to 15	168,937
15 to 30	525,252
30 to 50	210,048
50 to 100	90,511

In the following table, the output of bamboo umbrellas in the leading production centers is given:

Prefectures	Quantity	Value (Yen)
Fukunoka	147,560	64,603
Osaka	156,000	54,500
Shizuoka	69,000	40,160
Kumamoto	23,200	21,975
Mie	65,000	19,850

In addition to the foregoing five prefectures, bamboo umbrellas are being produced in more than 20 others.

Admitting that the bamboo industry is still in the transitory period from a side domestic enterprise of the farming population to a modern factory undertaking, indications are that it will develop into a greater industry in the near future, in view of the fact that the supply of bamboo is plentiful and that more fields of utility will eventually be discovered.

### Button Industry

The button manufacturing industry in Japan dates back nearly a century, or to well before the Meiji Restoration in 1868, but it was about 1880 that the industry began to show progress.

When the industry was still in its infancy, each individual button was made by hand, on a homework basis. The output, consequently, was limited and the price, too, was surprisingly high as compared with the present day quotation.

This is another of the manufacturing industries in Japan that made a swift development on the advent of the World War, due to the suspension of supply from the European countries.

Up to about 1929, the annual production of buttons in Japan amounted to around ¥3,500,000, but during 1930, it fell to about one half of that, or ¥2,400,000. The figure was ¥2,800,000 in 1931 and ¥3,000,000 in 1932, when the rehabilitation of the industry became noticeable.

### Quantity Increasing

As regards quantity, there are no reliable data available, but the general trend is toward a steady and enormous increase, regardless of the drop in value. One of the factors that casts a sidelight on this is the recent increase in the number of plants producing buttons, as well as the extension of their production capacity.

At the end of 1931, there were 195 factories in Japan which were specializing in button manufacture, this number indicating a considerable increase during the years immediately preceding. The increase, moreover, included a number of large factories, resulting in a substantial rise in the total of the operatives engaged in this enterprise.

Side by side with the quantitative development of the button manufacturing industry, the variety, too, has increased. The Japanese factories in the past could produce only shell, metal, and buffalo horn buttons, but today bone, leather, glass, porcelain, celluloid, and other substances have been added to the list of materials from which the buttons are made.

With the exception of a very few of these, the industry is entirely self-sufficient as regards the supply of the raw materials.

A peculiar feature of this Japanese industry is the fact that the production is limited to four prefectures, i.e., Hyogo, Osaka, Nara, and Wakayama, with hardly any buttons produced in other parts of the country. The distribution of factories in these four prefectures is as follows: Hyogo, 66; Osaka, 54; Wakayama, 28; and Nara, 27.

Outstanding indications are that the industry will develop into a still greater enterprise, although it may then come to depend on the foreign supply of materials to a greater extent.

## Men of the Hour Outstanding Figures Whose Acts Will Influence Destiny of Empire



General Takashi Hishikari



Admiral Nobumasa Suetsugu

### General Takashi Hishikari

Ambassador to Manchoukuo, Commander of Kuantung Garrison

An interesting contrast is seen between the late Baron Marshal Nobuyoshi Muto who died as the commander of the Kuantung garrison, and General Takashi Hishikari, his successor.

As the result of the development of the Manchuria emergency and the growth of the military operations, the need was felt for raising the position of the Kuantung force commander and it was accordingly decided to assign a senior general to the post. The man chosen was Marshal Muto, who, following the triumphant return of Lieutenant-General Shigeru Honjo to Japan, was appointed ambassador plenipotentiary, commander of the Kuantung Garrison, and governor-general of Kuantung Province. It is well known that Marshal Muto played an important role in assisting in the foundation of Manchoukuo.

### Muto, 'Silent Marshal'

The late marshal was known as a man of few words, stern and serious. Emperor Kang Te of Manchoukuo, who was then called Chief Executive Pu Yi, had profound respect for the old marshal. His affection toward the ambassador was something like that between a father and son. In this way, the marshal made valuable contributions to the Japanese-Manchou friendship, but death abruptly ended a career which must have been even more brilliant had he lived longer.

The "silent marshal" was succeeded by General Hishikari, who is light-hearted and talks well. He is indifferent to his personal appearance and does not let trifles bother him. He is buoyant and unconventional. Outwardly, he looks carefree, but within is unfathomable courage, which, once released, turns the smiling old man into a sweeping conqueror.

### Too Bold; Is Scolded

In the Russo-Japanese war, General Hishikari was a staff officer in the Umezawa brigade. When the Japanese and Russians had their lines on opposite sides of the Shaho, this staff officer went to a spot only 200 meters from the enemy to get some water for his canteen. He did not crawl, but walked as if on a picnic. The enemy, of course, greeted him with a shower of bullets. Hishikari miraculously returned untouched, but the glaring eyes of a superior officer awaited him, and from the superior came a thundering roar, "Don't throw your life away, you idiot!"

He often surprised the army leaders with amazingly large scale plans—so amazing that some of those suggestions cannot even be dreamed of by ordinary people.

General Hishikari has been successively the head of the Toyama Military School, commander of the Yura fortified zone, commander of the 8th and 4th divisions, commander of the Taiwan troops, and the commander of the Kuantung Garrison. After the death of Marshal Muto, the general for the second time became the head of the Kuantung force, this time under the new system.

### Mellow Character

Being 62 years old, he is a man of mellow character. His inner courage and determination are normally screened by his light-heartedness. He

### Admiral Nobumasa Suetsugu

Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet; Commander of the 1st Fleet

"The first line of our national defense is now complete," was the view within and outside of the navy when Admiral Nobumasa Suetsugu was appointed commander-in-chief of the combined fleet and commander of the 1st fleet. The nation places 100 per cent confidence in him.

The admiral was a classmate of Admiral Ryoze Nakamura, who recently became a Supreme Defense Councilor and who shoulders weighty responsibility regarding the naval replacement program as the construction bureau chief.

When they were at the naval academy, Suetsugu always lagged behind everybody in his class, while Nakamura led. Suetsugu showed, however, that he would some day become a big man, and he and Nakamura, who was popular as a genius, were two "treasures" of their class.

### Succeeds As Submarine Chief

The achievement that really distinguished him in the navy was his striking success as Japan's first commander of a submarine flotilla at the time when Admiral Kantaro Suzuki, now Grand Chamberlain, was the commander-in-chief of the combined fleet.

After many nights of painstaking study, Admiral Suetsugu effected a drastic improvement in the submarine efficiency. Before that time, submarines used to be stationed at their respective bases and it was impossible for them to act side by side with the main fleet.

Suetsugu succeeded in changing this and the submarines were converted into an ocean-going, independent naval fighting unit.

His fertile brain produced many another improvement in the navy. It was he who, after the loaded broadside tests on the capital ships of the Mutsu and Nagato class, adopted the turret centralization plan, thereby increasing the vessels' fighting strength.

### Real Value Spiritual

Such, however, does not constitute the whole of Suetsugu's value. He shines as an idol of young officers whose respect for Admiral Suetsugu is almost religious and who are glad to do anything for him. It is his spiritual greatness that wins him unconditional devotion.

Although he was once attached to the Navy Office as the head of the education bureau, he does not belong to military politics.

Admiral Suetsugu is considered the most suitable man to stand underneath the flag of the combined fleet commander, keeping the waters surrounding Japan peaceful.

He is 54 years old and is the incarnation of energy and spirit.

leaves all the trifles to the discretion of the chief of staff, and attends only to matters of extreme importance that affect the peace in Manchoukuo. He has all the laudable qualities of a samurai.

The Manchou Empire has already emerged from the preparatory stage and is steadily progressing. It is quite appropriate that this bright, smiling general should be in Manchoukuo.



**F**LORENCE Nightingale, known throughout Christendom as the incarnation of love and devotion, is deified as a Kannon, the goddess of mercy in Buddhism, in Japan, a part of the world with which it seems that she has but the slightest connection.

On a hilltop near Hanayashiki, a fashionable suburb in Kawabe-gun, Hyogo prefecture, there stands a stone monument to Gyoki, one of the famous priests of ancient Japan, rising upon a square platform spread over with white gravel.

It makes one feel strange to find the name of the British woman with the insignia of the Red Cross, placed on a tall square wooden pillar erected to the right of the platform. The Japanese characters on the tablet read: "Florence Nightingale Kyoku Kanzeon," the last two words meaning in effect: "The goddess who saves people from hardship."

On two other sides of the pillar are written words of praise for the great woman, and the dates of her birth and death.

The wooden monument was erected on August 13, 1932, the anniversary of the death of Florence Nightingale. During the year 1934, it will be replaced by a large stone monument carved partly after the design of her tombstone in Hampshire, England, and partly in accordance with the Buddhist style. An adjoining plot is also provided for the construction of another platform where the spirit of Nightingale is to be enshrined with the first monument.

An aged and earnest Buddhist, Tsuyu Nakayama by name, lives in a house close to the spot just described. He is one of those who are disgusted by the "corruption" of priesthood today. He belongs to no sect. He has devoted his life to the enhancement of the mercy of Buddha. He is known among only a small number of people, as he does not propagate his beliefs. He heads a group of Buddhist societies called the Fukudenkai.

In attempting to find out something about this strange priest and the strange monument to Florence Nightingale, the following story was discovered by the writer.

The old priest became a patient at the Red Cross Hospital of Osaka in March, 1932, to un-

## In Honor of Nightingale

### How Noble Soul Influenced Japanese Who Honors Her Memory

dergo an operation for cancer. It was his first experience in a big hospital during the 70 years of his life, but almost like a miracle, in spite of his advanced age, he recovered from this usually fatal malady.

During his stay at the hospital, he was greatly impressed by the self-sacrificing service of the nurses. They awakened his interest in Florence Nightingale, the "first nurse in the world."

He had the nurses tell him about the great Englishwoman and he also read about her. He found finally a perfect coincidence between the humane efforts of the fair Christian and the mercy of Buddha. He felt it his duty, finally, to bring this spirit of Florence Nightingale closer to the Japanese people, especially nurses.

He had already found that it was as a pioneer in their work that most nurses had looked up to Florence Nightingale. Mr. Nakayama wanted to deepen their feeling of respect into one of worship. The nurses must adore her, he thought, so that they would believe in her love and follow her teachings even after they had given up their profession.

Mr. Nakayama had an artist friend paint a portrait of Florence Nightingale and this he hung up in his room. Before the painting he placed a miniature shrine dedicated to the woman and an ever-burning light.

Mr. Nakayama explains that the light is in remembrance of the fact that Florence Nightingale made her solitary rounds of the Scutari hospital with a lamp in her hand every midnight, visiting the beds of the wounded soldiers, both friend and foe, after the battles in the Crimea. He pointed out that the lighted lamp was to the wounded like the visit of a deity, bringing hope and courage to the dying men.

The light being a symbol of this great love for humanity, Mr. Nakayama wants it to burn forever. He has provided a watchman to look after it.

He declares that it will not be long before the Nippon nurses will gather on the hill where the monument is erected from every corner of the country, to observe services annually or biannually for the soul of the English nurse.

Furthermore, Mr. Nakayama states that it does not matter what religion the nurses may have. He wishes only that they offer adoration to Florence Nightingale as if she were their mother, and foster in their hearts the love that embraces enemies as well as friend.

Enlarging on this spirit of humanity and the love that sees no distinction between friend and foe, it is interesting to note that this is the very spirit that has long been held in reverence in Japan. "Love thy enemy" is the code of the samurai, and there are many beautiful stories regarding it.

For instance, there is a tombstone on Mt. Koya erected by a Shimazu daimyo of Kyushu, for the repose of the souls of the warriors, both friend and foe, who fell in the subjugation campaign in Chosen, led by Hideyoshi Toyotomi.

Masashige Kusunoki, the great loyalist of Nippon, after the battle of Akasaka Castle, built two tombstones, the smaller of which was for his own men and the larger for the enemy fighters.

Thus, the efforts of Mr. Nakayama are singularly in keeping with the traditional spirit existing in Japan. The spirit of brotherhood and love for all men will be enhanced by the work of this Buddhist priest whose Nightingale Kanzeon will become one of the best gifts that Japan could offer to the International Red Cross Congress to be convened in Tokyo in the autumn of 1934.



Upper, a monument in honor of the soldiers on both sides (Japanese and Chosenese) who fell in Hideyoshi's expedition to the Peninsula. It was erected by Lord Shimazu of Satsuma in 1599 on Mt. Koya. Lower, left, monument in memory of hostile forces and, right, one in memory of the defenders, at the Chihaya Castle site in Nakagawachi county, Osaka prefecture, erected by the famous loyalist general Kusunoki Masashige, who repulsed the attackers of the castle.



The wooden post erected in memory of Nightingale. To the left, behind the post, is seen the monument to St. Gyoki.

The oil painting of Nightingale. Left, the ever lighted lantern. Right, the small shrine dedicated to Nightingale Kanzeon.

# CHERRY DANCE



## Miyako Odori

Miyako Odori, known among foreigners as the Cherry Dance, is held every spring in Kyoto for a month, beginning April 1. Clad in colorful kimono and with their coiffures done after the traditional styles, scores of geisha beauties perform a series of graceful dances to the accompaniment of music furnished by samisen and other Japanese musical instruments.

This geisha dance of the ancient capital of Kyoto has now become as famous as the

gorgeous cherry blossoms themselves among foreign visitors to the Land of the Rising Sun. Words do not adequately describe the picturesqueness of the Cherry Dance which is a piece of art born in the Land of Color, Charm, and Courtesy.

Foreign tourists visiting Japan should not miss the Cherry Dance of Kyoto.

It is truly a most enchanting and colorful performance, this Miyako Odori of Kyoto!



**W**HAT are the hawkers and peddlers that wind their way through the streets and byways of Japan?

The "naoshi" men for geta and kasa are the most numerous. They are walking repair shops for wooden clogs and umbrellas. They observe ancient guild rules. One calls out "naoshi" and you know him to be the repairer of geta. For broken umbrellas, one must stop the "kasa naoshi" man.

The change of the times and the advance of modernism have not failed to affect the "naoshi" men and their number is now decreasing. Those that are left tend to use the word "shuzen" instead of "naoshi." "Shuzen" is a more high-hatted word than the colloquial "naoshi."

The peddlers' voices reflect the prosaic nature of their occupation, but one must live by hook or by crook and if by the latter, the jail is always too handily waiting.

In the early summer weeks, the "nae-uri" or the seller of seedlings appears with his traditional intonations. He sells young shoots and seedlings of morning glories and other summer flowers, cucumbers, egg plants, tomatoes, and other vegetables.

The "nae-uri" carries his wares in a pair of baskets slung from a shoulder pole. He does not

## Peddlers

appear in the busy metropolitan streets, of course, but walks along the suburban avenues and paths, where land for gardening and floral plots are plentiful. He is not often seen outside of Tokyo.

In the same season comes the goldfish seller, the "kingyo" man, with his tubs of water filled with sparkling fish, also slung from a pole carried across the shoulder. He appears in the drowsy hours of the afternoon between 1 and 3. There is a Japanese saying that when the "kingyo" man's call is heard, the eyelids feel heavy... as heavy as if a weight of a 1,000 "kin" were upon them.

For a few sen he will scoop up the golden fish; he will pick you out a pair of them if you so desire. He has golden carp for those desiring that variety. The "kingyo" man (or sometimes woman) is very kind and he will explain carefully the merits of this variety or of that type of fish that he has, giving you full instructions on how to care for them and usually throwing in a few goldfish flies in the bargain.

With the hot summer days, the seller of ice cream, "kori" (chipped ice and syrup), and cold drinks finds his wares in demand. The peddler of ice cream mostly caters to children, his name for his refreshment sounding like "iscreen," that is, in Osaka. The Nippon "ice man" has many flavors on his counter. He will give you honey, strawberry, lemon, tea, or "sweet bean." The cold drink seller usually has what he calls "iced coffee," "iced honey water," and "ramune" (lemonade).

Also in the summer the "iwashi" (sardine) peddler makes his malodorous debut. With two baskets swung from a pole over his shoulder, he goes jogging through the streets, shouting with a peculiar intonation, "Iwashi, iwashi, iwashi!"

A trayful is sold for from 10 to 15 sen and when he has exhausted his 20 or 30 trays, he hurries back to his headquarters for more.

"Iwashi" are plentiful in the seas of Kansai. They run from three to six inches in length and are favored for their taste and low price by the common crowd as well as by the rich folks.

The truck farmer in the suburban districts, who is doing business on a very small scale, usually loads his fresh vegetables and fruits in season on the trailer of his bicycle and pedals his peddling way from house to house. He has melons, onions, cucumbers, tomatoes, sweet potatoes, string beans, etc., just like any vegetable store in America.

Then there are the "genmai pan" peddler and the "yaki imo" man. The first of these sells light bread made from the flour of unpolished rice. He is usually a Chosenese. The second is a baked sweet potato dealer. They shout and toot their way through the winding roads and crooked streets.

A department store on wheels is also to be seen. It is decorated with banners and its advent is announced by Japanese drums. The wagon carries a large assortment of household

necessities. Brooms, spoons, pots and pans, knives, paper, soap, shoe-blackening, and other articles are among its wares.

The proprietor of this traveling market distributes gewgaws to children to increase his sales. His methods resemble the high-pressure sales systems so popular in America.

In the evening, the noodle men make their appearance. One of them is the "shina-soba" (Chinese buckwheat noodle) man and another is the "yonaki-udon" (Japanese noodles) vender. With their miniature stalls on wheels, they busily hawk their delicacies.

The Chinese noodle man announces his coming by blowing a trumpet which gives forth series of notes, usually three. It is said popularly that the trumpet is used in funeral processions in its mother country to make more tears flow. The Japanese style noodle man shouts his wares in a peculiar voice. Laborers and loungers of the street delight in these walking restaurants.

A mobile cafe with the suggestive name of "Noa" may be regarded as a food peddler of a more elaborate style.

Mention may be made here of the "ame" peddler who caters to the kiddies. He usually carries tiny flags or something similar with irresistible appeal to the children. The sound of his drum

has the magic effect of calling them out of every corner and sidepath in a neighborhood.

And although he is not exactly a peddler, a word may be added about the one-man brass band which is really brassy. As this human orchestra moves along, carrying a poster announcing a clearance sale or a new movie film, he certainly attracts a sizable crowd.

Every city and town has its "tofu" sellers, the distributors of bean curd. In Tokyo, the tofu man announces his coming by a peculiar horn, the sound of which resembles the name of the food he sells... "to-fu," "to-fu." This is true in the ancient city of Kyoto also. In the industrial metropolis of Osaka, however, a hand bell is employed. The tofu man pulls a small cart or carries his wares in tubs slung from a pole across his shoulder.

Particularly in Tokyo, the "natto-uri" is popular, the seller of steamed and fermented beans. Early in the morning just after the break of dawn, the "natto-uri" makes himself heard through the streets and alleys.

His lusty voice opens the eyes of the working class, and whets the breakfast appetite; "natto" for breakfast is a favorite dish with many a son of Tokyo. Because of the peculiar flavor of the fermented bean (which is wrapped in straw), some dislike the food, but it is said that once one is initiated, the taste is irresistible.

Many a child of the poorer classes or young students working their way through school, sell the "natto" to help defray their living expenses. "Natto" sellers are all commendable persons, according to novels and old Japanese tales.

A peculiar whistle, something like that of the American peanut seller, comes down the street occasionally. You will know him to be the man who repairs Japanese pipes ("kiseru"). The whistle is blown by steam from a small boiler fed with charcoal, which is part of the repairing equipment (steam is used to remove the pipe's accumulated nicotine).

As perhaps the reader may know, the Nippon pipe is good for only one puff and it is made with a metal (usually brass) mouthpiece and a metal bowl (smaller than a thimble), connected by a variable length of bamboo.

The "kiseru" repairman changes the bamboo stem when it is saturated with nicotine or when

it is split or broken. For a few sen he will put in a new piece and clean and polish the metal parts. Because of the popularity of cigarettes, the "kiseru" repairman is not seen as often as he used to be. He still announces his coming by the whistle, however, its plaintive voice suggesting the fate of this interesting calling of old Japan, now fading away.

There are many others of interest, but with mention of the fellow who comes after wastepaper and rubbish and the hair buyer, the list of the most important ones will be complete.

The Japanese junkman will pay for the rubbish he takes away. On his arrival, the old newspapers, rags, empty bottles, and other unnecessary objects are cleared from the house. Thrifty housewives use the proceeds from this source as their pin-money.

The hair buyer, as the name implies, is the man or the woman who goes from house to house, buying hair. He pays a trifle for the ball of it usually found in milady's boudoir as the result of the diurnal combing of her jet black locks.

So it goes. There are many ways of making one's living. The Japanese hawkers and itinerant peddlers are still leading their prosaic lives quite unmindful of the progress of modern society. They are content and they always have their hearty evening meal.



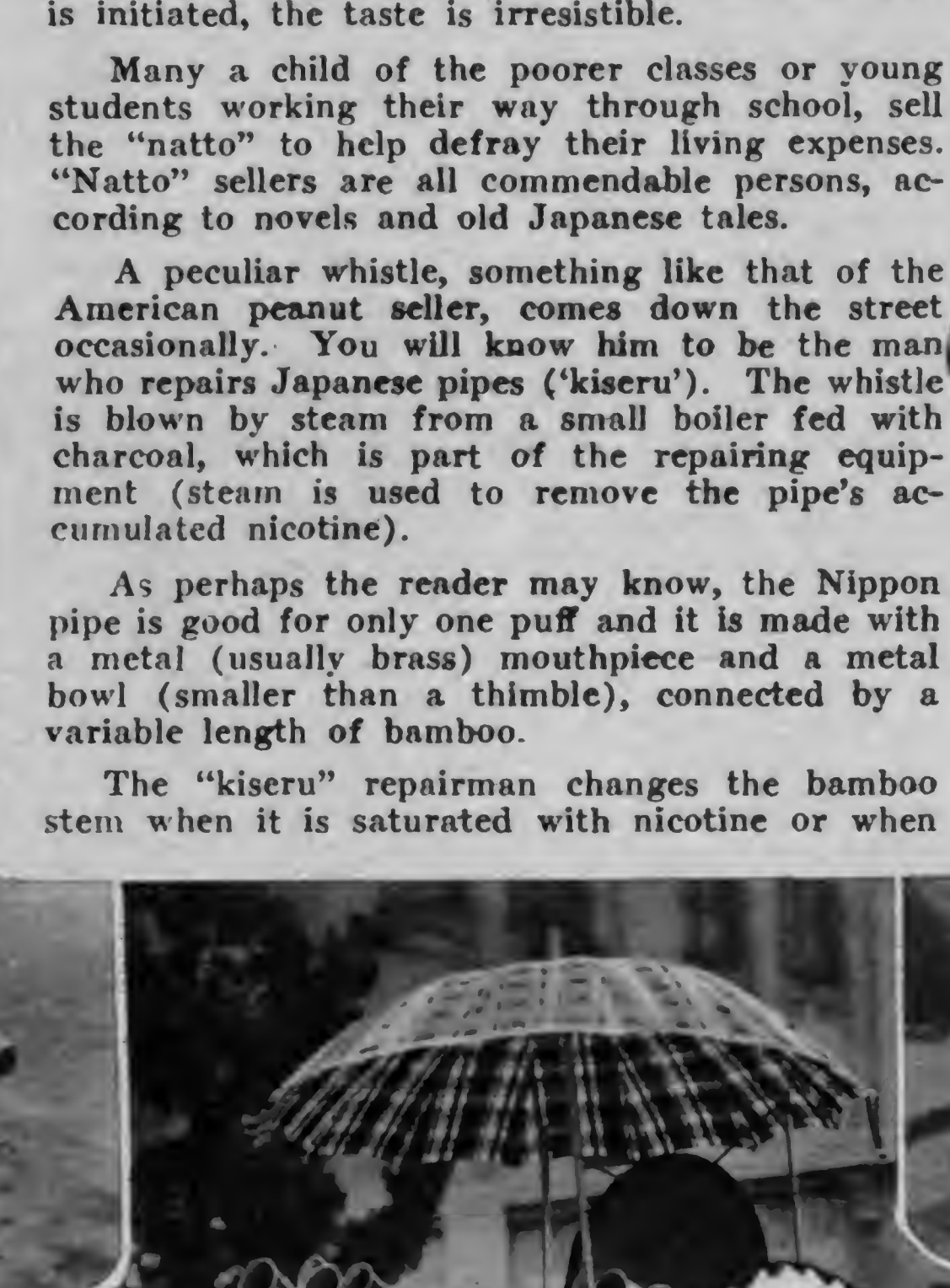
L to R: Upper, selling toy sunshades; magic folding fans for children. Lower, an 'ame' sweetmeat cart 'seized' by kiddies; a traveling 'cafe'.



A mobile tobacco shop in Kobe, the only one in Japan.



A fishmonger who delivers the fish ready for cooking.



A sweetmeat seller producing 'music' to attract children.



A one-man 'brass' band.



The man who sells serpentine of various colors. A familiar sight on the wharves of Japan.



# Tariff Policy of Japan

## 'Liberty of Trading' Is Guiding Spirit by Which Nippon Regulates Her Tariff Policy And Carries on Her International Commerce

THE basic principle consistent with the Japanese national policy regarding foreign trade is the spirit of "liberty of trading." Naturally, Japan refrains from letting her tariff policy, which is symbolic of that principle, go as far as to adopt extreme means of protecting industry, thereby keeping out the products of other countries. On the contrary, the tariff policy is primarily based on the circumstances of the state finance and, with the exception of a few special cases, is carefully worked out so that the smooth development of import and export will not be hindered.

There was, of course, a day when Japan, still in her industrial infancy, used protective tariff to a fairly wide extent, in order to help promote home industry, but as the process of manufacturing improved steadily, the tariff of that nature was either abolished or gradually reduced. Regarding the leading products imported into Japan, it may be said without exaggeration that almost no duty aiming at home industry protection is imposed on them.

There are, however, a few exceptions. Among the numerous articles coming from abroad, there are certain products on which high tariffs are imposed. Besides, due to the system of import permission, there are some other goods the import of which is virtually impossible. These cases, however, are merely on account of political reasons at home, not because of Japan's desire for domestic industry protection.

### Luxury Import Duty

As an outstanding example of the goods on which special high tariffs are applied, in order to check their inflow, there are articles on which a luxury import duty is imposed. A tariff of 100 per cent ad valorem is levied simultaneously on all products coming under this classification. This luxury import duty was effected in 1924 by Finance Minister Hamaguchi in the Kato Cabinet.

Japan at that time was suffering heavily from the damage caused by the great Kanto earthquake and fire of 1923, particularly from the enormous excess of import. The government was determined to attain a balance of the export and import on the one hand and to reestablish the state's financial equilibrium on the other. The ministry prepared a list of "luxurious goods" from abroad, which could reasonably be excluded from the products in daily use and for which substitutes could be found among the home made products. The 100 per cent ad valorem import duty was imposed on the goods of this new division.

A partial revision of this system took place later. For example, there were cheese and black tea, which may be luxuries to the Japanese, but are not so to the foreign residents. There were also sports goods for golf and other games. If these are difficult to import, it would be counter to the wish of the government to encourage athletic activities of the nation, the government thought. Although the above-mentioned articles were exempted from the luxury import duty by the revisions, this special duty itself continues to exist to this day.

That the duty is not intended as a so-called protective tariff, however, is clearly shown by the motive and the kinds of articles on the list.

### Import Permission

Next comes the system of import permission. A representative foreign product the import of which is practically banned is foreign rice. Rice, being the main food of the Japanese people, decidedly heads the list of the country's agricultural products.

The amount of the rice crop and the price of rice are a vital question for farmers, who constitute as much as 70 per cent of the whole Japanese population.

In recent years, bumper crops have been seen year after year, in addition to the remarkable increase of output in Chosen and Taiwan. The rice price has slumped to such an extent that it does not even cover the production cost. The farm depression has become a serious social problem. The government has therefore found it necessary to prohibit the import of foreign rice. The step may suggest protectionism, but the object is to raise the rice price, an imperative need. In other words, it is but a temporary emergency measure.

Summarizing the foregoing, it is logically true that Japan, save in the few above-mentioned cases, is consistently working for the "liberty of trading" principle, standing pat in the sweeping worldwide tendency for building high walls of protective tariffs against others' products.

Why, then, does Japan insist on the "liberty of trading" and endeavor for the execution and maintenance of that principle?

Briefly, Japan's industrial circumstance necessitates it. Japan is small in area and is not rich in raw material. In order to assure her sound economic existence, Japan must import raw material and export finished goods—on the so-called industrial trade basis. This fact becomes self-evident on glancing over Nippon's import and export lists. Here are the contents of the 1933 import and export: (Unit, ¥1,000)

	Import	Export
Foodstuffs	173,185	157,988
Raw material	1,181,146	73,765
Crude products	328,799	538,793
Finished goods	220,328	1,031,576
Miscellaneous	13,762	58,924
Total	1,917,220	1,861,046

### Material 80 Per Cent

This table shows that of the import reaching about ¥1,900,000,000, raw material amounted to more than ¥1,180,000,000 and half-finished goods (crude products) to be used as material to well over ¥320,000,000, the total being ¥1,500,000,000, which figure is as much as some 80 per cent of the whole import. The finished goods import reaches only slightly more than 10 per cent.

On the other hand, concerning the export, finished goods amount to ¥1,000,000,000, or about 60 per cent of the whole export aggregating more than ¥1,800,000,000, which combined with the half finished goods for material (mainly raw silk) of ¥530,000,000, reaches approximately 80 per cent of the whole export. The 1933 trade of Japan showed an increase of about 40 per cent, both in import and export, as compared with that of the previous year. The world marveled at the economic activities of Japan then, but still Japan had to import a gigantic amount of raw material and half finished goods for material, and this, in spite of the striking export increase, resulted in an excess of import by ¥56,000,000.

Such are the circumstances in which Japan finds herself. Accordingly, viewed from the economic standpoint, an exclusion policy such as protectionism, which is highly harmful to the development of trade, is the last step for Japan to take.

Japan herself is showing an example of the "liberty of trading" principle to the rest of the world. It is certain that the manifestation of this spirit will not merely benefit Nippon herself but will also go a long way toward conquering the world economic troubles.

### Trade Regulation

With all that enthusiasm of Japan, it will be difficult to attain the end desired, if the campaign is not supported by others. Unfortunately, the economic environment of Japan has failed to change in her favor. Obstacle after obstacle has

appeared until Nippon, though sectionally, has been forced to revise part of her import and export regulations. The first step was the enforcement of the export control, and the second a challenge to the imports from certain countries.

The export regulation system in Japan dates back to 1931 when the main industry control act was promulgated. This early regulation was the result of the government's being influenced by the industry rationalization craze then dominating the world, with Germany as its center. In brief, the act's purpose was the recognition of the systematization of enterprises and the development of the cartel plan, at times using the government's authority to accelerate such development, at the same time effectively removing the harmful features of monopolization. In other words, the act was founded on the greatly revised capitalism which had undergone systematization.

### 22 Kinds on List

The following were the branches of industry included in the main industry control act when it went into force:

Cotton yarn industry.  
Silk yarn industry.  
Rayon industry.  
Carbide industry.  
Bleaching powder industry.  
Sulphuric acid industry.  
Oxygen industry.  
Hard oil industry.  
Portland cement industry.  
Alloy iron industry.  
Wire industry.  
Foreign paper industry.  
Cardboard (5 ounces upward) industry.  
Flour industry.  
Pig iron industry.  
Bar steel industry.  
Steel plate industry.  
Copper and brass working industry.  
Sugar refining industry.

Benzine industry, (manufacture and sale). (Unit, manufacture or sale of 100,000 cases a month).

Thus began industry control in Japan.

Here is a fact worth noting: every one of the industries on the list is a basic enterprise in Japan, both in scale and function. How enthusiastically the new system was welcomed by various Japanese capitalists was shown when they launched vigorous movements to induce the government to apply the act to their own lines of business.

In the meantime, producers made a control agreement, covering the following cases, regarding which they pledged themselves to report the details to the government:

### 7 Divisions

1. Agreement on production regulation or curtailment.
2. Agreement on the division of production.
3. Agreement on allotment of orders.
4. Agreement concerning the conditions of transactions that may affect sale prices, etc.
5. Agreement on the field of marketing.
6. Agreement on the quantity of sales.
7. Agreement on joint sales.

Aside from this control group, there are cases in which individual cartels are now freely carrying out control among themselves. Principal among them are:

1. Export control.
2. Joint purchase of material.
3. Production equipment control.
4. Unification of product conditioning.

Such control, however, is effected within the

limit of the control act with the government's permission.

In addition, there is industry control by direct government supervision, which uses many kinds of methods over a wide field. Chief among those having a bearing on trade are:

### 1. Direct Government Inspection

The government has encouraged producers to organize industrial associations and has empowered them to examine the quality of their products, in order to promote Japan's key industries and trade and to prevent overproduction. But as to the important exports of certain kinds, the government itself makes a quality examination in accordance with other acts, such as the export raw silk conditioning act, export silk textiles control act, leading exports control act, export marine product control act, and export raw silk sale control act. The last two mentioned were promulgated in 1934.

### 2. To Stop Illegal Competition

Japan formerly lacked an independent law regarding the prevention of illegal competition. Only indirect control was possible through various regulations. In 1930, about the time of the lifting of the gold ban, the depression of national economics and of industry gave rise to unfair competition, which spread like a prairie fire.

The need of a powerful law to stop this was keenly felt and the government began serious efforts toward drafting a new act. As a result, two laws, one for checking illegal competition and the other regarding trade marks (being related to the international industry proprietorship alliance treaty) appeared in 1934.

### 3. Prevention of Dumping

The flood of unconsumed goods resulting from the excessive production after the World War drove the countries of the world to start dumping abroad. Each nation found it necessary to protect itself by means of either higher tariffs or anti-dumping laws. Japan also was forced to take countermeasures and in 1919 added a clause on dumping prevention to the tariff law. Several revisions have been made since then.

The outline of the existing law is:

1. In case an article is imported or sold at a price lower than the amount of the wholesale price at its place of origin plus freightage, insurance charges, commissions, and other expense en route, thus affecting the home industry, the Commerce Minister shall convene the dumping inquiry committee.

2. Persons who are affected by dumping may request the Commerce Minister to order an inquiry by the committee.

3. As a speedy and convenient step for investigating suspected cases of dumping, the Commerce Minister is authorized directly to order the customs officials to make the necessary inquiry concerning the import of unreasonably cheap articles or the dumping of imported goods.

Cases were not few in the past in which investigations were made concerning imported goods, but there has been no actual application of the anti-dumping law in Japan so far.

### Mostly Non-Official

As explained above, while the government executes direct trade and industry control in some cases, this control is for the most part conducted by business organizations. Especially noteworthy are the export control and price control adopted as countermeasures against the foreign oppression of Japanese goods, the rapid strides of which in the overseas market have made western competitors gasp. These forms of control are voluntarily effected by the industrial associations concerned.

The association of the Japanese cotton textile exporters to India is a recent example.

Following the Simla and New Delhi cotton conference, a fairly heavy restriction was made on Nippon cotton goods and rayon textiles. Simultaneous with the decision, the Japanese cotton textile men interested in India organized the association of exporters to that country, drafting their own control rules and establishing export quantity allotment and various forms of control.

Regarding the general cotton cloth for export,

## Men of the Hour

Outstanding Figures Whose Acts Will Influence Destiny of Empire

Kurahei Yuasa

Imperial Household Minister



The Imperial Household Minister

there is also a cartel called the Japan Cotton Textile Federation, the regulations of which are:

1. Demand-supply control by quantity.
2. Carrying out of agreements with clients.
3. Agreements on price and partial suspension of dyeing operations in case improvements are required, due to the conditions in market or in transactions.

With such rules, the federation controls the export of cotton cloth.

The trade control in Japan is thus on the whole entrusted to voluntary action by the industrialists, but here mention must be made of the law pertaining to the regulation of trade and the protection of commerce, which passed the Diet in the spring of 1934 and became effective on May 1 of the same year.

### Trade Regulation And Commerce Protection Law

This law remains effective for three years from the date of its going into force. It is made up of five articles. From Article 2 onward, the limits of the law's application and the punishment it may inflict are stipulated. The core of the law is in its opening section, which says:

"Article 1. The government, whenever it considers it specially necessary so to do for the purpose of adjusting trade or safeguarding commerce in answer to the measures that have been or are to be taken by foreign countries, may, in accordance with the provisions of the Imperial ordinance and with the approval of the tariff investigation committee, in respect to specified articles, and during a specified period of time, impose on such articles, in addition to the import duties enumerated in the import tariff annexed to the customs tariff law, import duties not exceeding in amount their value; or reduce, or exempt them from import duties; or prohibit or restrict the exportation or importation thereof."

The aim with which the government prepared the law was to urge other countries to reconsider and to mitigate the anti-Nippon goods drive abroad. It is, in nature, passive. This law, together with the gold reserve law (for the abolition of payment by gold shipments) which was simultaneously promulgated, and the exchange control law (intended for regulating trade by making reports on the import and export exchange compulsory), aims at maintaining the balance of Japan's international accounts. The government, nevertheless, makes it plain that it will not use the law till obliged to do so.

Japan's only regret is that cases where she is "obliged to do so" come one after another, due to the moves made by countries such as Britain and the Netherlands.

"The right man in the right place," was the consensus of opinion when Kurahei Yuasa was appointed the Imperial Household Minister in February, 1933, replacing Baron Dr. Kitokuro Ikki, who tendered his resignation due to certain family circumstances after serving in the Court for many years. It may be added that Baron Ikki remained away from official circles for only about 18 months, being commissioned to head the Privy Council.

Mr. Yuasa greeted his 60th birthday in 1934. He has been identified with government circles ever since he emerged from the gates of the Tokyo Imperial University with his diploma. Before he became the chief of the Audit Bureau, from which post he resigned on assuming his present duty, Mr. Yuasa was successively chief of the Metropolitan Police Board, Home Vice-Minister, and civil administrator of Chosen under Governor-General Admiral Viscount Makoto Saito.

Was Upper House Fighter

Before he became an office holder, he was a fighting member of the House of Peers. Being an outspoken man, he did not hesitate to state his views freely in the presence of any person and he often struck terror into the heart of the government. Mr. Yuasa's personality throughout his whole official and political career can be described by four words, "sternness, integrity, coolness, and determination."

His upright character was well exemplified when he was the Home Vice-Minister. Day after day, he had to hear the appeals of indefatigable Lower House members belonging to the party in power at that time, who would have indulged in grafting had it not been for the stern "No" of the vice-minister. The would-be grafters often presented the same requests in different guise, but they failed to make any progress with Mr. Yuasa.

Unlucky With Seiyukai

Mr. Yuasa was not a party politician, but strange enough, perhaps due to one of the mysterious turns of fortune's wheel, he found himself out of a job when the Seiyukai formed a cabinet, but was put in office again when the Minseito was at the helm of Japan's politics. This fact naturally led a group of people to believe that Mr. Yuasa was a man of Minseito color, but he has kept aloof from the party politics, breathing the air of 100 per cent officialdom all the while.

Premier Saito knows this well and it was the reason he wanted Mr. Yuasa as one of his cabinet colleagues. He declined the invitation, but when recommended for the non-political post of Imperial Household Minister, gladly gave his consent.

While he is cool on the one hand, Mr. Yuasa is determined on the other, as already explained. Shortly after his assumption of his post, he surprised the public by ousting Hachiro Saionji, heir to the genro, Prince Kimmochi Saionji, from the important position of the director of the bureau of the Imperial mews, for some impropriety.

Peers Shaken

The Saionji case was not the only one. The Imperial Household Office had many defects and obstacles which, however, had been left untouched by successive ministers, who were invariably hesitant. The uncompromising new minister applied drastic remedies to the sore spots as fast as he discovered them.

It deserves special mention that he courageously challenged the loose morality among a section of the peers.

The new minister feared nothing in his war to purify the nobility, so as to make it the model of the whole nation. The peers were shaken by the merciless way in which Mr. Yuasa went ahead.

Mr. Yuasa is now looked upon in and out of the Imperial Household Office as a man with lofty ideals and rare ability and with the possibility of a more brilliant future.



# RADIO

its past, growth, future in Japan



THE marked progress in radio has deprived the famous lines by Rudyard Kipling on the apparently eternal gap between East and West of their piquant point. East and West have met and will meet through the ether. The day may come when both will see as well as hear each other via the radio.

It is now possible for a woodcutter living in the mountains of Japan to enjoy music from New York or from London, if he possesses a radio set. The Royal Rescript given by H.M. King George V at the opening ceremony of the World Economic Conference, at the Kensington Museum, London, on June 12, 1933, was heard clearly in Japan, 9,500 miles from the British capital, over an international hookup.

Exchange broadcasts have been conducted on felicitous occasions between Japan and the United States and other countries. The symphony orchestra broadcast from Berlin early this year was a great success, satisfying all foreign music lovers of Japan.

It cannot be denied that radio has now become popular everywhere, even though the listeners-in differ in their opinion concerning the programs. Antennae are seen in the remotest parts of the country.

Radio in Japan is only nine years old. March 22, 1934, was the ninth anniversary of the inaugural broadcast of the Tokyo radio station (JOAK), the first station to appear in Nippon. Japan has at present 25 stations and 1,680,000 listeners-in (February, 1934).

The Japan Broadcasting Corporation was established in August, 1926, the year after the establishment of JOAK, JOBK, and JOCK, and all the property of those three stations was transferred to the corporation, which is authorized by the government to monopolize Japan's radio industry.

When JOAK began broadcasting (informally) on March 22, 1925, the listeners-in were only 5,455. It is said that the JOAK officials at first set a mark of 10,000 licenses within a year, but this proved to be far too small, the number reaching

The Japan Broadcasting Corporation, the control organ of the radio industry in Japan, has 25 main stations, which are shown below:

Call letter	Power	Frequency	Wave-length in kilo meters
Tokyo ..... JOAK	10 Kw	870	345
No. 2 .....	10	590	508
Nagano ..... JONK	0.5	940	319
Shizuoka ..... JOPK	0.5	780	385
Niigata ..... JOQK	0.5	920	326
Maebashi ..... JOBG	0.5	970	309
Osaka ..... JOBK	10 Kw	750	400
No. 2 .....	10	1,085	276
Okayama ..... JOJK	0.5	700	429
Kyoto ..... JOOK	0.3	960	313
Tokushima ..... JOXK	0.5	980	306
Nagoya ..... JOCK	10 Kw	810	370
No. 2 .....	10	1,175	255
Kanazawa ..... JOJK	3	710	423
Hanayama ..... JOJG	0.5	635	472
Fukui ..... JOJG	0.5	990	303
Hiroshima ..... JOFK	10 Kw	850	353
Matsue ..... JOJK	0.5	625	480
Kochi ..... JOJK	0.5	720	417
Kumamoto ..... JOJK	10 Kw	790	380
Fukuoka ..... JOJK	0.5	680	441
Kokura ..... JOJK	1	735	408
Nagasaki ..... JOAG	0.5	930	323
Sendai ..... JOHK	10 Kw	770	390
Akita ..... JOJK	0.3	645	465
Sapporo ..... JOJK	10	830	361
Hakodate ..... JOVK	0.5	680	441
Asahikawa ..... JOCG	0.3	655	458

as many as 194,533 at the end of that year. The total had become 682,478 at the end of 1933.

The stations and listeners-in according to years follow:

Year (March)	Stations	Total power (Kw)	Listeners-in
1926 .....	3	3	258,507
1927 .....	3	3	361,066
1928 .....	7	71	390,129
1929 .....	8	73	564,603
1930 .....	12	75	650,479
1931 .....	19	78.5	778,948
1932 .....	25	111.2	1,055,778
1933 .....	25	111.2	1,419,722
1934 (Feb.) .....	25	111.2	1,680,959

The listeners-in passed the 1,000,000 mark in February 16, 1932, that is, less than seven years after the inauguration of the radio industry.

## Program

Numerous are the kinds of programs broadcast daily by radio. Their features may be put under approximately 120 heads and sub-heads. Amusement alone is classified into more than 50 varieties such as western music, Japanese music, songs, drama, etc. As to instruction, there are more than 30 different kinds. If they are subdivided under the heads: piano, violin, guitar, and so forth, the number will reach several thousand.

How to arrange a program that will appeal to the majority of the listeners-in is, needless to say, the most important problem. Regarding programs, there is a story about a self-styled authority on Japanese music, who proposed to make a series of broadcasts. He gave himself a title, the use of which is allowed only to those whose "experience and skill" enjoy a certain standing. He was given a test by the judges and passed. He then broadcast for one week, hearing no complaints from the radio authorities or from the listeners-in. He was arrested for swindling several months after he had broadcast. During the course of his examination by the police, he confessed that he had broadcast under a title to which he had no right. The radio officials who passed him vindicated themselves by declaring that in any event his "art" was genuine.

## Radio Is Profitable

The net profit from radio broadcasting in the 1930-31 fiscal year amounted to ¥1,758,198, while in the 1931-32 fiscal year this rose to ¥2,293,056. Listeners-in now total 1,600,000 and the figure is still growing.

The present license fee is 75 sen per month, but beginning on April 1, 1935, this will be cut to 50 sen, the reduction having been decided on at the directors' meeting of the Japan Radio Broadcasting Corporation held June 16, 1934.

Distribution of dividends by the corporation, it should be added, is banned by law, the organization being on a non-profit sharing basis.

The most important problem which was approved at the June directors' meeting was a change

(Continued on Page 76)

## Fukuoka, North Kyushu Industrial Center; Produces One-Half of Japan's Total Coal

Fukuoka prefecture forms the most important industrial center in Kyushu, embracing 10 cities. Its communication system and engineering works are highly developed.

The production of coal from more than 150 pits amounts to 14,000,000 tons yearly. Governor Oguri valued at about ¥83,000,000, which represents from 40 to 50 per cent of the total production of coal in the whole of Japan.

There are altogether 1,496 factories in Fukuoka, with 45,000 workers. Sugar, machines, and rubber goods are the staple products of the prefecture.

## Fukuoka, Prosperous City

Fukuoka city, the capital of the prefecture of that name, forms an important link with Manchoukuo, China, and Chosen.

The city has a population of more than 270,000.

## Kyushu Railway Co.

The Kyushu Railway Co., Ltd., with its head office in Fukuoka, in 1923 started the work of connecting Fukuoka, Kurume, Onuma, and Kumamoto by railway, and part of the line is already in operation.

The company manages many motor bus lines, including that to the volcano Mt. Aso.



Left: Hakata Doll. Right: Neckties Made of Hakata-ori Cloth.

## Iizuka, Coal Mining Center

Iizuka city is a coal mining center in Fukuoka prefecture where about 50 per cent of the total output of coal in the whole of Japan is yearly produced.

The city has a population of 40,000.

## Nokata City Thrives

Nokata is a thriving city in the center of the Chikugo coal mining region, one of the biggest in Japan. It is the distributing point for the products of Chikugo.

## Nokata Commerce Chamber

The Nokata Chamber of Commerce and Industry is contributing much to the development of Nokata city as a commercial and industrial center of the Chikugo district.

## Yawata, Industrial City

The city of Yawata has made steady development since the Yawata Iron Works were established there in 1897, and it has now a population of more than 200,000.



Marukyu Department Store

## Marukyu Department Store

The Marukyu Department Store in Yawata city, Fukuoka prefecture, Kyushu, established in 1932, is doing a thriving business, being directed by Mr. Harada, its proprietor who is one of the leading businessmen of Yawata.

## Kiseisan, Pneumonia Remedy

Kiseisan, the best medicine for the cure of pneumonia, is sold at the Saku Kyusaido Pharmacy at Saku, Kasuga-mura, Chikushi-gun, Fukuoka prefecture, Kyushu. The medicine was first prepared by the late Motosuke Saku, who directed the Saku

Late Mr. Saku Kyusaido Hospital.

Kiseisan contains substances for ending fever, coughs, phlegm, pains, and for strengthening the heart. It has cured tens of thousands of people afflicted with pneumonia and is noted far and wide.

The medicine is compounded according to sex and age, and those who order it are requested to give information in that regard.

## Kyushu Hydro-Electric Co. Contributes To Industrial Progress in North Kyushu

The Kyushu Hydro-Electric Power Co., capitalized at ¥86,000,000, is one of the largest companies in Kyushu, generating 115,000 kw. of electricity. The company supplies 163,000 kw. of power, buying 48,000 kw. of additional current. It is associated with the Kyushu Kyodo Steam Power Co.

The company avails itself of the water power potentialities of the Chikugo and the Kuma rivers.

It has its head office in Fukuoka city, with branches in Tokyo and elsewhere.

## Kyushu Electric Railway Co.

The Kyushu Electric Railway Co. is greatly contributing to the rapid development of the industrial zones of northern Kyushu by operating a line between the cities of Moji, Kokura, Tohata, and Yawata, as well as motor buses. It likewise supplies power and light in the industrial zones. It is capitalized at ¥56,000,000.

In the second half of 1933, the company supplied power to 72 large factories and lighting current for 899,000 lamps.

The company is headed by Jugoro Otoguro, president.

## Kyushu Power Co.

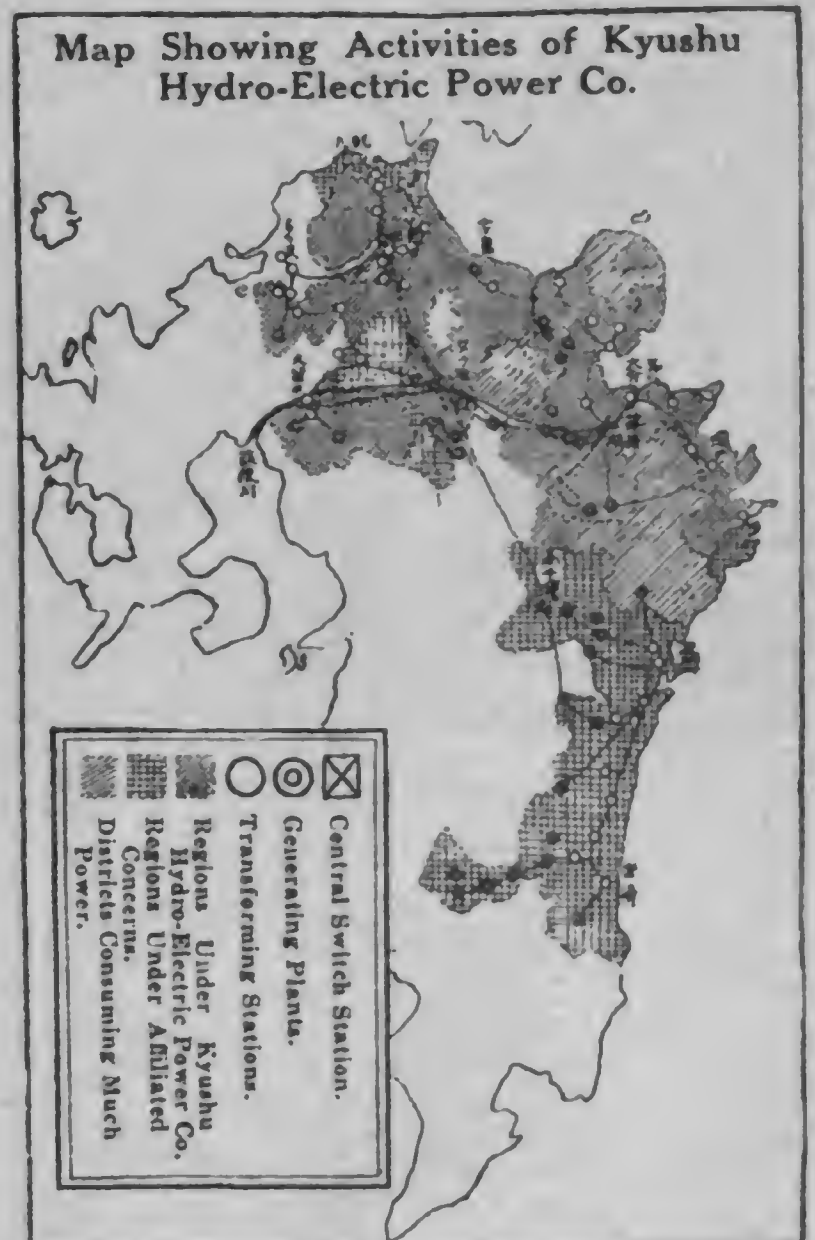
The Kyushu Power Co. (Kyushu Soden Kaisha), established in 1925, supplies electric current to the industrial zones of northern Kyushu. It has 15 generating plants in Fukuoka prefecture.

## Kurume Cloth Is Well Known

Kurume city in Fukuoka prefecture, Kyushu, is well known as the producing center of "Kurume kasuri" cotton cloth. The city is located on the Chikugo river, has a population of 70,000, and is an industrial and commercial hub.

## Kunitake Influential Weaver

The Kunitake Gomei Kaisha owns the largest factory for the production of Kurume kasuri at Kurume, Kyushu. It was established by Kijiro Kunitake in 1904.



## Asano Steel Works

The Asano Steel Works at Kokura, Kyushu, produce 120,000 tons of steel yearly. Their steel output is next only to that of the Nihon Steel Works at Yawata, which are the largest in the Orient. The head office and plant are at Kokura, with a branch office in Tokyo. The company turns out 20 kinds of steel materials and also fire-proof brick.

## THE MIYAGI SURGERY

Director: Dr. JUN MIYAGI

NISHI NAKASU, FUKUOKA CITY

## KURUME KASURI DOGYO KUMIAI

(The Union of Producers of Kurume Kasuri Cloth)

Cotton Cloth With a Splashed Pattern, Known as Kurume Kasuri, Wears And Fits Well. Its Color Does Not Fade.

## Meiji Mining Co., Ltd.

CAPITALIZED AT ..... ¥20,000,000  
ESTABLISHED IN 1887

Head Office:  
Tohata City, Fukuoka Prefecture.  
Branch Office:  
Ginza Nishi Rokuchome, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo

## Meiji Spinning Co.

CAPITAL ..... ¥3,000,000  
ESTABLISHED IN 1908

Head Office:  
Tohata City, Fukuoka Prefecture  
Branch Office:  
Menzo Kaikan, Bingo-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka

## Yasukawa Electric Machine Works

CAPITAL ..... ¥3,000,000  
ESTABLISHED IN 1915

Head Office and Factory:  
Yawata City, Fukuoka Prefecture  
Branches:  
Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya, Taihoku

## Hirayama Mining Co., Ltd.

CAPITAL ..... ¥2,000,000  
ESTABLISHED IN 1885

Head Office:  
Tohata City, Fukuoka Prefecture  
Mining Office:  
Katsuragawa-mura, Kaho-gun, Fukuoka Prefecture

BAT Brand MOON-STAR Brand  
WORKING SHOES, RUBBER BOOTS,  
And Every Kind of CANVAS SHOES



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And their branches and agents throughout the world.



# Men of the Hour

Outstanding Figures Whose Acts  
Will Influence Destiny of Empire



Kojiro Matsukata



Prince Fumimaro Konoe

## Kojiro Matsukata

It was during the banking panic of 1927 that the Kawasaki Dockyard, Kobe, failed. The cause of the failure was the wholesale and abrupt termination of the construction of battleships as the result of the naval agreement at the Washington parley, and the diminished shipbuilding contracts as the result of the general world economic stagnation following the armistice.

Thus the failure of the Kawasaki firm was not necessarily due to the erroneous business methods of Kojiro Matsukata, the then president of the company, the man who brought the organization into existence and fostered it through many years of effort.

When the company went into bankruptcy, however, Mr. Matsukata assumed all the responsibility for the failure. He turned over his entire fortune and assets to the receivers and retired from the business.

Thereafter, Mr. Matsukata led a life which was almost unbearable for his former associates to watch. He became virtually a recluse. For two years he lived in this way, being barely sustained by the kind consideration of his friends.

Then ¥180,000 rolled in. This money was the result of the surrender of a life insurance policy valued at ¥750,000, issued by a certain foreign insurance company, which Mr. Matsukata had terminated as the result of his changed status. This was a veritable blessing from Heaven. With this sum, he was able to reconstruct his life.

The greater part of this sum Mr. Matsukata invested in the exploitation of oil fields in Taiwan. This enterprise was the materialization of his conviction that the satisfactory settlement of the petroleum supply problem of Japan was the most important of factors for the execution of the Nippon national policy.

He threw his life and soul into this new project and as a result he obtained three gushers. However, realizing that profitable commercialization of the oil wells would be difficult for private interests, Mr. Matsukata presented them to the Japanese naval authorities.

He then changed his course and planned the importation of Soviet oil into Japan. His associates strongly indicated their opposition to this enterprise and urged that the project be abandoned. However, Mr. Matsukata who was determined that there should be at least one sure source of petroleum available for the full materialization of the national policy, turned a deaf ear to all opposition. He finally went to Russia to negotiate.

The Soviet government welcomed his coming and gave him the treatment of a state guest.

Mr. Matsukata was very successful in this effort. As he had spent many of his younger years in Oxford, the University of Paris, and Yale, and had passed four years in London during the World War watching the international situation, and as he was an expert in English conversation and understood the technique relative to negotiations with foreigners, the Soviet authorities concluded the oil export contract with him, a man who up to then had been in the "jobless" class.

Thus, Mr. Matsukata suddenly reappeared in the business world and became one of the magnates

of the Nippon petroleum industry. Though antagonism to his plan is still heard, Mr. Matsukata is continuing his enterprise. He believes that the importation of Soviet oil and gasoline will not bring pressure upon the Nippon oil companies, but that it will remove the difficulties now faced by the automotive circles.

Mr. Matsukata believes that business enterprises must base their fundamentals on social and national policies. He was the first to adopt the eight hour day in Japan. He was the man who refused to permit the formation of a cooperative union among the 20,000 workers of the Kawasaki company, on the contention that such a body would be detrimental to the general interests of the Kobe businessmen.

Mr. Matsukata spent a fortune in repurchasing from America collections of Japanese "ukiyo" prints. He formed in Japan a great collection of foreign paintings, including many masterpieces of all the ages of art.

Mr. Matsukata has always been a "giant" with extraordinary plans of which the ordinary man would never dream. He has always been so alive and full of activity that no opposition could thwart his convictions. He is a man who will always possess the possibility of presenting a new topic for discussion to the financial circles of Japan and even to those of the world.

## RADIO

(Continued From Page 74)

in the organization of the corporation, which included the abolition of discrimination between the headquarters of the Japan Broadcasting Corporation and its branches. Accordingly seven previously existing branch offices of the JBC were abolished and each radio station brought under the direct management of the corporation.

### Number of Broadcast Hours

The total hours of broadcasting by the three relayed stations during the 1933-34 fiscal year were:

	Exclusive broadcast		Relayed to or from elsewhere		Total	
	Times	Hrs	Times	Hrs	Times	Hrs
JOAK	14,594	2,916:42	701	280:09	15,295	3,196:51
No. 2	2,238	1,145:37	365	290:11	2,603	1,435:48
JOBK	10,423	2,184:07	4,850	1,382:25	15,273	3,566:32
No. 2	2,362	1,002:53	568	414:25	2,930	1,417:18
JOCK	10,652	1,509:28	6,765	1,870:08	17,417	3,379:36
No. 2	925	477:03	1,253	889:29	2,178	1,366:32

The average number of hours of broadcasting by JOAK per diem during 1931 was 10 1/3, against 12 hours by the London radio station, 15 hours by the Berlin station, and 17 1/2 hours by the New York station (WEAF). The figure has been yearly increasing.

JOAK (Tokyo) was the first station to begin double broadcasting in Japan, on December 10, 1930. JOBK (Osaka) started double broadcasting in June, 1933, and JOCK (Nagoya) in July of that year.

All the 25 stations of the Japan Broadcasting Corporation are connected by wire and any pro-

## Prince Fumimaro Konoe President of the House of Peers

Taking advantage of the leisure months during the summer of 1934, following the adjournment of the Imperial Diet, Prince Fumimaro Konoe, president of the House of Peers, traveled to the United States and visited his son who is a student there. He also met President Franklin Roosevelt and other prominent American leaders in the capacity of a private envoy for furthering Nippon-American friendship.

Though it is still premature to judge the concrete results of his American sojourn of but a few months, it is clear that the prince was given a hearty reception by the American press wherever he went. A sincere personality always elicits such a response.

Prince Konoe is the best known of the members of the House of Peers. Though in his younger days, he harbored doubts regarding national and social systems, due to his secluded education and life up to then, after his graduation from Tokyo Imperial University in 1917, his tenets underwent a complete change.

Guidance by Prince Kimmochi Saionji and Prince Iesato Tokugawa bore fruit and Prince Konoe matured in his beliefs. He learned the necessity of seeing both sides of all national and social phenomena. He thus grew to judge justly and correctly.

However, his way of seeing things was still progressive. Even today, he has not lost the capacity of sensing the rapid trend of the times.

After his graduation from Tokyo Imperial, he accompanied Prince Saionji to the Peace Conference at Versailles. He returned with a broadened understanding of international affairs and conditions. Soon after, he became a member of the House of Peers. Gradually he grew in wisdom and came to understand the political situation in Japan.

In the House of Peers, he was first connected with the Kenkyukai, the majority group, but being dissatisfied with its activity, the prince gathered about him the titled members and formed the Kayokai. For a time, he stimulated political circles by strongly advocating the reorganization of the House of Peers.

However, the prince's contention was based on the fundamentals of constitutionalism. It was the moderate and equitable stand that it is wrong for the House of Peers to oppose a government which has the majority support of the House of Representatives.

Prince Atsumaro Konoe, the father of the prince, was the third president of the House of Peers. The elder prince was a high spirited man of a rustic nature. He was very active regarding the Chinese diplomacy question and was, on the whole, an extraordinary national character. Though he died in middle life, the spirit and the ardor of the prince passed on to his son.

Though the younger prince was carefully reared as the son of a noble family, there was within him an invincible strength.

In June, 1933, Prince Konoe became the fifth president of the House of Peers, taking the post after the retirement of Prince Iesato Tokugawa. The prince is now 43 years old and at the period of life's greatest activity.

The prince has no political ambitions. He is quietly watching the transitions of the political world. And yet, there are political quarters that maneuver to bring about his assumption of the next premiership, whenever political changes are witnessed.

As a man of politics, the entire nation is watching the prince with the utmost interest and anticipation.

gram considered sufficiently interesting may be relayed to all other stations by national hookup.

The day's program ends usually at 9:30 p.m., after which the correct time, news, the weather forecast, and the next day's program are announced.

In addition to the Japan Broadcasting Corporation, there are two more corporations within the Empire—the Chosen Broadcasting Corporation and the Taiwan Broadcasting Corporation.

# New Japanese Ministry Organized

Admiral Mineo Osumi  
NavyTakejiro Tokonami  
CommunicationsChuji Machida  
Commerce and IndustryGeneral Senjuro Hayashi  
WarAdmiral Keisuke Okada  
Premier and OverseasNaoshi Ohara  
JusticeSadatomo Fujii  
FinanceGenji Matsuda  
EducationFumio Goto  
HomeKoki Hirota  
ForeignNobuya Uchida  
RailwayTatsunosuke Yamazaki  
Agriculture and Forestry

ADMIRAL Keisuke Okada who on July 4 was commanded by the Throne to organize the cabinet succeeding the Saito Cabinet, completed the list of the new cabinet's members on July 7 and the formal appointment by the Emperor was made on July 8.

The members of the Okada Cabinet are:

Premier and Overseas Minister:

Admiral Keisuke Okada.

Foreign Minister: \*Koki Hirota.

Home Minister: \*Fumio Goto.

Finance Minister: Sadatomo Fujii.

War Minister: \*General Senjuro Hayashi.

Navy Minister: \*Admiral Mineo Osumi.

Justice Minister: Naoshi Ohara.

Education Minister: Genji Matsuda (Minseito).

Agriculture Minister:

Tatsunosuke Yamazaki (Seiyukai).

Commerce Minister: Chuji Machida (Minseito).

Communications Minister:

Takejiro Tokonami (Seiyukai).

Railway Minister: Nobuya Uchida (Seiyukai).

Chief Cabinet Secretary: Misao Kawata.

Chief of Legislation Bureau: Teizo Kurosaki.

Chief of Metropolitan Police Board:

Shohei Fujinuma.

Mark \* shows those who were members of the Saito Cabinet.

When Admiral Keisuke Okada was commanded by the Throne to organize a cabinet to succeed the Saito Ministry, which resigned en bloc, shouldering the responsibility for a scandal among the ranking officials in the Finance Office, the majority of the nation felt something of a shock at the appearance of a man least expected.

The greater number of the people did not know anything of Admiral Okada's political life save that he had served as the Navy Minister of the Tanaka Cabinet (Seiyukai) and again in the same capacity in the Saito Cabinet to wind up the aftermath of the May 15 affair, and that when he reached the age limit of 65 years in January, 1933, he retired from active service in the navy, resigning his post as Navy Minister and entering upon a quiet, secluded life.

He served thus as the Navy Minister twice and was for some time the commander of the first and combined fleet, but he has never been abroad (a rather remarkable fact for a naval officer of his rank) and has done nothing to identify his name in international politics. He was entirely outside the pale of the public memory.

It was, however, those who knew only what has appeared on the surface of his public life who felt his appearance as the Premier to be quite unexpected, for to others well acquainted with his life "behind the scenes," his choice as the head of the new cabinet was nothing strange. The late Admiral Tomosaburo Kato, while in the cabinet as the Navy Minister, recognized the ability of Okada and promoted him to the chief of the personnel bureau. Following that, Okada always participated in the political life of the late Admiral Kato. Later, as the Navy Minister in the Tanaka Cabinet, Admiral Okada disposed of the final affairs of the London treaty, demonstrating his distinctive political talent. Still later, as an adviser to Premier Saito, hidden from the public's view, he helped the Premier in winding up the May 15 affair.

With the national confidence in the political parties not yet restored, and with the preliminaries of the naval disarmament in London and the coming naval arms conference proper in 1935 a matter of the greatest concern in Japan's political and diplomatic program—under these circumstances, if the succeeding Premier is to be sought from among men outside the political parties, there is nothing

strange in seeing Admiral Okada chosen. In some quarters, his sudden emergence caused expressions of fear that the Japanese government might become militaristic in quick tempo.

But he took active part, as a ranking adviser of the former Premier Saito, in the political and diplomatic plan of action of the Saito Cabinet and he knows well the ins and outs of the political circles. Standing at the helm himself, where he can carry out his convictions, there is no reason to suppose that he will attempt any abrupt change in the government.

When he received the Imperial command to form the cabinet, he first approached the Navy and War Ministers, asking them to remain with his Cabinet and obtaining their consent. He then obtained the consent of Koki Hirota, Foreign Minister, to stay with his cabinet, meanwhile making it plain to the public that he intended to pursue the financial policy formulated by former Finance Minister Takahashi by appointing Sadatomo Fujii, Finance Vice-Minister, to the post of Finance Minister. Sadatomo Fujii, it should be mentioned, is the man who mapped out the actual plan of the financial policy of Minister Takahashi and he is best informed as to the real circumstances under which the naval and military budgetary estimates are compiled.

Then to convince the nation that he does not necessarily believe in bureaucracy and hold political parties in contempt, but is rather in accord with the idea of restoring constitutional politics to its normal order, Admiral Okada formally sought the support of the major parties. In many ways his action revealed the implication that his cabinet will be an extension of the Saito Cabinet.

In view of the fact the public became tired of the Saito Cabinet in its life of two years, the question now is how he will remove this national mental laxity by forming a cabinet which will appear practically the same as the Saito Cabinet and how effectively he will be able to inspire the nation to steer through the present trying days, strong in spirit and substantial in result.



# Japan's Efforts to Adjust Trade Relations

WORLD commerce during the past few years was characterized by the remarkable advance of the Japanese industrial manufactures. Acute universal depression and growing trade barriers notwithstanding, the "Made in Japan" merchandise found its way overseas incessantly, not only to the usual markets of international trade, but also to remote corners of the world. The progress of Nippon goods eventually created a sensation everywhere.

As amazement turned into fear on the part of the rival foreign manufacturers, their complaints gathered sufficient influence to move their respective governments, which subsequently took restrictive measures to check the torrent of Nippon goods. The list of foreign governments which have started curbing the imports from Japan is already long and it is still growing.

## India-Japan Conference

It will be recalled that the government of India raised the customs duties on the Japanese cotton goods import on four occasions from 1930 up to August, 1932. In April, 1933, the government of India, without any preliminary negotiations, notified the Japanese government that the then existing Indo-Japanese convention of commerce and navigation would be abrogated after a grace of six months. Two months later, or in June, 1933, the customs duties on the Japanese cotton piecegoods were again raised, this time to the prohibitive level of 75 per cent ad valorem.

The Japanese cotton spinning companies, as the result, acting in concert with the raw cotton importers and the cotton piecegoods exporters, suspended the purchase of the Indian raw cotton, beginning June 13, 1933, by way of urging the government of India to reconsider what it had done.

Sir Joseph Bore, commerce member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, about the same time informed Tetsuichiro Miyake, Japanese consul-general at Calcutta, that the government of India was prepared to open negotiations with the Japanese government to find a way of relieving the strained relations between the two countries. The Japanese government was glad to accept the invitation. Subsequently, the Japanese delegation, headed by Setsuzo Sawada, minister without portfolio, was formed about the end of August, 1933. An Indian delegation was also organized with Sir Joseph Bore as the head.

It was then arranged that separate negotiations should be held among the non-official trade representatives of Britain, India, and Japan, side by side with the official parley between the delegations representing the Indian and Japanese governments. The Japanese non-official delegation was therefore organized with Keizo Kurata as the leader.

The first plenary session of the official conference was held at the Assembly Hall, Simla, on September 25, 1933. Altogether 16 plenary sessions were held during three and a half months that followed, including that on January 5, 1934, when the parley came to a virtual conclusion, as the result of which India reduced the customs duties and Japan resumed the purchase of Indian raw cotton, simultaneously adopting the plan of control over the export to British India.

## Agreement Reached

On January 7, 1934, an official communique was issued by the governments of India and Japan simultaneously, announcing that at the plenary session of January 5, 1934, an agreement of views was reached on important problems relative to the commercial relations between the two countries concerned, the items including:

1. Most favored nation treatment to be accorded reciprocally to the goods of the two countries.
2. Negotiations to be held concerning the modification of customs duties that may affect the trade interests of the two countries.
3. Measures to be taken to correct the effect of the exchange fluctuations.
4. Duties applicable to Japanese cotton piecegoods imported into British India.
5. The quota applicable to such Japanese goods.
6. The enforcement of the present agreement.

Meanwhile, Japan has taken part in three big conferences to adjust the situation within a brief space of hardly one year, namely with the government of British India at Simla (later at New Delhi), with the Lancashire cotton delegates at London, and with the governments of the Netherlands and the Dutch East Indies at Batavia, in the order mentioned.

Of these, the parley with the British India government was concluded early in 1934 and the treaty was signed in London on July 12, 1934, by Sir John Simon, Sir Joseph Bore, and Ambassador Tsuneo Matsudaira, while the London textiles negotiations ended in a failure. The Batavia parley was still in progress in July, 1934, without any sign of its coming to an amicable conclusion.

A brief review of these three conferences follows:

Of the foregoing six articles, subjects coming under Nos. 4 and 5 constitute the backbone of the present Indo-Japanese agreement and the discussion thereabout brought about a deadlock as well as a crisis. These articles provide:

Article 4: Without prejudice to the agreement concerning most favored nation treatment and the measures to correct the effects of exchange fluctuation, the customs duties to be imposed by the government of India on Japanese cotton piecegoods should not exceed the following rates: 50 per cent ad valorem or 5.25 annas per pound on plain grays; duty on others, 50 per cent ad valorem.

Article 5: Calculation of the quota of Japanese cotton piecegoods to be exported to India within the period of one year beginning April 1 (called a piecegoods year), shall be limited within a quota which shall be fixed in accordance with the quantity of Indian raw cotton exported to Japan in the period of one year beginning January 1 (called a raw cotton year) of the same year, as follows:

- A. Basic quota and modification thereof:
  1. The basic quota of Japanese cotton piecegoods to be exported to India in a piecegoods year shall be 325,000,000 yards and this shall be linked with 1,000,000 bales of Indian raw cotton exported to Japan during the corresponding raw cotton year.
  2. In case the export of Indian raw cotton to Japan in any cotton year should fall below 1,000,000 bales, the quota of the Japanese cotton piecegoods for the corresponding piecegoods year shall be determined by reducing the above basic quota at the rate of 2,000,000 yards for every 10,000 bales of deficit.
  3. In case, however, such export in any cotton year should exceed 1,000,000 bales, the quota of the Japanese cotton piecegoods for the corresponding piecegoods year shall be determined by increasing the above basic quota at the rate of 1,000,000 yards for each additional 10,000 bales, provided that the quota in no case exceeds 400,000,000 yards.
  4. In case the export of Indian raw cotton to Japan in any cotton year should exceed 1,500,000 bales, the quantity thus exported in excess of 1,500,000 bales, for the purpose of determining the relevant quota of Japanese cotton piecegoods, shall be added to the quantity of raw cotton exported to Japan in the following cotton year.
  5. In respect to both cotton piecegoods and raw cotton re-exported, the quantity shall be deducted from the imported quantity.
- B. Two half-yearly instalments of quota:
  1. A piecegoods year shall be divided into two half-yearly periods, the first extending from April 1 to September 30, and the second from October 1 to March 31, of the following year.
  2. The quota for the first half-yearly period shall be 200,000,000 yards.
  3. The quota for the second half-yearly period shall be provisionally fixed at a quantity which will be derived by deducting 200,000,000 yards from the yearly quota calculated on the basis of the estimated export of Indian raw cotton to Japan in the corresponding cotton year. The adjustment of the export of the Japanese cotton piecegoods to India shall be made by the end of the

said period on the basis of the exact quantity of Indian raw cotton exported to Japan in the corresponding cotton year, subject to the rules of allowances between periods.

4. A transfer from the quota of the first half-yearly period to the quota of the second half-yearly period shall be permitted up to a maximum of 20,000,000 yards. From the second half-yearly period to the first half-yearly period of the succeeding piecegoods year and vice versa, a transfer up to a maximum of 20,000,000 yards shall be permitted.

## C. Classification of quota into categories:

1. The quota of cotton piecegoods shall be classified into the following categories in conformity with the following percentage: Plain grays, 45 per cent; bordered grays, 13 per cent; bleached, 8 per cent; colored and others, 34 per cent. The percentage allotted to each of the above categories may be modified, subject to the following conditions:

2. An increase in the category either of bordered grays or bleached goods shall not exceed 20 per cent of the quantity allotted to that category and the increase in any other category shall not exceed 10 per cent of the quantity allotted to that category.

3. The quantity transferable from the category of either bordered grays or bleached goods shall not exceed 20 per cent of the quantity allotted to that category and the quantity transferable from any other category shall not exceed 10 per cent of the quantity allotted to that category, and.

4. The total quota of cotton piecegoods for any piecegoods year shall not be increased by the above modification of the quantity allotted to each category.

In addition, Article 5 provides for the quota for the period between the enforcement of the arrangement and the commencement of the first piecegoods year.

## Japanese Reaction Varies

Japan's public opinion is divided as to the success or otherwise of the Indo-Japanese trade negotiations. It is a fact, however, that neither the cotton circles nor the sundry goods exporters at home find the outcome satisfactory, while the agreement is generally approved in British India and in the British circles at home.

Japanese views supporting the agreement point out that the most favored nation treatment, which came to an end following the abolition of the treaty of commerce and navigation, has been revived by the New Delhi accord, that the customs duties were reduced from 75 to 50 per cent, and that approximately 100,000,000 yards re-exported from India after importation from Japan are not included in the quota. It is also pointed out that the strained relations between British India and Japan have been eased, and that the trade outlook during and after 1934 might have been decidedly pessimistic but for the New Delhi agreement.

Vigorous opposition, however, is also voiced.

Shingo Tsuda, president of the Kanegafuchi Cotton Spinning Co., among others, declared that the agreement was concluded to make Japan buy ¥170,000,000 worth of the Indian raw cotton (1,300,000 bales at ¥130 per bale of 300 kin) in order to be able to sell ¥25,000,000 worth of cotton piecegoods (200,000,000 square yards).

Apart from the lopsided balance of trade in value, which is in favor of British India as far as the cotton circles are concerned, there are two major points which are against Japan. One is that Japan has to buy a large volume of Indian raw cotton. The other is that the Japanese export of bordered grays and bleached goods is severely limited.

During the past 10 years, Japan has annually imported 1,600,000 bales of Indian raw cotton on the average, but the volume has been falling in recent years, due to a substantial change in production from coarse materials to articles of a finer grade. In 1932, among other years, the Indian raw cotton import by Japan totaled only some 800,000 bales. Because of the recent steady decline in the quantity of the Indian raw cotton required in Japan, it is regarded as well nigh impossible to continue buying 1,500,000 bales; in other words, Japan will be unable to sell even

(Continued on Page 111)

# :- O.S.K.'s New Taiwan Liner Is True Floating Palace :-

## Taiwan Line Important

### O.S.K. Operates Route During Past 40 Years

At the celebration of the Takachiho Maru's being put into service on the Japan-Taiwan route, early in 1934, Keijiro Hori, then the president of the O.S.K., declared that Taiwan occupies an important place from the geographical, economic, industrial, and military viewpoints, and that it therefore was a wise step to develop means of traffic and communication between Taiwan and the Main Island. The O.S.K., he added, has had a history of more than 40 years on the Taiwan route.

Mr. Hori then asked for the public's assistance in promoting closer connections between Taiwan and Japan Proper.

## G.T.C. Oil Popular

The Goshi Kaisha Tanaka Gentaro Shoten is a well known supplier of lubricants made from pure Japanese crude oil. Its G.T.C. lubricant is prepared from such oil obtained in Akita. It is quite popular and favorably compares with the foreign products in point of price and quality.

The Tanaka Shoten has been dominating the oil market of Japan throughout the more than 20 years that have passed since its foundation.

## Nippon Densen Wire

All the wire in the O.S.K. liner Takachiho Maru's telephone system was furnished by the Nippon Densen Kaisha (Japan Telephone Wire Manufacturing Co.), which was established in February, 1900.

## Nichibei, Large Oil Supplier

The Nichibei Koyu Kaisha is one of the largest mineral oil suppliers in Japan, having a history of nearly 40 years. It furnishes oil to ships at all the principal ports.

The head office is located in Nishi Dotonbori, Nishi-ku, Osaka, and the branches or depots are in Kobe, Yokohama, Tokyo, Nagoya, Kokura, Otaru, Kushiro, Muroran, Takao, Kagoshima, Keijo, Taihoku, Kishiwada, and Wakayama.

Superior oils of various kinds made from Pennsylvania crude oil are also sold by the Nichibei Shoten.



Takachiho Maru, 8,154 Tons, New O.S.K. Taiwan Liner

## O.S.K. Taiwan Liner Takachiho Makes 19 Knots.

### 8,000 Ton Motorship Built at Mitsubishi Nagasaki Yard; Its Lighting, Ventilation, Heating Are Perfect

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha operates three passenger vessels on its Japan-Taiwan route. They are the Fusu Maru, the Horai Maru, and the Mizuho Maru. With the rapid increase in the volume of traffic between Taiwan and Japan, however, the Osaka Shosen felt it necessary to have one more ship, faster and larger. Thus the Takachiho Maru, 8,154 tons, came into existence.

The liner was launched at the Mitsubishi shipyard in Nagasaki on October 5, 1933, and was ready for service on January 31, 1934.

The Takachiho has accommodations for 35 first cabin, 72 second cabin, and 60 third cabin passengers in addition to steerage accommodations for 618. Her maximum speed is 19.183 knots an hour.

## Outstanding Feature

The outstanding feature of the Takachiho Maru is the fact that every deck below the main deck

## Tycol Oil Used

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's newly built Takachiho Maru uses Tycol oil as a lubricant for her turbine. Tycol oil is one of the best oils of its kind. It is produced by the Tide Water Co. of the United States with paraffin oil made in Pennsylvania.

The Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha is the sole agent for this oil in Japan. Since the Mitsubishi Shoji inaugurated the handling of Tide Water turbine oil, Tycol has become a favorite among consumers.

## Osaka Building Co., Ltd., Leading Concern



Upper: The Head Office at 1 Soze-cho, Kita-ku, Osaka. Lower: The Branch Office at 3 Uchisaiwai-cho, Nishiku, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

## Albrack Tubes Installed

The condenser tubes in the boilers of the Takachiho Maru were manufactured by the Sumitomo Steel Works. They are of a standard type known as "Albrack." According to the experience of the users, the "Albrack" tubes fully withstand the attacks of erosion.

Among the leading users of the "Albrack" condenser tubes are the naval arsenals and almost all the leading shipping and shipbuilding companies.

The main sales office of the "Albrack" condenser tubes is located in the head office of the Sumitomo Steel Works at Shimaya-cho, Konohana-ku, Osaka.

## Japan Paint Is Pioneer

The Japan Paint Co. is the originator of Japan's paint industry. It was formerly called the Konyosha and was established in 1881.

The company is capitalized at ¥5,000,000 and operates factories in Osaka and Tokyo, where zinc white, varnish, and other products are made.

The sales of the company's products have been extended to Manchoukuo, China, the Dutch East Indies, the Philippines, British India, and even to South Africa and South America.

## Dunlop Makes Rubber Floor

The interior decking as well as the matting in the passageways on the Takachiho Maru is covered with rubber flooring made by the Dunlop Rubber Co. of Kobe.

# SAKURA MASAMUNE

"SAKURA MASAMUNE" (Cherry Brand) is a superior Japanese Saké brewed from rice of the finest quality under the most improved methods and backed by long experience.

Its quality is excellent. It contains about 17% of pure alcohol, and it possesses a fine flavor and all the characteristics of maturity.

YAMAMURA SHUZO KABUSHIKI KAISHA  
(Yamamura Saké Brewing Co., Ltd.)





## Rubber Industry Prospers in Japan

### Miki Rubber Erasers

The Miki Kosaku Gomu Seizoshō, or the Miki Rubber Works, is one of the largest producers in Japan and its erasers are the best sellers not only in the domestic market but also abroad.

The company produces erasers on the basis of four tons a day, but it is unable to meet the increasing demand. The Miki plant is located at No. 676 Nakamiya-cho, Higashinari-ku, Osaka.



The Picture Above Is an Aerial View of the Osaka Plant of the Miki Kosaku Gomu Seizoshō.

### Sedo Rubber Thread

Japan recently became a self-supplying country in rubber thread, due to the activity of the Sedo Rubber Thread Co. Its factory in Inazu, Hyogo prefecture, produces 50,000 lbs. of rubber thread monthly.

### Yasuda Rubber Factory

Rubber goods, including life-preservers, rubber gloves, ice bags, and aprons, are the leading products of the Yasuda Rubber Factory of Imai, Takaichi-gun, Nara prefecture.

### 'Goshiki' Rubber Bands Popular

The sale of five colored rubber bands has been extended abroad, especially to Britain and Germany. They are produced at the Kyowa Gomu Kogyo Kaisha (Kyowa Rubber Industry Co.) at Tenganbaya, Nishinari-ku, Osaka.

### Seamless Rubber Boots

Rubber boots made of seamless rubber are becoming popular. They bear the trade mark "Kamatsubo Tsugimenashi Boots," and they are made by the Tokkyo Gomu Seikusha factories at Naka Rokuchome, Ikaino, Higashinari-ku, Osaka.

### Takeda Rubber Co.

The Takeda Rubber Works, of Imai, Takaichi-gun, Nara prefecture, is a pioneer in the thin rubber industry. Its products are mainly exported to the South Seas region.

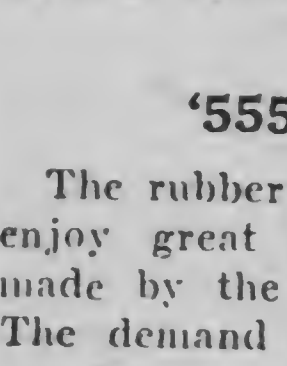
### Kakuichi Company Noted

Among the leading rubber goods manufacturers is the Kakuichi Gomu Goshi Kaisha. Tires of every kind, tubes, rubber hose, rubber belts, and other rubber products manufactured by the Kakuichi company are gaining public favor all over the world. Its office is at Urae Naka Nichome, Nishiyodogawa-ku, Osaka.

### Naniwago Rubber Footwear

The rubber shoe manufacturing industry of Japan has made rapid progress of late. The Naniwago aPtent Rubber Shoes made by the Naniwago Rubber Works are the most popular.

The Naniwago company has plants at Shichichome, Ikaino, Higashinari-ku, Osaka, and Higashi Momodani Shichome, Tennoji-ku, Osaka. The proprietor is Osahide Matsui.



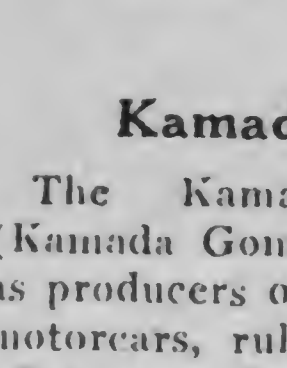
### '555' Shoes Sell

The rubber shoes known as "555," enjoy great popularity. They are made by the Ikuno Rubber Works. The demand is rapidly rising.

### I.K. Rubber Sponges Best

The I. K. Gomu Kogyoshō (I. K. Rubber Works) is the pioneer in the rubber sponge manufacturing industry in Kansai.

The I.K. company has its factory at Shimo Nichome, Ebie, Nishiyodogawa - ku, Osaka. The demand for I.K. sponges is growing.



### Kamada Rubber Co.

The Kamada Rubber Works (Kamada Gomu Seizoshō) are noted as producers of tires for bicycles and motorcars, rubber tubes, etc. Their office is at Asahi Kita-dori Hatchome, Nishinari-ku, Osaka.

### Fujisawa Magnesium

The rubber industrialists, who need a large volume of magnesium in their business, are greatly assisted by the lipid magnesium carbonate which is an invention of the Fujisawa Tomokichi Shoten, one of the leading chemical producers in Japan. The company is located at Dosho-machi, Osaka.

### Shionogi Shoten

Carp Brand magnesium is produced by the Chigusa Seiyaku Kaisha in Ako, Hyogo prefecture, a subsidiary of the Shionogi Shoten, the distributor.

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### HORIUCHI EYE HOSPITAL

Office: Takada, Nara Prefecture  
Head: KENJIRO HORIUCHI  
Phones: 154 and 237

Branch Office:  
TSURUHASHI HONDORI, OSAKA  
Open Evenings  
Phone: 2150 Tennoji

## Tokunaga Glass Works Do Big Export Business

The Tokunaga Glass Works rise above all other glass producers in Japan. The proprietor of the works is Yoshijiro Tokunaga, who has factories at Yoriki-cho, Kita-ku, and at Shinke-cho, Konohana-ku, Osaka.

The Tokunaga works have the longest history in Japan's glass industry. Mr. Tokunaga now holds more than 150 patents on inventions and improvements connected with the glass manufacturing process.

He was the pioneer in the exportation of cut-glass amulets. Great quantities of such amulets now go abroad from Japan annually. Mr. Tokunaga has also improved the manufacturing process of bottles.

The products of the Tokunaga factories are sent to China, British India, the Dutch East Indies, and Panama, in large volume.

### Universal Cards Popular

The Universal Card Co. is the leading card supplier in Japan. The factory is located at Sakai-cho, Higashi-ku, Osaka.

Universal cards are shipped in large quantities from Japan to various foreign countries.

### Raiton Eye Remedy

Cataract is a common eye disease. It has been long believed to be incurable, but it can be easily remedied by the use of "Raiton Tablets."

"Raiton Tablets" are prepared and distributed by the Kako Honke in Akashi, Hyogo prefecture. They are also remarkably effective in curing glaucoma, gutta serena, and other diseases.

## Izumi Lead Pipe Factory Makes Special Products; Welcomed by Chemists

Kichijiro Izumi has shown the way in manufacturing lead plates and pipes in Japan. He heads the Izumi Lead Pipe Factory at Takami-cho, Yodogawa-ku, Osaka.

Ahead of fellow manufacturers, Mr. Izumi began the production of lead pipes in 1892, when the Osaka municipal waterworks were getting under way.

It was in 1919 that he established the present plant in Takami-cho. This factory covers 1,250 tsubo in floor space and is equipped with an 800 h.p. motor. The capacity of the factory is 25,000 tons annually.

There is a point worthy of special mention in the history of the development of Mr. Izumi's business. This is the invention of pipe made with alloy, which is now quite popular, because of its superior quality and lower price.

At the same time, Mr. Izumi obtained satisfactory results in manufacturing pipe of another kind, which is made with the materials for "hard lead" pipe. It is in very common use among the chemical producers because it is heat-proof and acid-proof.

In addition to these, the Izumi factory is supplying the market with lead tape, lead wire, tin pipe, tin plate, acid proof cocks and valves, and other metal products necessary to the chemical industrialists.

### Japan Tin Industry Co.

The Nippon Suzu Kogyo Kaisha (Japan Tin Industry Co.) is the pathfinder in Japan's tin tube manufacturing. The plant is located at No. 520 Fuse, Osaka.

### DAIDO HOSPITAL

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### PRICE:

¥3.20 for a 10 day course of treatment;  
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Tinware is very much to the fore in all  
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## Sports

# TENNIS

## Davis Cup Tourney

MANY history-making events occurred during the 1933 season. The Davis Cup traveled across the Channel to Great Britain from France where it had stayed for six consecutive years. Great Britain welcomed the cup for the first since 1912.

The French national championship was carried away for the first time by a foreigner. Jack Crawford, invader from Australia, turned back Henri Cochet to clinch the title. In the British tourney at Wimbledon, the Antipodean defeated Ellsworth Vines of America in the finals. Crawford, the champion of Australia, captured three out of four major championships, save for that of America which was clinched by Fred Perry.

Japanese stars, who have been playing good tennis on the overseas courts, gained further distinction in 1933. By virtue of his splendid performance, the late Jiro Sato, a member of the Davis Cup team since 1931, was placed third in the 1933 world net ranking by Wallis Myer, the well known sports writer of the Daily Telegraph. It will be recalled that Ichiya Kumagai was ranked third in the world's best 10 in 1921.

Sato defeated Perry in the French tourney, Austin at Wimbledon, and Crawford in the Davis Cup series. In the Wimbledon tourney, Sato went down before Crawford, whom he beat in the Davis Cup match, in the singles semi-finals. In the doubles, he and Ryosuke Nunoi competed for the championship against Jean Borotra and Jacques Brugnon.

That Jiro Sato and Ryosuke Nunoi reached the doubles finals of the British Championship Tourney gave great stimulus to the Japanese players at home. Such stars as Hideo Nishimura, Jiro Yamagishi, and Jiro Fujikura, have since shown marked progress.

Yamagishi clinched the national students' title, Fujikura copped the Tokyo Nichi Nichi's title and the Kanto championship, while Nishimura became the champion of the Osaka Mainichi's tourney, the Kanto students' tourney, the Asahi's invitation tourney, and the national championship tourney.

It is interesting to note that the Davis Cup players for 1933 were all defeated by this young trio. Eikichi Ito was conquered by Yamagishi, Jiro Sato was defeated by Jiro Fujikura, and Ryosuke Nunoi was downed by Hideo Nishimura.

### Foreign Visitors

Included among the racket wielding foreign visitors to Japan during 1933, were Leonard Gavia and Leodegario Polintan, from the Philippines, and the British net women, Misses Dorothy E. Round and Gertrude Mary Heeley. The Filipinos came in July to make a study of Japanese tennis, while the Britons called in November on their way home from the United States where they attended the U.S. tennis championship tourney, the Wightman Cup matches, and others. The British girls made practically a clean sweep of their matches against the Japanese girls, while the Filipinos were able to win only one match. The results were:

### For British Net Women

Tokyo matches (at Omori): Heeley drew with Okada, 3-6, 6-4. Round beat Hayashi, 6-3, 6-2. Heeley-Round beat Hayashi-Takiguchi, 6-3, 8-6.

Osaka matches (at Koshien): Heeley beat Kimata 6-1, 6-2. Round beat Toda, 6-1, 6-2. Heeley-Round beat Tomikawa-Nakamura, 6-1. Jiro Sato-Round beat Nunoi-Heeley, 6-1.

### For Philippine Stars

Kanto matches (Waseda court): J. Fujikura beat Polintan, 6-2, 6-1. Nishimura beat Gavia 6-1, 6-1. Kishima-Kusumoto beat Gavia-Polintan, 8-6,



The 1934 Davis Cup team from Japan. L to R: Jiro Fujikura, the late Jiro Sato, Hideo Nishimura, and Jiro Yamagishi. Inset: Ryuki Miki, the captain.

6-0. Miyagi beat Polintan, 6-2, 6-1. Yamagishi beat Gavia 11-9, 6-2. Fujikura brothers beat Gavia-Polintan, 6-2, 6-3.

Kansai matches (Koshien): Gavia beat Miyake (Doshisha), 6-4, 6-1. Ozaki beat Polintan, 6-1, 4-6, 7-5. Kawasaki-Kinoshita beat Gavia-Polintan, 6-4, 6-3. Arioka beat Gavia 3-6, 8-6, 6-4. Kuwabara-Murakami beat Gavia-Polintan, 4-6, 6-2, 6-0.

### 1934

The Japan Lawn Tennis Association dispatched Chuji Kusumoto (Tokyo Imperial) and Shunsuke Hirai (Keio) to the All Comers' Tournament held at Manila, February 15-21, in response to an invitation of the Philippine Lawn Tennis Association. Both Hirai and Kusumoto were defeated by Gavia, the champion of the island, and the Kusumoto-Hirai team was beaten by Gavia and Polintan. The scores were:

Gavia beat Hirai, 6-2, 3-6, 8-6, 4-6, 6-2, in the quarter finals. Gavia beat Kusumoto, 1-6, 6-8, 6-3, 6-4, 6-3, in the finals. Gavia-Polintan beat Kusumoto-Hirai, 6-1, 6-2, 4-6, 2-6, 6-3.

### National Tourney, '33

The results of the national championships for 1933, ending November 17, at Koshien, were:

**Singles:** Hideo Nishimura beat Jiro Fujikura, 6-1, 6-4, 3-6, 6-2.

**Doubles:** Hideo Nishimura and Jiro Fujikura won the doubles crown due to default by Jiro Sato and Ryosuke Nunoi.

### Wimbledon Tourney, '33

The winners of the British tennis tourney which ended on July 8 at Wimbledon and the scores of the championship matches were:

**Singles:** Crawford (Australia) beat Vines (U.S.), 4-6, 11-9, 6-2, 2-6, 6-4.

**Doubles:** Borotra-Brugnon (France) beat Sato-Nunoi (Japan), 4-6, 6-3, 6-3, 7-5.

**Women's Singles:** Mrs. Moody (U.S.) beat Miss Round (Britain), 6-4, 6-8, 6-3.

**Women's Doubles:** Mrs. Mathieu-Miss Ryan (France-U.S.) beat Misses James-Yorke (Britain), 6-2, 9-11, 6-4.

**Mixed Doubles:** Von Cramm-Miss Krahwinkel (Germany) beat Farquharson-Miss Heeley (S. Africa-Britain), 7-5, 8-6.

### German Championship, '33

The results of the German tennis championships, finished on August 13, were:

**Singles:** Von Cramm beat Menzel (Czechoslovakia), 7-5, 2-6, 4-6, 6-3, 6-4.

**Doubles:** Sato-Nunoi (Japan) beat Tuckey-Tinkler (Britain), 6-2, 6-2, 6-3.

**Women's Singles:** Miss Krahwinkel beat Mrs. Henrotin (France), 6-2, 6-1.

**Mixed Doubles:** Von Cramm-Miss Krahwinkel (Germany) beat Sato-Miss Payot (Japan-France), 2-6, 6-1, 11-9.

### Perry Takes Forest Hills Title

The finals matches of the U.S. championship tourney were:

**Singles:** Perry (Britain) beat Crawford (Australia), 6-3, 11-13, 4-6, 6-0, 6-1.

**Women's Singles:** Miss Helen Jacobs (U.S.) became the winner, as Mrs. Helen Wills Moody

(U.S.) defaulted after 1-set all. The score was 8-6, 3-6, 3-0.

**Women's Doubles:** Misses Betty Nuthall and Freda James (Britain) won the title by default of Mrs. Moody and Miss Elizabeth Ryan.

## Davis Cup Tourney, 1934

Japan's hope for the Davis Cup was once again blasted in 1934. The Nippon team drew a bye in the first round of the European zone of the 1934 cup series and was subdued by the Australian team 4 matches to 1 in the second round, played on June 7, 8, and 9 at Eastbourne, England. The only point scored by Japan was made by Jiro Fujikura, the youngest member of the Nippon Cup team.

The results were:

Vivian McGrath (Australia) beat Jiro Yamagishi (Japan), 2-6, 7-5, 6-2, 6-4.

Jack Crawford (Australia) beat Jiro Fujikura (Japan), 6-3, 6-3, 11-9.

Jack Crawford and Adrian Quist (Australia) beat Jiro Yamagishi and Hideo Nishimura (Japan), 6-1, 6-0, 4-6, 9-7.

Jiro Fujikura (Japan) beat Vivian McGrath (Australia), 6-4, 5-7, 6-2, 8-6.

Oswald Turnbull (Australia) beat Jiro Yamagishi (Japan), 6-4, 7-5, 9-7.

The Nippon team for the 1934 Davis Cup tourney included Ryuki Miki, captain, Hideo Nishimura, Jiro Yamagishi, and Jiro Fujikura.

### Results of 1933 Competition

The 1933 Davis Cup competition started on April 21. The Japanese team was made up of Ryuki Miki (captain), Jiro Sato, Ryosuke Nunoi, and Eikichi Ito. The Nippon team defeated Hungary five matches to nil in the first round, eliminated Ireland also five matches to nil in the second round, turned back the German team four matches to one in the third round, but was defeated by the Australian team two matches to three in the semi-finals of the European zone competition.

The results of the Australian-Japanese matches which began on June 17 at Paris were:

Crawford (Australia) beat Nunoi (Japan), 6-2, 4-6, 6-3, 4-6, 7-5.

MacGrath (Australia) beat Sato (Japan), 6-2, 4-6, 6-3, 4-6, 7-5.

Crawford and Quist (Australia) beat Sato and Nunoi (Japan), 7-5, 7-9, 6-3, 3-6, 6-3.

Nunoi (Japan) beat MacGrath (Australia), 6-4, 6-4, 6-8, 7-5.

Sato (Japan) beat Crawford (Australia), 3-6, 6-3, 6-1, 1-6, 6-2.

### Challenge Round

The results of the challenge round played between France and Great Britain at Paris, beginning July 28, were:

Austin (Britain) beat Merlin (France), 6-3, 6-4, 6-0.

Perry (Britain) beat Cochet (France), 8-10, 6-4, 8-6, 3-6, 6-1.

Borotra and Brugnon (France) beat Hughes and Lee (Britain), 6-3, 8-6, 6-2.



Cochet (France) beat Austin (Britain), 5-7, 6-4, 4-6, 6-4, 6-4.  
Perry (Britain) beat Merlin (France), 4-6, 8-6, 6-2, 7-5.

### Japan's 1933 Ranking

#### Men's National Singles

1. Hideo Nishimura, Keio U.
2. Jiro Yamagishi, Keio U.
3. Jiro Fujikura, Meiji U.
4. Hyotaro Sato, Tokyo Club.
5. Hajime Ebisu, Kajimaya Co.
6. Yoshio Miyagi, Tokyo Imperial.
7. Shogoro Yamaoka, Waseda U.
8. Keigo Yamada, Keio U.
9. Shunsuke Hirai, Keio U.
10. Yasuo Murakami, Koshien Club.
11. Chuji Kusumoto, Tokyo Imperial.
12. Akimasa Miura, Waseda U.
13. Toshiharu Yoshioka, Kyoto Club.
14. Masatomo Fukata, Meiji U.
15. Junzo Kinoshita, Kwansei Gakuin.
16. Tatsuo Goto, Tokyo U. of Com.
17. Shizuo Fujii, Kansai U.
18. Masayoshi Takahashi, Keio U.
19. Ainosuke Kuwasawa, Waseda U.
20. Tsunaji Watanabe, Waseda U.

#### Men's National Doubles

1. Hideo Nishimura and Jiro Yamagishi, Keio U.
2. Fujikura brothers, Meiji U.
3. Shogoro Yamaoka and Masaji Yoshikawa, Waseda U.
4. Yoshio Miyagi and Matsuichiro Saito, Tokyo Imperial.
5. Masao Yasuda and Tsunaji Watanabe, Waseda U.
6. Masuo Uehara and Yasuo Murakami, Koshien Club.
7. Takao Kuwabara and Masuo Uehara, Osaawa & Co.
8. Reizo Murakami and Masayoshi Takahashi, Keio U.
9. Sanya Kashima and Chuji Kusumoto, Tokyo Imperial.
10. Junzo Kinoshita and Hideo Kawasaki, Kwansei Gakuin.

Note: Jiro Sato, Ryosuke Nunoi, and Eikichi Ito, all Davis Cup players for 1933, and Takao Kuwabara, former Davis Cupper, are not ranked in the singles, while Jiro Sato and Ryosuke Nunoi are not listed in the doubles, due to their few appearances on the home courts.

### World's Best 10 as Picked by Myer

1. Jack Crawford (Australia).
2. Fred Perry (Britain).
3. Jiro Sato (Japan).
4. Bunny Austin (Great Britain).
5. Ellsworth Vines (U.S.).
6. Henri Cochet (France).
7. Frank Shields (U.S.).
8. Sidney Wood (U.S.).
9. Gottfried von Cramm (Germany).
10. Lester Stofen (U.S.).

#### Jiro Sato's Death

Early in the spring of 1934, world net circles were shocked by the tragic death of Jiro Sato, Japan's premier net ace. He committed suicide on April 5, by throwing himself into the sea at Malacca Strait from the Hakone Maru, aboard which he was traveling to Europe as the playing captain of the Japanese Davis Cup squad. The suicide was attributed to a nervous breakdown, resulting from ill health and worry.

Sato was 26 years old when death ended his tennis career. Beginning about 1927, while a student at Waseda University, he steadily climbed the ladder of tennis fame, capturing the Japanese national title in 1930.

He took part in the Davis Cup competition in 1931, 1932, and 1933, and in 1934 he had set out to serve Nippon again in the Davis Cup competition, when death intervened.

#### Taro Fujikura Dies

Just one day before the announcement of the national tennis ranking for 1933, on January 9, 1934, Taro Fujikura, star player of Meiji, died of pleurisy. He was loved by all who knew him for his fine sportsmanship. The 1933 doubles ranking gave him and his brother, Jiro Fujikura, second place.

## Sports

# Swimming

Dark clouds now hang over Japan's chances of retaining the world swimming laurels, won in 1932. This was shown by the performances of three American stars in the 1934 National Swimming Championship Meet. The three-man team from America, consisting of Arthur Highland, Jack Medina, and Albert Van de Weghe, was victorious in three out of the six events in which it competed, taking the 100 and 200 meter back stroke titles and the 400-meter free style crown.

Even Highland, who failed to win a Japanese title, finished at the same time with champion Yusa in the 100-meter free style finals, to be beaten by only a touch.

Though upsets are the way of world, Japan never thought that her back stroke trio—Shoji Kiyokawa, Kentaro Kawazu, and Toshio Irie, who scored a sweeping victory in the Los Angeles Olympics—would be beaten by Weghe in both the 100 and 200 meters.

A newcomer, Yoshida of Saeki middle, stood out during the meet and much is expected of him.

Hiroshi Negami broke the world record for the 800 and 1,000 meter lap times, covering the former in 10:04.2 and the latter in 12:41.8 during the 1,500 meter finals. He also broke the 500 meter lap time twice, once during the trials and once in the finals. The best figure was 6:12.2.

Reizo Koike bettered his own Japan record for the 100 meter breast stroke, making 1:14.6. He scored this during the trials.

Weghe's time of 2:33.2 for the 200-meter back stroke is the new world and Japan record for a 50-m. tank.

The winners of the 1934 national championship meet, which was held at the Meiji Shrine

pool for three days beginning August 11, three American swimmers taking part, were as follows:

100 m. free style: Masanori Yusa, 59.0.  
200 m. free style: Masanori Yusa, 2:17.4.  
400 m. free style: Jack Medina, 4:47.8.  
1,500 m. free style: Hiroshi Negami, 19:16.6.  
100 m. breast stroke: Reizo Koike, 1:15.0.  
200 m. breast stroke: Reizo Koike, 2:45.0.  
100 m. back stroke: Albert Van de Weghe, 1:08.8.  
200 m. back stroke: Albert Van de Weghe, 2:33.2.  
800 m. relay: Tatsuo Nagami, Katsuhisa Shimura, Yasutaro Sakagami, and Shozo Makino, 9:15.0.

#### Women's Division

100 m. free style: Miss Umeko Shiomi, 1:16.4.  
200 m. free style: Miss Kazue Kojima, 2:51.0.  
400 m. free style: Miss Tsuneko Furuta, 6:36.6.  
200 m. breast stroke: Miss Hideko Machata, 3:05.8.  
100 m. back stroke: Miss Haruko Ogiso, 1:30.0.  
400 m. relay: Misses Shiomi, Machata, Hattori, and Kojima, 5:22.4.

The winners of the 1933 national championship meet follow:

100 m. free style: Masanori Yusa, 58.0.  
200 m. free style: Masanori Yusa, 2:13.0.  
400 m. free style: Shozo Makino, 4:46.4.  
1,500 m. free style: Kusuo Kitamura, 19:08.0.  
100 m. breast stroke: Reizo Koike, 1:14.8.  
200 m. breast stroke: Reizo Koike, 2:44.6.  
100 m. back stroke: Shoji Kiyokawa, 1:11.0.  
200 m. back stroke: Shoji Kiyokawa, 2:35.8.  
800 m. relay: Shozo Makino, Kenkichi Kataoka, Rokuhei Shimura, and Takashi Yokoyama, 9:11.0.

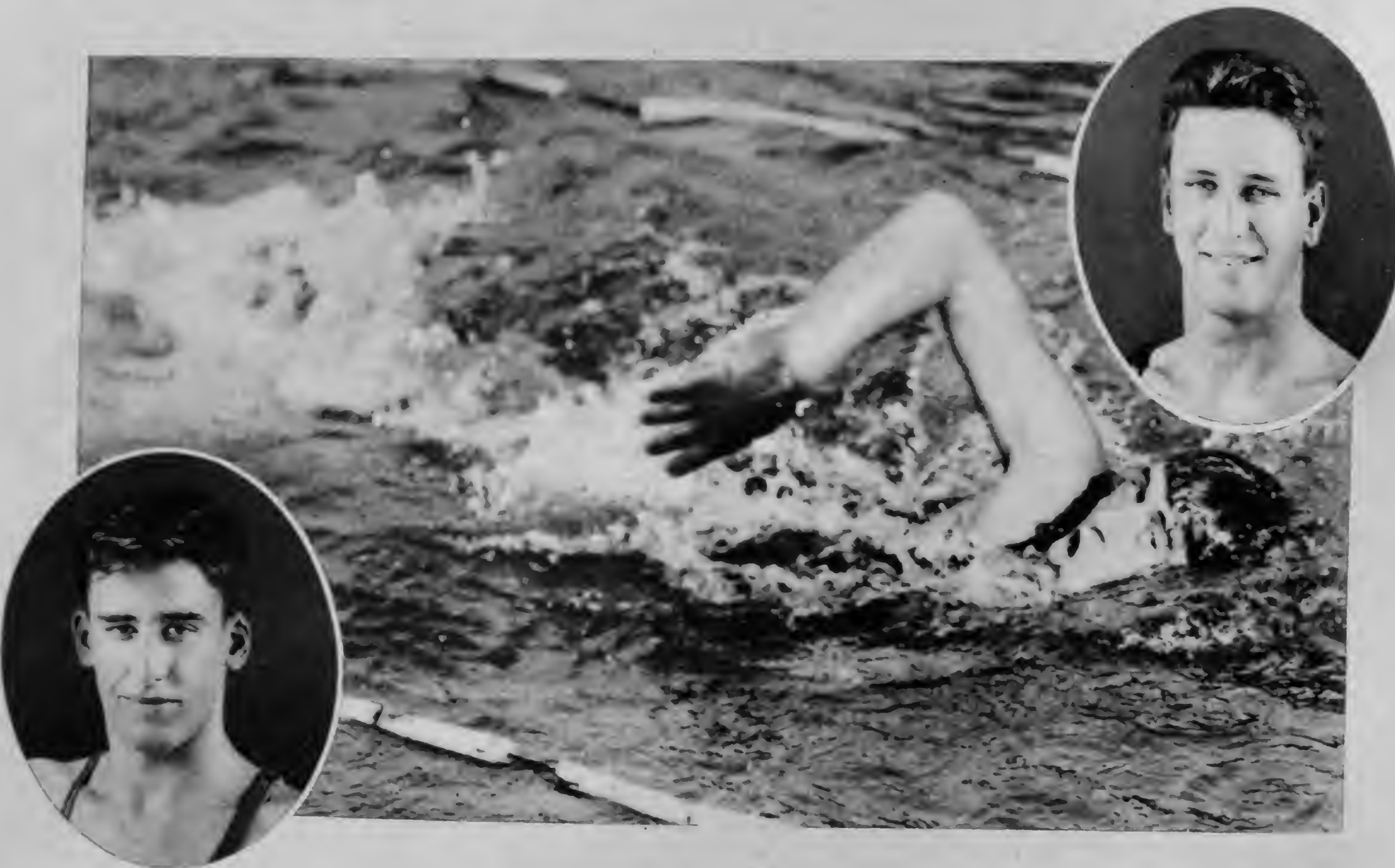
#### Women's Division

100 m. free style: Miss Yukie Arata, 1:16.0.  
200 m. free style: Miss Kazue Kojima, 2:48.2.  
400 m. free style: Miss Hatsuko Morioka, 6:04.0.  
200 m. breast stroke: Miss Hideko Machata, 3:13.6.  
100 m. back stroke: Miss Misao Yokota, 1:30.4.  
400 m. relay: Misses Shiomi, Machata, Mizuno, and Kojima, 5:21.2.

#### Taiwan Beats Philippines (1933)

The 3rd Taiwan-Philippine swimming competition took place at the Taihoku municipal pool, Taihoku, for three days, on May 13, 14, and 15. The Taiwan swimmers beat the visiting aquatic squad 36 points to 27, to score their first victory. No marking was done in the first meet held in 1929. In the second contest in 1931, the Taiwan team went down before the score of 36 to 27 points.

### 3 American Invaders



The presence of three American swimmers in the aquatic events at the Meiji Shrine pool, in August, 1934, was a feature. L to R: Albert Van de Weghe, Jack Medina (when he won the first honors in the 400 meter contest at the shrine pool), and Arthur Highland.

## Baseball

The Tokyo University Baseball League adopted the one season system in 1933, instead of the two season system. The new system provides that each squad shall play one game against a given opponent in the first half of the season (spring) and two games against the same opponent in the latter half (autumn). The Rikkyo team became the first winner after the adoption of the new system, winning 11 out of 15 games played.

In the Kansai Six University League, the Kansai University team won both the spring and autumn titles.

The eighth inter-city baseball championship (1932) went to the Tokyo Club. This was the Tokyo Club's third victory. The Asahi's secondary school title (1933) was won by the Chukyo Commercial nine for the third consecutive year. The Osaka Mainichi's secondary school invitation tourney (1934) went to the Toho Commercial squad of Nagoya.

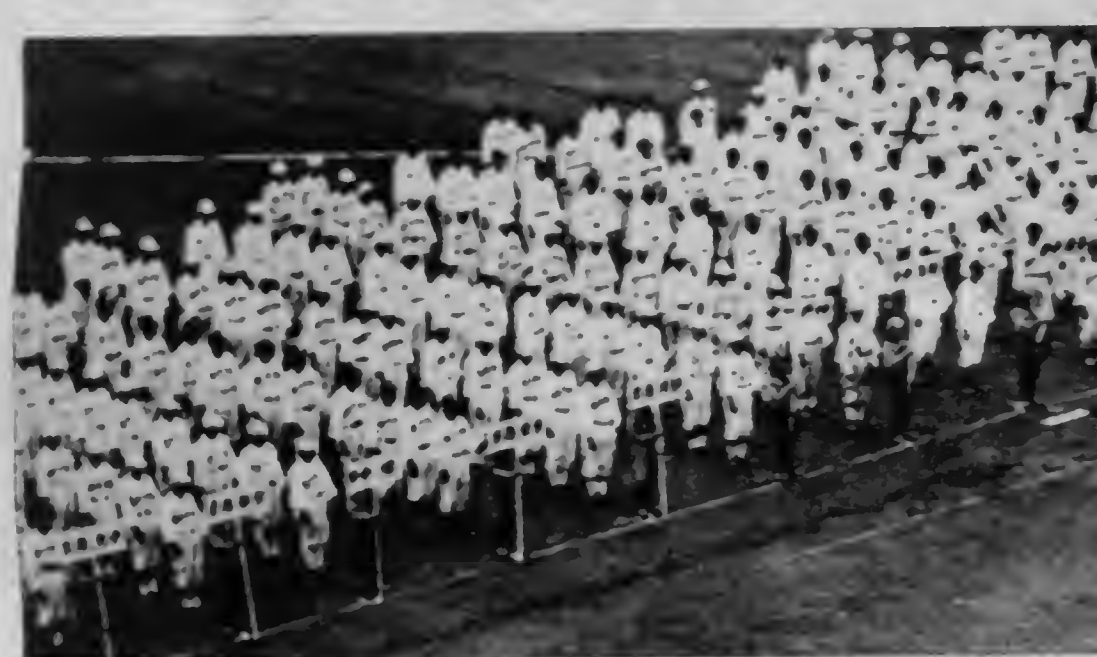
The 1933 standings of the Tokyo University

## Volleyball

This sport is fast becoming popular among the university and college students throughout the country, following the formation of local associations and the opening of various tourneys. In the year 1933, the Hiroshima district gained distinction, its representatives carrying away both the national title and the Meiji Shrine championship.

The Hiroshima Nichu Club beat the Sanshin Doko Club 45 to 36 (21-14, 24-22) in the finals of the national tourney held in Kobe on April 6, while the Kure Arsenal squad defeated the Kobe Higher Commercial team 42 to 30 (21-19, 21-11) to win the Meiji Shrine title.

The women's national championship tourney was held on August 5 and 6 on the Koshien court. The Midorikai of Kobe won the title.



The opening scene of the 11th Osaka Mainichi secondary school baseball championship series, one of the biggest diamond classics in Japan, on March 28, 1934, at the Koshien stadium, midway between Osaka and Kobe.

Baseball League and the Kansai Six University Baseball League, the two major organizations, were:

### Tokyo University League

Games	R	M	W	K	H	I	Won	Tied	PC
Rikkyo	15	2	2	1	3	3	11	1	.786
Meiji	15	1	2	2	1	3	9	0	.600
Waseda	15	1	1	1	2	3	8	0	.533
Keio	15	1	1	2	1	2	7	1	.500
Hosei	15	0	2	1	2	1	2	7	.467
Imperial	15	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	.333

Lost ..... 3 6 7 7 8 13

### Kansai Six University League

#### Spring Season

Games	K	R	K	C	K	D	I	Won	PC
Kansai	10	2	2	2	2	2	10	1	1.000
Ritsumeikan	13	0	1	2	2	2	8	6	.615
Kobe U. of Com.	14	0	1	1	2	1	2	6	.429
Kwansei Gakuin	14	0	1	1	1	2	6	4	.429
Doshisha	14	0	1	2	1	1	5	3	.357
Kyoto Imperial	13	0	0	1	1	2	4	3	.308

Lost ..... 0 5 8 8 9 9

#### Autumn Season

Games	K	I	R	K	C	K	D	Won	PC
Kansai	11	2	2	2	2	2	10	9	.909
Kyoto Imperial	12	0	2	2	0	2	6	5	.500
Ritsumeikan	11	0	1	0	2	2	5	4	.455
Kwansei Gakuin	10	0	0	2	0	2	4	4	.400
Kobe U. of Com.	10	0	2	0	0	2	4	4	.400
Doshisha	12	1	1	0	2	0	4	3	.333

Lost ..... 1 6 6 6 6 8

## Men's

## Japan Records in Swimming

## Women's

### Free Style

50 m.	26.0s.	Koro Takemura	Tokyo	1933
100 m.	58.0s.	Koji Miyazaki	Los Angeles	1932
		Masanori Yusa	Tokyo	1933
200 m.	2m. 13.0s.	Masanori Yusa	"	1933
300 m.	(3m. 32.0s.)	Masanori Yusa	"	1933
400 m.	3m. 32.2s.	Shozo Makino	"	1933
500 m.	*4m. 46.4s.	Shozo Makino	"	1933
	(6m. 07.2s.)	Toku Ishiharada	"	1933
800 m.	*10m. 08.6s.	Shozo Makino	"	1933
1,000 m.	*12m. 42.6s.	Kusuo Kitamura	"	1933
1,500 m.	19m. 08.0s.	Kusuo Kitamura	"	1933

### Breast Stroke

100 m.	1m. 14.8s.	Reizo Koike	Shizuoka	1933
200 m.	2m. 44.2s.	Reizo Koike	Tokyo	1933
	(2m. 42.8s.)	Reizo Koike	"	1933
400 m.	(5m. 56.8s.)	Reizo Koike	"	1933
	6m. 24.8s.	Yoshiyuki Tsuruta	"	1928
500 m.	(7m. 50.4s.)	Reizo Koike	"	1932
	8m. 30.8s.	Yoshiyuki Tsuruta	Osaka	1926

### Back Stroke

50 m.	30.8s.	Shoji Kiyokawa	Tokyo	1933
100 m.	1m. 08.6s.	Shoji Kiyokawa	Los Angeles	1932
200 m.	(2m. 35.2s.)	Shoji Kiyokawa	Nagoya	1932
	2m. 35.8s.	Shoji Kiyokawa	Tokyo	1933
400 m.	* (5m. 30.4s.)	Shoji Kiyokawa	Tokyo	1933

### Relay

200 m.	1m. 46.4s.	M. Yusa, K. Katayama, T. Kawaishi, S. Takahashi	Nagoya	1933
400 m.	4m. 03.4s.	T. Sata, K. Miyazaki, K. Katayama, S. Takahashi	Tokyo	1931
800 m.	*8m. 58.4s.	K. Miyazaki, M. Yusa, H. Toyoda, T. Yokoyama	Los Angeles	1932

### Free Style

50 m.	31.6s.	Hatsuko Matsuzawa	Osaka	1933
100 m.	(1m. 14.8s.)	Kazue Kojima	Tokyo	1932
	1m. 13.4s.	Kazue Kojima	"	1933
200 m.	2m. 45.0s.	Kazue Kojima	Nagoya	1933
	(2m. 42.8s.)	Kazue Kojima	"	1933
300 m.	4m. 22.8s.	Hatsuko Morioka	Osaka	1933
400 m.	(4m. 19.6s.)	Kazue Kojima	Tokyo	1933
	5m. 53.0s.	Kazue Kojima	Nagoya	1933
500 m.	(5m. 49.0s.)	Kazue Kojima	"	1933
	7m. 46.0s.	Hatsuko Morioka	Tokyo	1933
	7m. 35.6s.	Hatsuko Morioka	"	1933
800 m.	12m. 39.0s.	Hatsuko Morioka	"	1933
1,000 m.	15m. 57.0s.	Hatsuko Morioka	Osaka	1933
1,500 m.	24m. 08.6s.	Hatsuko Morioka	"	1933

### Breast Stroke

50 m.	43.0s.	Hideko Machata	Tokyo	1930
100 m.	1m. 27.0s.	Hideko Machata	Nagoya	1933
200 m.	3m. 05.2s.	Hideko Machata	"	1933
	(3m. 00.4s.)	Hideko Machata	Tokyo	1933
400 m.	* (6m. 24.8s.)	Hideko Machata	"	1933
	6m. 37.6s.	Hideko Machata	Nagoya	1933
500 m.	* (8m. 03.4s.)	Hideko Machata	Tokyo	1933

### Back Stroke

50 m.	39.4s.	Misao Yokota	Osaka	1933
100 m.	1m. 25.1s.	Misao Yokota	Los Angeles	1932
200 m.	3m. 10.4s.	Misao Yokota	Kyoto	1933

### Relays

200 m.	2m. 23.4s.	Nagai, Tobarai, Kojima, Machata	Nagoya	1931
400 m.	5m. 06.7s.	Kojima, Yokota, Morioka, Arata	Los Angeles	1932
300 m. (medley)	4m. 16.8s.	Yokota, Kojima, Machata	Nagoya	1932
300 m. medley	3m. 28.2s.	K. Kawazu, Y. Tsuruta, K. Takashi	Los Angeles	1932

Note: The times shown in brackets are those which were made in 25-meter pools and \* indicates a world mark.



The outstanding features of the national track and field sports during 1933 were the creation of a new Japan record by Takanori Yoshioka, the "Sunrise Express," in the century and the 200 meter dash, and the establishment of the world's marathon record by Kozo Kusunoki.

Yoshioka shortened each of the two events by one-tenth of a second, covering the 100 meter dash in 10.4 seconds and the 200 meter dash in 21.2 seconds. Teichi Nishi, former Doshisha star, also distinguished himself by finishing the 200 meter dash in 21.2 seconds. Kusunoki covered the marathon in 2 hours 31 minutes 10 seconds to break the former world record (unofficial) of 2 hours 31 minutes 31 seconds set by Tanji Yahagi.

Teruhide Fujieda of the Kansai University set a new Japan record in the 800 meter run, to awaken the middle distance runners who have been lagging behind for years. He covered the route in 1 minute 56.8 seconds while on a visit to South Africa. Yukio Fukui, captain of the Japanese team to South America, also bettered the national mark for the 400 meter hurdles, clearing them in 54.6 seconds in the Japanese-Brazilian meet held in Sao Paulo.

Kotaro Shimizu of Waseda became the first Japanese to finish the high hurdles within 15 seconds. He cleared them in 14.9 seconds, during the national inter-collegiate meet. It should be added that he had the wind behind him.

The field events saw two new national marks, one in the running high jump and the other in the pentathlon. The former was made when Kimio Yada of Meiji cleared the bar at 1.98 meters, while the latter was set by Takeshi Yoshizumi who scored 3,710.025 points.

#### Intercollegiate Meet

The sixth national intercollegiate track and field championship meet, the biggest championship event, was held on May 27 and 28 at the South Koshien stadium, participated in by 46 teams. On the first day, the Tokyo Bunri squad scored 37 points to lead Waseda and Keio, which scored 32½ and 21 points, respectively. The Waseda boys fought desperately on the second day, however, to win the title with a margin of seven points against the runner-up, Tokyo Bunri, the 1932 champion.

In this meet, Takanori Yoshioka, the Bunri star, created the national mark for the 200 meter dash. The new record by Kotaro Shimizu, Waseda,



for the high hurdles was also made in this competition. Following are the winners up to third places, between 1928 and 1933 inclusive:

	Champions	Runners-up	Third
1928	Waseda	Keio	Kyoto Imperial
1929	Waseda	Keio	Tokyo Higher
			Normal
1930	Waseda	Tokyo Bunri	Kansai U
1931	Tokyo Bunri	Waseda	Keio
1932	Tokyo Bunri	Waseda	Keio
1933	Waseda	Tokyo Bunri	Keio

#### Nippon Team to S. America

On the invitation of the Brazil Athletic Association, the Japan Athletic Association dispatched to South America a track and field team, consisting of six members, who sailed from Yokohama on June 20 and returned there on November 5. The team contested in Peru, Chile, Argentina, and Brazil.

It is worthy of special mention that two Japan records were bettered by the visiting team. They were for the 800 meter run and the 400 meter hurdles.

The members of the team were: Yukio Fukui (captain), hurdler; Kosaku Sumiyoshi, javelin; Kenkichi Oshima, dashes and jumping events;

Sueo Oe, pole vault; Zenro Asakuma, high jump; and Teruhide Fujieda, middle distance.

#### Dr. Kishi Dies

The biggest loss suffered by the track and field circles of Japan during the year 1933 was the death of Dr. Seichi Kishi, one of the foremost athletic leaders and a man who did much toward advancing national sports. He was the president of the Japan Athletic Association, honorary president of the Far Eastern Championship Games, and Japan's International Olympic committee member.

#### U.S. Stars Visit Japan (1934)

An American team, consisting of 14 stars accompanied by John Magee, coach of Bowdoin College, visited Japan, arriving at Yokohama on September 1, aboard the N.Y.K. Taiyo Maru, on the invitation of the Japan Athletic Association.

Members of the team are:

Track: Ralph Metcalfe, Marquette University, and Charles Parsons, U. of Southern California, sprints; Howard Green, Texas Christian College, 400-m. run; Charles Hornsostel, U. of Indiana, 800-m. run; Glenn Cunningham, U. of Kansas, 1,500-m. run; Frank Crowley, New York A.C., 5,000-m. run; Phil Good, Bowdoin College, hurdles.

Field: Bon Clark, U. of California, running broad jump; Dudley Wilkins, Southwestern Louisiana Institute, running broad jump and hop-step-jump; Wirt Thompson, Yale U., pole vault; Bob Jones, ex-Stanford U., discus throw; Gordon Dunn, Stanford U., shot put and discus throw; Donald Favor, U. of Maine, hammer throw; Walter Marty, Fresno College, running high jump.

#### Boat Racing

The sixth national boat race championships took place on October 1 over a course of 2,000 meters on the Sumida. The "eights" was won by the Tokyo Imperial crew which beat the Tohoku Imperial boatmen by 10 lengths. The time was 6 minutes 23 seconds. The "fours" went to Keio which finished the distance in 7 minutes 26 seconds to beat Doshisha Higher Commercial by 17 seconds.

#### Women's Japan Records

##### Track

50 m.	6.4s.	Kinue Hitomi	Tokyo	1927
100 m.	12.2s.	Kinue Hitomi	Osaka	1928
"	"	Sumi Watanabe	Tokyo	1932
"	*12.0s.	Kinue Hitomi	Nagoya	1929
200 m.	24.7s.	Kinue Hitomi	Tokyo	1929
400 m.	59.0s.	Kinue Hitomi	Miyoshino	1928
800 m.	2m. 31.4s.	Un Maki	Tokyo	1933
"	*2m. 23.8s.	Kinue Hitomi	Berlin	1928
80 m. hdlles	12.2s.	Michi Nakanishi	Tokyo	1932

##### Field

Running broad jump	5.98 m.	Kinue Hitomi	Osaka	1928
"	*6.07 m.	Kinue Hitomi	Keijo	1929
Running high jump	1.50 m.	Yuriko Hirose	Los Angeles	1932
Hop-step-jump	11.43 m.	Sumi Watanabe	Nagoya	1932
Shot put	10.50 m.	Masayo Sakata	Dairen	1933

##### Relay

Discus throw	36.81 m.	Mitsue Ishizu	Tokyo	1933
Javelin throw	39.34 m.	Masako Shimpo	Tokyo	1933
200 m.	25.5s.	T. Adachi, I. Nakayama, K. Kuzuo, T. Yuasa	Tokyo	1929
"	*25.2s.	S. Yagi, H. Honjo, T. Hamaguchi, M. Nakanishi	Osaka	1929
400 m.	50.2s.	M. Muraoka, T. Shibata, A. Tsuchiya, S. Watanabe	Tokyo	1932
800 m.	1m. 53.8s.	H. Hirano, K. Maeda, A. Fukunaga, M. Muraoka	Nagoya	1932

Note: Mark \* shows those of the unofficial records.

##### Relay

400 m.	41.6s.	Seishichi Inuma, Kichizo Sasaki, Iwao Anno, Takanori Yoshioka	Tokyo	1931
800 m.	1m. 28.4s.	Tadayuki Takano, Hiroyoshi Kubota, Seiken Cho, Itaro Nakajima	"	1932
1,600 m.	3m. 16.8s.	Itaro Nakajima, Itaro Nakajima, Isao Masuda, Masamichi Oki, Teichi Nishi	Los Angeles	1932

#### Men's Japan Records

##### Track

100 m.	10.4s.	Takanori Yoshioka	Tokyo	1933
200 m.	21.2s.	Takanori Yoshioka	Koshien	1933
"	"	Teichi Nishi	Dairen	1933
300 m.	35.8s.	Teichi Nishi	Keijo	1930
400 m.	49.0s.	Itaro Nakajima	Tokyo	1932
500 m.	1m. 07.4s.	Susumu Hisatomi	"	1930
800 m.	1m. 56.8s.	Teruhide Fujieda	Buenos Aires	1933
1,000 m.	2m. 39.2s.	Harno Yashiba	Keijo	1930
1,500 m.	4m. 03.0s.	Seichiro Tsuda	Tokyo	1931
2,000 m.	5m. 52.0s.	Masanichi Kitamoto	"	1930
3,000 m.	8m. 56.8s.	Seichiro Tsuda	"	1930
5,000 m.	15m. 08.0s.	Masanichi Kitamoto	"	1932
10,000 m.	31m. 33.6s.	Masanichi Kitamoto	"	1932
15,000 m.	53m. 36.0s.	Yukimoto Nakajima	"	1929
Marathon	2h. 31 m. 31.0s.	Kozo Kusunoki	"	1933
5,000 m. walk	25m. 51.6s.	Eiji Wada	"	1933
50,000 m. walk	4h. 55m.	Eiji Wada	"	1933
100 m. hdlles	15.0s.	Tatsuzo Fujita	"	1932
"	*14.9s.	Kotaro Shimizu	Koshien	1933
200 m. hdlles	24.3s.	Yukio Fukui	"	1926
"	"	Iwao Anno	"	1930
400 m. hdlles	54.6s.	Yukio Fukui	Sao Paulo	1933
3,000 m. hdlles	*9m. 52.2s.	Hideo Tanaka	Tokyo	1932

##### Field

Running broad jump	7.98 m.	Chubei Nambu	Tokyo	1931
Hop-step-jump	15.72 m.	Chubei Nambu	Los Angeles	1932
Running high jump	1.98 m.	Kimio Yada	Tokyo	1933
Standing high jump	1.45 m.	Mikio Oda	Koshien	1931
Pole vault	4.28 m.	Shuhei Nishida	Los Angeles	1932
Discus throw	44.54 m.	Masajiro Itahashi	Miyoshino	1931
(single hand)				
Discus throw	64.61 m.	Yoshio Okita	Tokyo	1930
(both hands)				
Shot put	13.66 m.	Shizuo Takata	Koshien	1931
(single hand)				
Shot put	21.21 m.	Eiichi Matsuno	"	1931
(both hands)				
Hammer throw	48.36 m.	Yuji Nagao	Tokyo	1932
Javelin throw	66.5 m.	Kosaku Sumiyoshi	Vienna	1930
(single hand)				
Javelin throw	90.16 m.	Noboru Suganuma	Tokyo	1930
(both hands)				
Pentathlon	3,710.025 pts.	Takeshi Yoshizumi	"	1933
Decathlon	7,469.595 pts.	Tatsuo Toki	"	1932

## Aichi-ken, Industrial Hub of Central Japan; Annual Production Is Nearly ¥750,000,000

Situated midway between Tokyo and Osaka, Aichi prefecture with a population of nearly 3,000,000 is the industrial hub of central Japan. It is favored with an abundance of water power.

The Aichi prefectural government has been contributing in no small measure toward the development of the industries of the region by giving technical advice, monetary aid, and by establishing organs for investigation and research.

Aichi prefecture has become able to produce annually more than ¥743,778,000 worth of various kinds of articles. The industrial products lead the list with ¥610,000,000 in round figures, including ¥130,000,000 in cotton textiles, ¥84,260,000 in woolen woven goods, and ¥32,000,000 in porcelain ware.

As for the trade, the prefecture has witnessed equally rapid progress.

#### Nippon Toki Co. Produces Splendid Export Porcelain

Capitalized at ¥2,000,000 the Nippon Toki Kaisha (Japan Porcelain Co., Ltd.), is one of Japan's foremost chinaware producers. The company has more than 2,500 employees, 20 two-story down-draft round kilns, and seven decorating tunnel kilns.

No chinaware is sold until it has been carefully examined twice. The products bear the trade mark of Noritake China. They are popular at home and abroad, especially in the United States, Canada, Britain, and Australia.

#### Mikawa Power Co.

The Mikawa Suiryoku Denki Kabushiki Kaisha (Mikawa Hydro-Electric Power Co.), with its head office in Nishimatsue-cho, Naka-ku, Nagoya, was established in November, 1924. On May 30, 1928, the company took over the control of the Tosan Electric Power Co. The company is at present capitalized at ¥1,875,000.

#### Asai Lumber Co. Makes Cases For Export Goods

The Asai Seizai Kabushiki Kaisha (Asai Lumber Co., Ltd.), 147 Aza Urabatake, Sennen, Minami-ku, Nagoya, is one of Japan's foremost suppliers of wooden cases for packing export goods.

Its business principle is: "Service First, Superior Quality, And Mass Production for Low Prices." The concern was established about the middle of the Meiji era. Tomijiro Asai, the founder's son, is the present head of the company.

The company, which is now capitalized at ¥1,000,000, makes wooden cases mainly for beer and wine, tin-lined goods, porcelain, fruit, and export tea.

#### Yahagi Supplies Power

The Yahagi Hydro-Electric Power Co. is the foremost power concern in the Tokai region. Today the capital of the concern has been increased to ¥84,350,000.

When the new power plant, now under construction, is completed, it will have a maximum generating capacity of 52,500 k.w.

The company was established in March, 1919, with Monosuke Fukuzawa as the chief promoter. Koma-kichi Fukuzawa is the president of the company today.

## Nagoya Is 3rd Largest City in Japan; Its Port Sees Flourishing Commerce

With a population in excess of 1,060,000, Greater Nagoya is next in size only to Tokyo and Osaka, while its port has become, with the progress of its harbor work, just as important as that of Kobe, Yokohama, or Osaka.

The city is a thriving distribution center, its export of industrial manufactures amounting to ¥88,431,000 against ¥82,000,000 for import, mainly of agricultural produce.

An elaborate city planning program has been going on since 1920. One

of the major items included in the plan is the construction of a huge canal known as the Nakagawa Unga, which will be the best equipped in Japan. Isao Oiwa is Nagoya's mayor.



The Municipal Office of Nagoya, the Capital of Aichi Prefecture.

#### Leading Banks in Nagoya

##### Nippon Chochiku Ginko (Japan Savings Bank)

Head office: Kobayashi-cho, Naka-ku, Nagoya; capitalized at ¥2,300,000; Sosuke Otani, president.

##### Ito Bank

Head office: Miyuki Hommachi-dori, Nishi-ku, Nagoya; capitalized at ¥1,000,000; Matsumoto Ito, president.

##### Aichi-Ken Noko Ginko (Aichi Pref. Agricultural & Industrial Bank)

Head office: Shin Sakaemachi, Naka-ku, Nagoya; Ko Isogai, president.

##### Aichi Bank

Head office: Miyagi Hommachi, Nishi-ku, Nagoya; capitalized at ¥15,000,000.

##### Nagoya Bank

Head office: Sakaemachi, Naka-ku, Nagoya; capitalized at ¥20,000,000; Kosaburo Tsunekawa, president.

#### Aikoku Oil Stones

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Branch Offices: OSAKA and TOKYO

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Codes Used: Bentley's and Private



Porcelain Ware Is One of the Major Products of Aichi Prefecture. It Goes Abroad in Huge Volume.

#### Nagoya Is Site of Historic Atsuta Shrine

Of all the shrines in Japan, by far the most historic, with the exception of the Grand Shrine of Ise, is the Atsuta Shrine in Atsuta Jingu Sakamachi, Minami-ku, Nagoya, which is a first class state shrine.

The historic Kusanagi-no-tsurugi which was a sword once used by Yamatotakeru-no-Mikoto and which is one of the Three Sacred Treasures of the Empire, is kept at this shrine as a deified object.



The Torii of the Famous Atsuta Shrine of Nagoya.

#### Daido Electric Steel Plant Is Pioneer Manufacturer

The Daido Denki Seikoshu (Daido Electric Steel Works), authorized purveyor to the army and navy, with the paid-up capital of ¥2,800,000, is one of Japan's pioneer concerns in the production of steel by the electric process.

The works turn out a huge amount of high grade steel and cast iron manufactures, various alloys, etc. Especially famous are the parts for automobiles and airplanes made at the plant.



The Plant of the Daido Electric Steel Works in Nagoya.

#### Showa Keito Specializes In Woolen, Worsted Yarn

The Showa Keito Boseki Kabushiki Kaisha (Showa Woolen & Worsted Spinning Co., Ltd.), which was established in June, 1928, with a capital of ¥20,000,000, has its head office in Shin Yamaguchi, Naka-ku, Nagoya, and mills in Yatomi and Ichinomiya, near Nagoya.

The company specializes in supplying woolen and worsted yarns and also in dyeing and finishing woolen fabrics.



Aerial View of the Showa Woolen & Worsted Spinning Co.

#### Toyoda-Shiki Looms Noted

Standing head and shoulders above other concerns in Nagoya is the Toyoda-Shiki Weaving Machine Co., Ltd., capitalized at ¥3,000,000.

#### Matsuzakaya Store

The Matsuzakaya Department Store Co., with its head store in Nagoya and branches in Ueno and on the Ginza, Tokyo, as well as in Osaka, Shizuoka, and Kyoto, is leading store.

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(Goto Security Co., Ltd.)

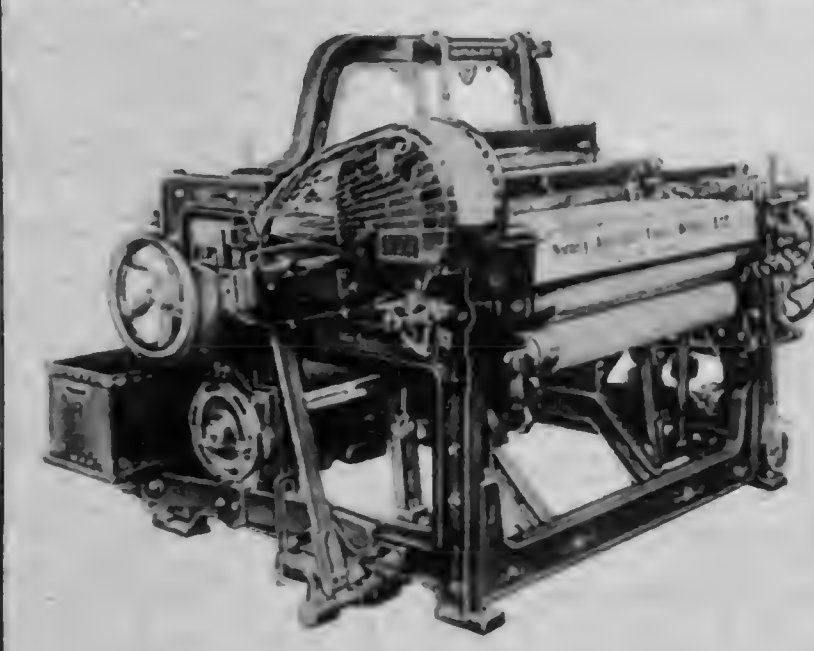
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Misfortunes come at unexpected times. Death knocks at our door without notice. This is the way of life. To offset such uncertainties, however, the system of life insurance has been created, as the only means to enable us to enjoy a feeling of security. The insurance system is the embodiment of the spirit of mutual help.

To realize that spirit, the Ninju Life Insurance Co. has been established. Its feature is an insurance contract in which the company promises to pay dividends out of its profits to the subscribers.

After settling the accounts, the company pays a sum corresponding to eight-tenths of its profits to the subscribers, beginning from the third

year of their individual subscription. The Ninju Life Insurance Co. is capitalized at ¥2,000,000. Its head offices are at Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo, and it has branch offices in various parts of the country. The founding of the company dates back to the year 1894.

The company registered total profits of ¥1,694,700 during 1933, and out of that sum, ¥1,085,000 has been reserved to be paid to subscribers as dividends. This will suffice to illustrate the company's managing policy, which holds the benefit of its subscribers above all else.

### 'Roih' Plaster Useful

Customer: "What is the Roih Plaster used for?"

Salesman: "It's very effective for stiff neck, stiff back, painful rheumatism, and sore muscles resulting from strenuous athletic games, mountain climbing, swimming, . . ."

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Salesman: "Ointment is good only for a short time. But this plaster is effective for a long time."

A sample will be sent on receipt of an application containing the name of the publication in which this advertisement appeared. Address:

Utahashi Seiyakusho, Shinagawa, Tokyo, or Koei Shokai, Fushimi-cho, Higashi-ku, Osaka.

### 'Jikkosan' Cures Colds

A slight cold, when left untreated, often results in sore throat, headache, coughing, high fever, and finally develops into pneumonia.

The most effective and yet harmless medicine is Jikkosan, which has been in use ever since 1889. Its effectiveness has been known since the day it first appeared.

It is obtainable at all the leading drug stores throughout the country. The prices are 20 sen, 30 sen, 50 sen, ¥1, ¥3, and ¥5.

The distributing agent is the Morooka Tennendo, Myojinshita, Kanda, Tokyo.

### Yamato Rubber Factory Produces Quality Goods

The Yamato Rubber Factory, Ltd., capitalized at ¥1,500,000, produces all sorts of rubber goods, including electric insulation materials, rubber tubes of all kinds, rubber mats, rubber tiles, rubber articles for medical use, thin rubber sheets, and rubber-coated waterproof cloth.

The head office is located at No. 4 Tomimatsu-cho, Kanda-ku, Tokyo. The company also has a branch office at N. 35 Szechuan Road, Shanghai.

### 'Giba Lamp' Gives Health

Its Artificial Sunlight Contains  
Ultra-Violet Rays

Where there is no sunlight there is no life. Particularly health-giving are the ultra-violet rays contained in the sunlight. The invention of apparatus for the creation of artificial sunlight has now brought the precious rays within the reach of all.

By far the most reliable and effective instrument is the Giba Sunlight Lamp manufactured by the Tokyo Electricity Co., Ltd.

For particulars, apply to the Nippon Iryo Denki Kabushiki Kaisha (Japan Medical Electrical Treatment Apparatus Manufacturing Co., Ltd.), Nomura Building, Tori Ichome, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.

### Raise Rabbits in Spare Time!

The salient reason for the growing popularity of rabbit raising everywhere is that it is a profitable undertaking. Where there is the rabbit raising enterprise, there is no depression.

The Kokusai Yoto Boekisha (International Rabbit Trading Co.) with its office at 12 Kudan Ichome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo, is always ready to purchase rabbits.

### Yamaichi Security Co.

The Yamaichi Security Co., one of the leading dealers in securities in Japan, is doing remarkably well in spite of the growing difficulties of successful operation in the stocks and debentures market, in view of the growing complications of the international situation and its delicate effects on the market quotations of negotiable paper.

The company cleared a net profit of more than ¥1,100,000 for the second half of 1933 and declared a dividend of 10 per cent per annum for the term under review.

Kisei Sugino is the president of the Yamaichi Security Co. He is an authority on business in this line and is assisted by a staff of experts of national reputation.

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An unparalleled low interest period is here. All should take advantage of the offer of insurance policies at the lowest premium by the Aikoku Life Insurance Co. in this period.

The continuation of the economic illness has shown that economy and saving are most necessary in our daily life. It is wise to secure a policy for a large sum at a low cost without loss of time.

The premium of the Aikoku Life Insurance Co. is the lowest to be found in insurance circles today. Profit is shared among the policy holders equally, regardless of their insured amount.

The Aikoku Life Insurance Co. enjoys unlimited credit and conducts its business with a view to offering the greatest benefit to its policy holders.

### Sports

## Women's World Games

Basketball Billiards  
Hockey Sumo

THE 4th Women's World Games, held on August 9, 10, and 11, 1934, at the White City Stadium, London, were won by the German team, the defending champion. The Germans piled up 95 points. Japan was 8th, her points being 10. Nineteen nations took part in the games. This was Japan's third participation in the international competition. The Nippon team was made up of nine athletes, accompanied by a leader, two coaches, and an assistant.

The entire group was as follows:

Leader: Dr. Tosaku Kinoshita, a director of the International Women's Sport Federation, president of the Japan Women's Sport Federation, adviser to the Japan Track and Field Sports Federation, and associate editor of the Osaka Mainichi.

Coach: Chuhei Nambu, member of the contest committee of the Japan Women's Sport Federation and the Japan Track and Field Sports Federation, holder of the world record for the running broad jump and the hop-step-jump, and a staff member in the sport section of the Osaka Mainichi.

Coach: Yonetaro Nakazawa, member of the contest committee of the Japan Women's Sport Federation and the Japan Track and Field Sports Federation, former pole vault champion of Japan, and lecturer at the Osaka University of Commerce and the Naniwa Higher School.

### Athletes

Miss Sumiko Watanabe: Track captain, delegate to the 3rd Women's World Games (1930) and the 10th World Olympic Games (1932). Best records: 60 meter dash, 7.8 secs.; 100 meter dash, 12.2 secs.; running broad jump, 5.66 meters. Teacher at the Nagoya girls' high school.

Miss Masako Shimpo: Field captain, fourth place winner in the javelin event at the 10th Olympic Games. Best records: Javelin throw, 39.34 meters; discus throw, 28.54 meters. Teacher at the Izuo girls' high school, Osaka.

The winners of the 4th Women's World Games follow:

60-m. dash: Miss Walasiewicz, Poland. Time: 7.6.

100-m. dash: Miss Krauss, Germany. Time: 11.9 (new English record).

200-m. dash: Miss Krauss, Germany. Time: 24.9 (new English record).

800-m. run: Miss Koubkova, Czechoslovakia. Time: 2:12.4 (new world record).

80-m. hurdles: Miss Engelhart, Germany. Time: 11.6 (new world record).

400-m. relay: German team. Time: 48.6.

Running high jump: Miss Clark, S. Africa. Height: 1.56 meters.

Running broad jump: Miss Goppner, Germany. Distance: 19 ft. 6 in.

Javelin throw: Miss Gelius, Germany. Distance: 139 ft. 2 3/4 in.

Discus throw: Miss Waisowna, Poland. Distance: 143 ft. 8 1/4 in. (new world record).

Pentathlon: Miss Mauermeier, Germany. 337 points (new world record).



Members of the Japanese team to the 4th Women's World Games in London. L to R: Misses Fumiko Inui, Kiyoko Idota, Kuriko Hirashima, Kohide Kuzuo, Katsuko Nakamura, Sumiko Watanabe, Sadako Yamamoto, Masako Shimpo, and Yukiko Makino.

Miss Kohide Kuzuo: Business manager. Best records: 60 meter dash, 8 secs.; 100 meter dash, 12.6 secs.; running high jump, 1.35 meters. Teacher at the Tokushima girls' normal and the Tokushima girls' high schools.

Miss Sadako Yamamoto: Best records: Javelin throw, 40.64 meters; shot put, 10.75 meters; discus throw, 30.82 meters. Teacher at the Chukyo girls' high school.

Miss Fumiko Inui: Best record: 60 meter dash, 8 secs. Student at the Gojo girls' high school, Nara prefecture.

Miss Kiyoko Idota: Best record: 800 meter run, 2 mins. 31.3 secs. Student at the Aichi Shukutoku girls' high school.

Miss Yukiko Makino: Best records: 100 meter dash, 13.1 secs.; 200 meter dash, 27 secs. Student at the Kyoto Nijo girls' high school.

Miss Katsuko Nakamura: Best record: 800 meter run, 2 mins. 32.1 secs. Student at the Hokkaido girls' high school.

Miss Kuriko Hirashima: Best records: 100 meter dash, 13.4 secs.; 200 meter dash, 27.5 secs. Student at the Tosu girls' high school, Saga prefecture.

Assistant: Eikichi Kato, secretary of the Physical Culture Society of Aichi prefecture and vice-president of the Aichi Track and Field Sports Association.

This is the best girls' team that Japan can offer at present.

Japan's 10 points were made up of two fourth places, in the 400-meter relay and the running broad jump, respectively, one fifth place in the javelin, and two sixths in the 800-meter run and javelin, respectively.

The relay team consisted of Misses Inui, Kuzuo, Makino, and Watanabe.

Miss Watanabe took fourth place in the running broad jump, while Misses Yamamoto and Shimpo placed fifth and sixth in the javelin, respectively.

The sixth place in the 800-meter run was won by Miss Idota.

The German stars captured 7 first places, including two new world records, 5 second places, and 2 thirds, representing 75 points out of the total 95. Four new world marks and two new English records were established in this competition. They were in the 800-meter run, 80-meter hurdles, discus throw, and pentathlon, for world records; and in the 100-meter dash and the 200-meter dash, for English records.

The Nippon team attended a German invitation meet, a competition held in memory of the late Miss Kinue Hitomi at Prague, and a Japanese-Polish contest, en route home.

In the 2nd Women's World Games held in Gothenburg in 1926, the late Miss Hitomi, the solo participant from Japan, scored 15 points, putting Japan in fifth place. In the 3rd Games held at Prague in 1930, the Nippon team, consisting of six stars headed by Miss Hitomi, took fourth position, scoring 13 points.

The points scored in the 4th Games follow:

Champion, Germany, 95 points; 2nd, Poland, 33; 3rd, England, 31; 4th, Canada, 22; 5th, Czechoslovakia, 18; 6th, South Africa, 14; 7th, Sweden, 11; 8th, Japan, 10; 9th, Austria, 9; 10th, Netherlands, 6; 11th, France, 2.

### Basketball

1933 was a busy year for the recorders of this sport. The Meiji quintet made a tour to the United States, the Hawaii University five and the Chosen Enki team visited Japan about the same period, and the Japan Basketball Association engaged Gardner and Anderson from the United States to coach the Japanese squads.

Contrary to expectations, the Hawaiian quintet did not give any stimulus to the Japanese fives. The visitors were below the class of the leading teams of the Tokyo University Basketball League. The Enki squad from Chosen peninsula was stronger on the whole than the mid-Pacific team.

### National Championship

The Waseda quintet beat the Seikei Higher School squad 28 to 20 (14-6, 14-14) to retain the All-Japan basketball championship. The national tourney was held for five days from January 7 on the Meiji Shrine court, participated in by 17

### Sumo (wrestling)

The Tokyo Medical College beat the Waseda team 3 matches to 2 to win the 15th intercollegiate sumo championship, one of the Mainichi's annual events, which was staged on November 11 and 12 at Sakai-Ohama. The individual title was clinched by Katsumi Kaido of the Waseda clan.

district winners. The women's title went to the Yamagata Omei girls' high school which beat the Niigata girls' high school 27-22 (13-9, 14-13).

### Students' Title

The Tokyo Imperial five, the champion of the Kanto 11 University Basketball League, defeated the Kyoto Imperial cage team, the champion of the Kansai Students' Basketball League, in two straight to win the national student laurels. The game took place on December 9 and 10 at the Osaka Y.M.C.A. gymnasium. The scores were: first game, 45-35; second game, 51-46.

### Hockey

The Keio University squad won the national hockey championship for another year, due to the default of the Nagoya Higher Commercial team, the representative of the Tokai district. The match was to have taken place on November 26.

### Billiards

(1934)

Kinrey Matsuyama won the United States national three-cushion billiard championship for 1934, simultaneously grabbing the honor of being the first Japanese to cop the U.S. three-cushion title. The championship series took place in January in Philadelphia and Matsuyama won six out of seven games.

He was sixth, however, in the world's three-cushion billiard championship played in New York one month later. Johnny Layton clinched the world's title.



## Budo, Yoken, Mikado, And Kokufu Brands Signify 4 Best Known Varieties of Serge

The four best known brands of serge produced in Aichi prefecture are the Budo-Seru, the Yoken-Seru, the Mikado-Seru, and the Kokufu-Seru.



Budo Brand is the product of the Yamanashi woolen textile factory in Okoshi, Ichinomiya, under the management of Naomom Yamamoto. The serge is sold through the Ichida Shoten, which has offices in both Tokyo and Osaka.

The Yoken-Seru is turned out by Taichiro Nakano of Yamato-mura, Ichinomiya. It is also woven by the Mizutani Woolen Textile Co. of Inasawa, the Kunishima Shoten of Okoshi, and the Oseki Woolen Textile Co. of Nagoya. The Osaka distributes the Yoken-Seru.



The Mikado-Seru, is a product of the Tamaki Woolen Co., Kisogawa, Aichi prefecture, the Nobegishi finishing plant of the same town, the Fujiya woolen textile mill of Okoshi, and the Yamaguchi Ichijuro factory of Okoshi. The cloth is distributed through the Inanishi Gomei Kaisha of Osaka.



The Kokufu-Seru is a product of the Miyuki Woolen Textile Co. of Nishishigacho, Nishi-ku, Nagoya, the Watariyo woolen textile plant of Inaise-mura near Ichinomiya, and the Kunishima Shoten branch at Sakae-nachi, Ichinomiya. The Itoman Shoten of Osaka is the sole distributor.



An Aerial View of the No. 1 Factory of the Ina Clay Works



### Ina Clay Works Produce All Kinds of Tiles, Pipes

One of the best known stoneware manufacturing companies in Japan is the Ina Seito Kabushiki Kaisha (Ina Clay Works) which has its head office and factory in Tokoname, Chita-gun, Aichi prefecture, with branches at 3-1 Kobiki-cho Sanchome, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo, and at 14 Awaza Shimodori Ichome, Nishi-ku, Osaka. The company is capitalized at ¥850,000.

The Ina Seito Co. manufactures all varieties of floor tiles, glazed wall tiles, glazed and unglazed facing tiles, mosaic tiles, terra cotta and vitrified sewer pipes, and telephone conduits.

Its products are exported to Shanghai, Hongkong, the D.E.L., British India, Singapore, and Africa.

## Toyohashi Is Displaying Industrial Progress Under Able Management of Mayor Kambe

Due to the successful results of the city planning by Mayor Kosaburo Kambe, Toyohashi has been greatly extended in area and also in population. In September, 1932, the population of Greater Toyohashi had reached more than 150,000. It is still increasing.



The industrial production in Toyohashi at the same time rose suddenly, totaling ¥40,000,000 in value, including ¥25,000,000 worth of raw silk and dupion, according to the industrial survey for 1933.

### Aichi Electric Railway

The region along the Aichi Electric Railway line has pleasure resorts for the four seasons of the year, including places of national fame.

### Kinshi's Milky Popular

Kinshi's Milky beautifies the skin thoroughly and removes wrinkles. Unlike other toilet solutions, which must be used for many months before their effect is at all visible, the Kinshi's Milky solution works wonders even though only a small quantity of it is used.

Kinshi's Milky, moreover, is an effective preventive of ringworm, freckles, pimples, and other maladies of the skin. It is made of the juice of a certain rare plant grown in the South Seas islands, mixed with honey, carboic acid, and other ingredients.

On sale as its sister toilet articles are Kinshi's powder for washing the hair, Kinshi's liquid face powder, soaps, skin cream, hair lotion, "Asemoless," face powder, and Kinshi's face washing powder.

In using Kinshi's Milky, one applies the solution with a small quantity of absorbent cotton all over the face before putting on powder. It facilitates the application of the powder and stimulates the circulation of blood. It also makes the skin smoother and whiter, while its fragrance is delightful.

Kinshi's Milky is prepared and sold by Kondo Seichi Shoten, which office is situated at Yakuma-cho, Minami-ku, Nagoya.

There was recently established an organ to promote Greater Toyohashi's industry. Mayor Marushige is its head.

A plan is now under way to improve Toyohashi's port so that it may accommodate 10,000 ton steamers and handle ¥260,000,000 worth of business annually.

### Toyokawa Electric Line

Visitors to Nagashino, an old battlefield, and the places of interest in its neighborhood, should use the Toyokawa Electric Railway.

### Toyama & Co. Active

With the head office in Tsushima, Aichi prefecture, K. Toyama & Co. display great activity in domestic trade, dealing in woolen and worsted yarn, woolen piecegoods, cotton, and cotton goods. The firm also imports raw cotton, woolen yarn, woolen piecegoods, and rayon.

The cable address of K. Toyama & Co. is "KTOYAMACO," Nagoya.

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(Toho Electric Power Co., Ltd.)

NAGOYA BRANCH

### ANDO SHOTEN

Security Company

Stock and Bond Brokers

Sakaemachi Shichome, Naka-ku, Nagoya

### CHUBU DENRYOKU

KABUSHIKI KAISHA

(The Chubu Electric Power Co.)

Kagota-cho, Okazaki City,

Aichi Prefecture

President:

SHIRO NAKANISHI

### Bisei Is Weaving Center

Aichi prefecture's major industry is the weaving of cotton, silk, and other fibers. The Bisei region of the prefecture is most noted for this industry, turning out more than ¥60,000,000 worth of textiles annually, which corresponds to 10 per cent of the total production of Japan.

### Hirano Works, Nagoya, Noted Loom Producers

The Gomei Kaisha Hirano Seisakusho (the Hirano Works), No. 880 Nobata Nichome, Nishi-ku, Nagoya, is one of the largest suppliers of spinning machines and looms in central Japan. The plant and its business are under the management of Inekichi Hirano.

The company is doing a prosperous business, especially due to inflationary developments, and it declared a 30 per cent dividend just recently.

Mr. Hirano is also the head of a local mutual credit society of iron industrialists.

### Hachiya Shokai, Nagoya, Engaged in Brazil Trade

The Hachiya Brothers, who operate the Hachiya Shokai, No. 13-14 Shichome, Shirakabe-cho, Higashi-ku, Nagoya, have long traded with Brazil. They now are handling ¥2,000,000 worth of business a year with that country.

The firm exports sundry goods to Brazil and imports special products of South America into Japan.

### Takisada Handles Textiles

Among the leading export and import companies in Osaka is the Takisada Gomei Kaisha. It has its head office in Nagoya. It was founded 200 years ago, is capitalized at ¥2,200,000, and is now annually handling more than ¥20,000,000 worth of cotton textiles of various kinds, as well as chemicals, natural products, and sundry goods.

The cable address is TAKISADA OSAKA or MEDETAKI OSAKA, and the codes employed are the Oriental self-checking 3-letter code and Bentley's ABC 6th edition.

### Meiji Bank Prospers

The Meiji Bank, Demma-cho, Nishi-ku, Nagoya, is capitalized at ¥14,200,000 and is one of the largest banks of its kind in central Japan. It contributes much to the progress of local financing.

### Nagoya Stock Exchange

The Nagoya Stock Exchange, established in 1893, is one of the three largest of its kind in Japan. It has two features. One is the adoption of the voluntary security system and the other is the fact that it handles subsidiary business.

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## 'Dojoji'

Dojoji is a famous old temple in Hidaka, Wakayama prefecture. The temple is renowned, among other things, for the picturesque sight its precincts offer in the spring when the cherry blossoms are at their resplendent best, enhancing the scenic beauty of the Hidakagawa, a river not far from the temple.

Dojoji is particularly well known for a tradition relating to its bell.

At a very remote time in the region's history, there lived a chief village magistrate named Manago-no Shoji. His daughter, Kiyohime, was famed for her unsurpassed beauty.

One day a young itinerant priest called Anchin asked for a night's shelter at the house of the chief magistrate. Kiyohime for the first time discovered love and made her aching heart known to Anchin. Anchin, obedient to his vows, rejected her love and hastily left her house. Undaunted, Kiyohime pursued Anchin, following him as far as the bank of the Hidakagawa. But Anchin had crossed the river ahead of her.

Kiyohime asked a ferryman nearby to take her across, but the man has been instructed by Anchin, who was more fearful of a woman's passion than he was grateful for her love, not to accommodate her if she came that way. The ferryman therefore refused to take her to the other side.

The passionate love of Kiyohime was now inflamed by the fire of anger. "I will cross the river even if I have to become a snake!" she cried, and lo! immediately she was changed into a serpent and was seen to swim to the opposite bank. Awe stricken, Anchin ran into Dojoji and hid himself inside a bell in the temple's tower.

Kiyohime sought her lover there and winding herself around the bell, she destroyed it and Anchin as well with the flames of her body.

Since this tradition gained popular credence, it has been said that whenever Dojoji holds the ceremony of installing a new bell, a "shira byoshi" (a high class singer-dancer of ancient Japan) appears on the scene and creates mischief. With this tradition as a theme, there is a number of "No" plays, stage performances, dances, and music, with the name Dojoji in their titles.

The picture here reproduced is from one of the kabuki dances named "Kyo Kanoko Musume Dojoji." The girl appears on the stage as Kiyohime reincarnated in the daughter of one of the townspeople. The dance begins as an expression of the yearning love of a maiden and winds up by her attacking the bell as a snake. The picture shows her gazing toward the bell with the indignation and disappointment of one whose love has been spurned.

Onoe Kikugoro, VI, the dancer in the picture, is a peerless performer among the kabuki actors, especially in dances interpreting woman's passion.

The dress he wears has cherry blossoms and willow leaves embroidered on a crimson ground and is belted with an obi of black shusu. The golden folding fan and the golden headgear characterize the typical "shira byoshi" of the kabuki plays.

As the performance progresses, the gown is stripped off, revealing the garb of a townsman's daughter; that too is then removed, leaving a costume suggesting a snake.

The picture shows the actor's pose as the curtain rises.









# The Nippon Life Assurance Company, Limited

ESTABLISHED 1889

7, IMABASHI SHICHOME, OSAKA, JAPAN

President: SUKETARO HIROSE

**T**HE NIPPON LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY has been in business for forty-five years and has been standing at the highest position in its field since the tenth year after its establishment.

New business during the year 1933 aggregated ¥263,903,000, a new high record for this country. Contracts in force at the end of the year 1933 totaled ¥1,278,493,000, equal to 13% of the total contracts of the thirty-two life assurance companies in Japan.

The Company stands in the highest position not only in the amount of contracts in force, but also in respect to its financial condition. Its total assets at the end of the year 1933 exceeded ¥302,000,000, representing 15% of

the total assets of thirty-two life assurance companies in Japan.

Interest receipts totaled ¥17,718,000, the average rate of interest earned being 6.38%, which was a most satisfactory figure for this unprecedented low-interest year.

The Company has closed its seventh quinquennial settlement of accounts. A large part of the surplus during these five years was appropriated to the policyholders, the amount paid in dividends or set aside for reserve for dividends amounting to ¥28,400,000.

In commemoration of the birth of H. I. H. the Crown Prince, the Company contributed from its surplus at this quinquennial settlement, ¥1,650,000 for several social welfare works of national importance.

Total Assurance in Force .....	1,403,870,000
Number of Policies in Force .....	1,023,000
Total Assets .....	307,000,000
(At the End of May, 1934)	

HEAD OFFICE: IMABASHI SHICHOME, OSAKA





MAJOR events in Japan's ice skating circles, held during the first two months of 1934, revealed an all round progress, reflecting the sudden rise of this winter sport in Japan, due largely to the opening in rapid succession of spacious indoor skating rinks in the key cities of the Empire in recent years.

New heroes were created and budding geniuses were discovered, especially in speed races, in which the records were almost entirely renewed, with the time substantially reduced close to the international level.

The hearts of observers now throb with the anticipation that it will not be long before the Japanese ice skaters may stage such brilliant performances in the world arena as were shown by the Nippon swimmers in the last World Olympic Games.

A chronological record of major events follows:

### 1934 Intercollegiate

The 9th All-Japan Intercollegiate Championship was held at the Hosoo outdoor rink, Nikko, during six days from January 2 to 7. Keio University retained the previous year's laurels as the champion school, its figure skating and ice hockey teams capturing the titles in their respective divisions of the contest, while Meiji University finished second in the school ranking, as its crack team won in speed races, also for the second successive year.

The contest was participated in by nine schools, as follows:

Figure skating: Tokyo Imperial, Keio, Waseda, Meiji, and Kwansei Gakuin.  
Speed Races: Tokyo Imperial, Keio, Waseda, Rikkyo, and Meiji.  
Ice Hockey: Tokyo, Tohoku, and Hokkaido Imperial Universities, Keio, Waseda, Rikkyo, and Meiji Universities, and Iwate Medical College.

### Free Skating

For seven consecutive years, since the third annual contest, Keio University has won the first place in the team ranking for figure skating. In the individual ranking, however, Toshikazu Katayama, Kwansei Gakuin, won the first place for two years in succession. The contest in school and free skating took place on January 2 and 3, respectively, in the mornings. All told, 13 men took part in the competition.

Team ranking: 1. Keio; 2. Kwansei Gakuin; 3. Meiji; 4. Waseda.

Individual ranking: 1. Toshikazu Katayama (K.G.); 2. Tsuguo Hasegawa (Keio); 3. Zenjiro Watanabe (Keio).

### Speed Races

In the speed races, the Meiji participants accumulated 62 points, ranking their team at the top, followed by Waseda with 24 points, Keio with 7, and Rikkyo with 6. Races were held in the afternoons of January 2 and 3. The results of the two day races follow:

500 meters: 1. Sai Ryu-shin (Meiji), 47.7 sec. (New Japan record); 2. E. Hama (Meiji), 49 sec. (Tying student record).

1,500 meters: 1. Sai Ryu-shin (Meiji), 2 min. 37.5 sec. (New Japan record).

5,000 meters: 1. Kin Sei-en (Meiji), 9 min. 31.1 sec.

10,000 meters: 1. Kin Sei-en (Meiji), 19 min. 5.4 sec.; 2. Yazaki (Meiji) and An (Meiji), 20 min. 9.5 sec. (These three records are new in the intercollegiate contest).

2,000 meter relay: 1. Meiji team (Yazaki, Kin, Sai, and E. Hama), 3 min. 18.2 sec. (New Japan and student record).

### Ice Hockey

Speedy puck chasers of Keio University nosed out the Hokkaido Imperial team 6 to 0 in the finals of the ice hockey league matches on January 5. The second and third teams were Meiji and Rikkyo.

### 1934 All-Japan Championship

In the 5th All-Japan Ice Skating Championship, the contest in figure skating was held in Osaka on January 12, 13, and 14; the ice hockey competition took place in Tokyo, with the final on January 24; and the speed races were held on the River Yalu which empties into the Yellow Sea on the northern border of the Chosen peninsula, at Antung, on February 3 and 4.

Toshikazu Katayama, of the Kwansei Gakuin, won the championship for two years in succession. In the figure skating: in hockey, Keio University won the title by defeating the Manchuria Medical College squad, 5 to 2; in speed races, many new records were registered and new stars were discovered.

### Figure Skating

The 11 best ice wizards of Japan, including Kazuyoshi Oimatsu, who took part in the last World Olympic Games, competed in the grace-



ful art of figure skating, which consisted of school figure and free skating (five minutes each), the former having been made up of the following:

No. 21, a. and b., rocker; No. 22, a. and b., counter; No. 28, a. and b., change double three; No. 35, a. and b., three change three; No. 38, a. and b., loop change loop; No. 40, a. and b., bracket change bracket.

The result of the contest was as follows:

Names	P.N. Total points
Toshikazu Katayama (K.G.)	7 1869.5
Zenjiro Watanabe (Keio)	17 1828.1
Tsuguo Hasegawa (Keio)	18 1645.0
Katsutoshi Kobayashi (Keio)	36 1410.4
Masao Hasegawa (Nihon S.S.)	40 1348.6
Jiro Kobayashi (Meiji)	43 1365.4
Kazuyoshi Oimatsu (Osaka S.C.)	48 1300.5
Arata Kurahashi (Osaka S.C.)	53 1264.6
Tetsuo Kurahashi (K.G.)	57 1261.4
Seiji Kitagawa (Osaka S.C.)	66 1168.4

Remarks: The board of judges was made up of seven, headed by Viscount M. Katano, president of the Japanese Skating Union. The letters K.G. stand for the Kwansei Gakuin. Oimatsu was ill and had to give up the contest in free skating when he was halfway through.

Seven men took part in the junior contest, and Shozo Hoshino (Keio U.) won the championship, seven judges giving him the first place. Three girls competed in the junior women's championship, and Miss Etsuko Inada, 10 years old, won the title.

### Ice Hockey

In the championship ice hockey match held at the Shibaura rink, Tokyo, on January 21, the Keio University team, made up of (FW) T. Fujino, Kamei, and Koya, (DF) Shioda and Shinjo, and (GK) Abe, emerged victorious by defeating the Manchuria Medical College team by 3-0, 1-0, 1-2.

In the semi-finals, the squad from Manchuria defeated the Meiji University team 3 to 2, and the Keio team beat the Nikko team 7 to 2.

### Speed Races

Participated in by the speed demons of Japan, Chosen, and Manchuria, the all-Japan championship in speed races was held at Antung, on the River Yalu, on February 3 and 4, under unfavorable conditions in that the ice was too hard and sandy, while wind often disturbed the racers. Nevertheless, many new records were established.

Kin Sei-en, of the Kanto Union (Tokyo) and Miss Minako Taki, of Mukden, won the men's and women's speed titles.



The six athletes who visited South American countries to promote further friendship through sports. L to R: Kenkichi Oshima, Teruhide Fujieda, Yukio Fukui, captain, Kosaku Sumiyoshi, Suet Oe, and Zenro Asakuma.

The results of the two day races follow:  
500 meters: 1. Shozo Ishiwara (Antung), 47.8 sec.; 2. Tokuo Kitani (Antung); 3. Li Sei-toku (Kanto Union).

1,500 meters: Li Sei-toku (Kanto Union), 2 min. 36.4 sec.; Yasuo Kawamura (Mukden); 3. Kin Sei-en (Kanto Union).

5,000 meters: 1. Kin Sei-en (Kanto Union), 9 min. 14.8 sec. (New Japan record); 2. Tomiji Koike (Suwa), 9 min. 31.3 sec. (New Manchuria record); 3. Mitsunasa Hama (Suwa).

10,000 meters: 1. Kin Sei-en (Kanto Union), 19 min. 2.8 sec. (New Japan record); 2. Li Sei-toku (Kanto Union); 3. Tomiji Koike (Suwa); 4. Kazu Gyoda (Suwa); 5. Tomeju Jumma (Suwa). (The times of these five racers were all new in Manchuria, the fifth being 19 min. 37.4 sec.).

### Women's races:

500 meters: 1. Minako Taki (Mukden) and Kamoko Yanase (Mukden), 1 min. 1.5 sec.; 2. Shu Iki; 3. Miyoko Iwata.

1,500 meters: 1. Minako Taki (Mukden), 3 min. 6.8 sec.; 2. Shu Iki; 3. Yasuko Fuyou; 4. Isa Iki; 5. Choko Yanase. (All of these five participants' times, including the fifth, which was 3 min. 19 sec., were new Japan records).

### Championship ranking:

Men: champion, Kin Sei-en (Kanto Union); 2. Li Sei-toku (Kanto Union); 3. Sai Ryu-shin (Kanto Union); 4. Kazu Gyoda (Suwa); 5. Yasuo Kawamura; 6. Tokuo Kitani.

Women: champion, Minako Taki (Mukden); 2. Shu Iki (Antung); 3. Choko Yanase (Mukden); 4. Isa Iki (Antung); 5. Taeko Kitani (Mukden).

### 1933 Meiji Shrine Event

The ice skating competition of the 1933 Meiji Shrine Events was held for four days, from February 25 to 28, 1934, the rest of the events having taken place during the autumn of the previous year. On February 25 and 26, the speed races were held at the Hosoo rink, Nikko, while the contests in figure skating and ice hockey were held at the Shibaura indoor rink, Tokyo, on February 27 and 28.

### Speed Races

A salient feature in the ice skating speed race of the Meiji Shrine Events was that it was conducted in the form of a team competition between student and non-student participants resulting in the victory of the non-student group, by a score of 29 to 16.

Races in the 3,000 meter and 1,000 meter events were held for the first time in Japan as extras. In the 3,000 meter race, Masami Jumma (Suwa) established a record of 5 min. 41.3 sec. in spite of the fact that he skated alone due to default of his competitor, while in the 1,000 meter race, Li Sei-toku (Kanto Union) created a record of 1 min. 43 sec.

### Results of other races follow:

5,000 meter: 1. Li Sei-toku (Kanto Union, non-student), 47.2 sec. (New Japan record); 2. Masami Jumma; 3. Sai Ryu-shin.

1,500 meters: 1. Li Sei-toku; 2 min. 35.1 sec.

5,000 meters: 1. Kin Sei-en (Kanto Union, student); 9 min. 29.5 sec.

10,000 meters: 1. Kazu Gyoda (Suwa), 19 min. 21.5 sec.

### Figure Skating And Hockey

Toshikazu Katayama, Kwansei Gakuin, won the championship in the 1933 Meiji Shrine Events in figure skating, followed by Tsuguo Hasegawa (Keio) and Masa-aki Hasegawa (Nihon S.S.), while in ice hockey, the Manchuria Medical College team won the championship by defeating the Nikko team 0-1, 2-1, and 3-1.

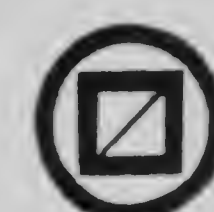
Recorded above are the results of the three major events in Japan's ice skating circles. In addition to these, a number of contests of minor importance were held one after the other until the season ended in April with the inter-city contest between Tokyo and Osaka.



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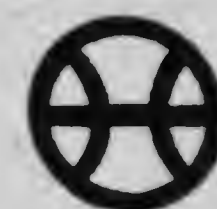
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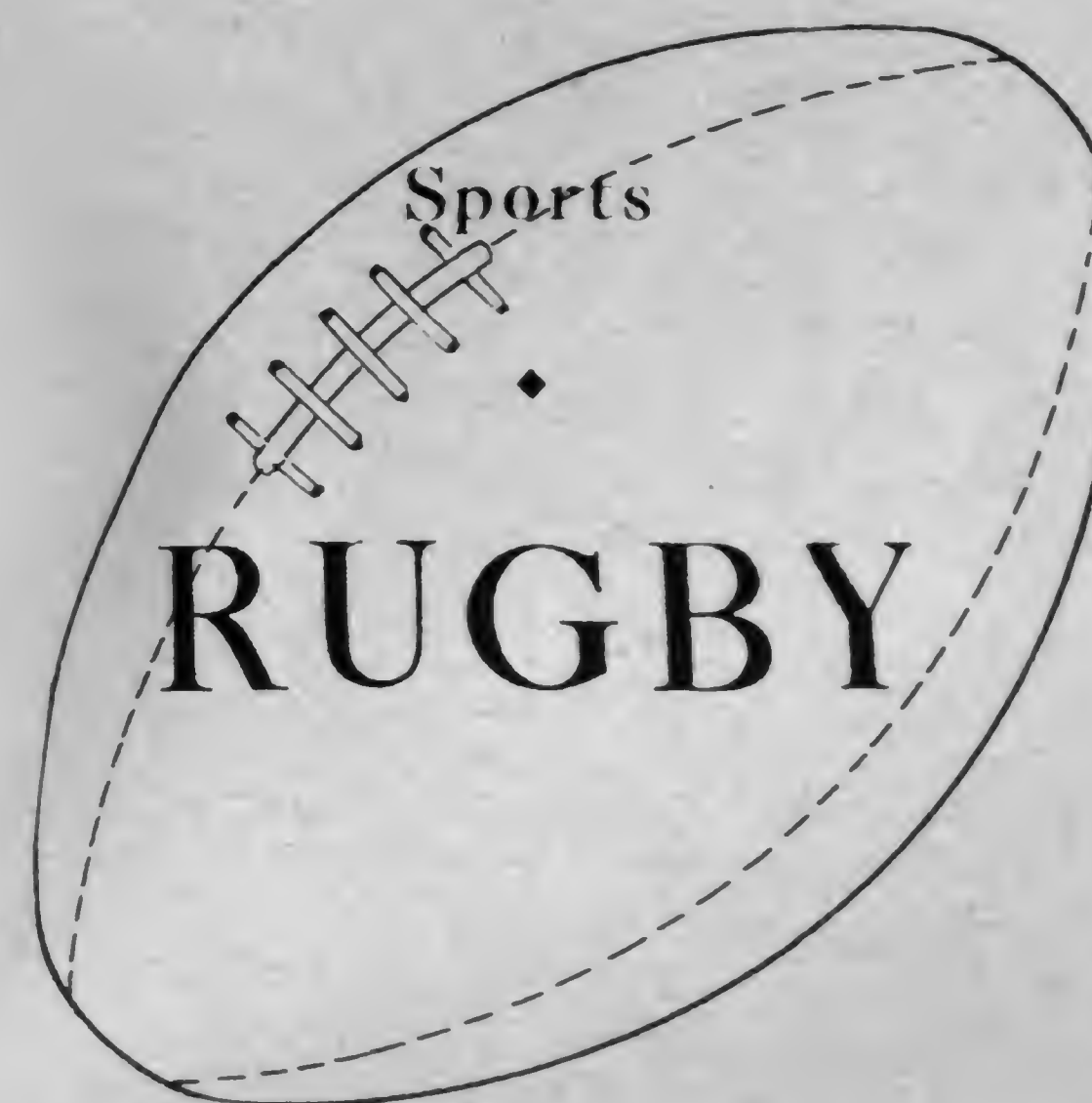
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IN view of the visit of the Australian universities' rugby football team to this country during the latter part of January and the early part of February, 1934, the 1933-34 rugby season in Nippon will unquestionably remain one of the outstanding landmarks in the nation's history of the game.

Certainly with the Australians' coming, interest in this sport was greatly stimulated, both in the preparations for the expected matches and in the international battles which followed. Still more significantly, there was great satisfaction to the followers of the game in the realization that rugby here had developed to a high standard, as attested by the fact that the Japanese XV's were able to hold their own with a squad from a country where the game is one of the main national sports. Needless to add, the tour also showed possibilities for further improvement of the Japanese teams by developing the new plays learned in the test matches.

#### Tangible Benefit Immediate

Such was the immediate tangible benefit of the competitions. But this was not unexpected, for, as a matter of fact, it was precisely for that object that the Japan Rugby Union undertook to invite the squad from the Antipodes to this country. In doing so, it was prompted to a great extent by the encouragement received through the victories over the Canadian teams in the two successive years previous, when the Japanese aggregation invaded Canada and the Canadians returned the compliment by coming to these shores.

But while the triumphs over Canada pleased the rugby enthusiasts of this country, they also left a feeling of doubt as to the real merit of the achievement, as Canada is not generally regarded as a rugby playing country. Hence, really to determine whether the nation had actually developed the game, as those first international matches seemed to indicate, the Japan Rugby Union turned its attention toward inviting a British team. This, for various reasons, failed to materialize.

Undaunted by the failure, however, the Union continued its efforts, seeking another country in which the game was given prominence equal to that in Britain and where the standard of play was on a high level. The selection, as might be guessed, was Australia. Negotiations, therefore, were opened with the Australian Rugby Union and happily culminated in the latter's agreeing to send a team.

Having accepted, the Australian Union set about selecting a squad, this being completed after careful deliberation by its officials on the records made by the players in the various selection matches that were staged. Although several players were obliged to drop out for personal and business reasons after the team had been chosen, those who ultimately made the trip totaled 22, the team being composed of 11 stars from Queensland University, seven from Sydney, two from Adelaide, and one each from Melbourne and Perth. They were led by R. A. O. Martin, as manager. Their names were:

R. Westfield (Sydney)  
F. Silcock (Queensland)  
G. H. Burkett (Perth)  
T. R. B. Courtney (Melbourne)  
R. Duval (Sydney)  
R. W. Hayes (Queensland)  
R. Mackey (Sydney)  
D. O'Connor (Adelaide)  
H. Rees (Sydney)  
J. Ryan (Queensland)  
F. H. Vincent (Queensland)  
C. F. McWilliam (Sydney)  
M. A. Pryke (Sydney)  
P. Clarke (Queensland)  
R. P. Cutmore (Queensland)  
J. W. Evans (Queensland)  
H. E. W. Lyons (Adelaide)  
J. C. F. Minnis (Queensland)  
C. T. Pearce (Queensland)  
E. S. Rogers (Sydney)  
H. Stumm (Queensland)  
V. W. Wilson (Queensland)

Of these stars, Westfield, who piloted the team, had been capped for the Australian internationals. McWilliam, vice-captain, had played for the Metropolitan All-stars and Clarke, Minnis, Vincent, Mackey, O'Connor, and Lyons for the All-State XV. The team, accordingly, was by no means a mediocre one.

The squad arrived in Nagasaki on board the Nippon Yusen liner Kitano Maru on January 24, one day behind the scheduled date. As an elaborate reception program had been arranged for the visitors in Kobe on the following day, so they were hurried off the ship and transferred to a train. Traveling overland, they reached Kobe on the morning of January 25 and were received by a delegation of Japan Rugby Union officials, Australian residents in Kobe, and a host of others. From the station, they immediately proceeded to the Koshien Hotel, where they remained until January 29, when they left for the Tokyo tussles.

During their Nippon invasion, they engaged in seven matches, winning four and losing three. Of these, two were test matches with the All-Nippon squad, in which the Australians won the first and lost the second.

#### Invaders Make Their Debut

The invaders made their debut before the Japanese rugby fans in the South Koshien stadium, near Osaka, on Sunday, January 28, against the All-Kansai squad (representing western Japan), made up of Doshisha university players, as the nucleus, plus five Kyoto Imperial university stars. As it had been broadcast that the Australians were to use a new formation not yet seen in this country, namely the 3-4-1 pack and 5/8 backs, unusual interest was attached to this opening tussle.

Though it turned out that the pack was a failure against the Japanese forwards, as the latter scrummaged exceptionally low, and that the mysterious 5/8 was nothing but the rover under another name, the visitors nonetheless easily won the match. The score was 33-15, with the first half

ending at 28-6. As may be seen from this, the Australians won the battle in the first half, and were outplayed in the second. The game left the impression on the fans that the guest team had latent power, but was still suffering from the effects of the long sea voyage and was not yet at its best.

The Australians' second clash took place in the Meiji Shrine stadium, Tokyo, on Thursday, February 1, against the fast and tricky Keio machine. In view of the showing made against All-Kansai, it was generally thought that the visitors would win again, but, somewhat surprisingly, they were outplayed and dropped the match 16 to 8. Once more, as in the initial game, they put up a better battle in the first half than in the latter period, keeping the score down to a try to Keio's goal. They still had apparently not recovered from the strain of traveling, as they tired visibly as the game progressed.

They also lost the third match, this time to the aggressive Meiji university team, played three days later on Sunday, February 4, by the rather one-sided score of 34 to 8. At half time they trailed 13 to 0. In this fray, the Australians had a most harassing experience, playing in a sea of mud mixed with melting snow. Not being accustomed to such conditions, they were swamped in the mire as compared with the sprightly, swift moving Meiji players, who completely dominated the match from beginning to end.

#### Another Surprise Sprung

In their next struggle, the fourth on Wednesday, February 7, they sprung another surprise and one of quite a different kind, suddenly releasing their power and handing a 21 to 6 beating to Waseda, the national intercollegiate champion for two consecutive seasons, 1932-33 and 1933-34. They led 10 to 3 at the end of the first half. Being favored for once with fine weather and a fast field, conditions very much like those in their homeland, the Australians swept the Wasedans off their feet, exhibiting brilliant tackling, unrelenting attack, and airtight defense. They set a fast pace and kept it up throughout the battle without tiring as in the other matches. Waseda was unable to cross the Australian goal line, the six points made being through penalty goals.

If Australia's victory over Waseda left any doubts as to whether it was deserved or achieved merely by virtue of favorable breaks, such doubts disappeared after the convincing manner in which the Antipodeans smashed through the All-Nippon aggregation on Sunday, February 11, in the first of the test matches, for an 18 to 8 victory, after the opening half had ended in a desperate deadlock of 5 to 5.

#### Favored by Fine Weather

As in the Waseda match, the Antipodes team was blessed with beautiful weather and a good dry field. Its players threw themselves into the struggle with all their energy and played dashingly. Westfield demonstrated what a great fullback he was by beautiful kicking and good judgment in directing the plays. In contrast, the Japanese side functioned poorly, erring in tactical judgment so much that its attacks were smothered before they got going. The halfback line in particular was woefully weak. The two sides took the field in this tussle as follows:

All-Australia	All-Nippon
Forwards	Forwards
C. T. Pearce (Q)	Nishigaki (M)
G. H. Burkett (P)	Matsuda (M)
M. Mackey (S)	Sasakura (K)
V. W. Wilson (Q)	Mano (K)
C. F. McWilliam (S)	Ono (W)
F. Silcock (Q)	Konehana (W)
H. Stumm (Q)	Taji (K)
R. Duval (S)	

Halfbacks	Halfbacks
E. S. Rogers (S)	Shimizu (K)
R. Rees (S)	Iimori (W)
J. W. Evans (Q)	Nogami (W)

Three-Quarters	Three-Quarters
J. C. F. Minnis (Q)	Toba (M)
F. R. Vincent (Q)	Tsujita (M)
M. A. Pryke (S)	Ka (W)
	Kitano (K)

Fullbacks	Fullbacks
R. Westfield (S)	Kasahara (M)

Referee, Kiyose. Linesmen, Ryan and Ishii. (Note—Q for Queensland; P for Perth; S for Sydney; M for Meiji; K for Keio; W for Waseda).

With this test match, the Tokyo series was completed and the Australians journeyed back down to Kansai to finish their two remaining battles. The first of these was against the Doshisha university team at the Hanazono stadium, between Osaka and Nara, on Thursday, February 15. The visitors won easily by 23 to 11. They

(Continued on Page 95)



Game between the Australian and Keio University teams at the Meiji Shrine stadium, February 1, 1934.



## Hiroshima Prefecture, Industrial Center, Is Also Famous For Beautiful Scenery

Hiroshima prefecture, which includes Aki no Miyajima (noted among tourists for the Itsukushima shrine), has several good ports and is noted for its beautiful scenery.

The vicinity of Tomo-no-ura, famous for tai fishing, is part of the Inland Sea state park.

The climate is mild and the soil is generally fertile, being suitable for the forestry and agricultural industries.

Commerce and manufacturing are active in Hiroshima and Kure and

### Hiroshima Stock Exchange

The Hiroshima stock exchange, under the able management of Chairman Shotaro Yoshimoto and Managing Director Mototane Miyake, is performing its function admirably.

### Hiroshima Radio Station

The Hiroshima radio station, JOFK, plays an important role in the Chugoku and Shikoku districts, in collaboration with its branch stations in Matsue, JOFK, and in Kochi, JORK.

### 'Kamotsuru' Is Fine Sake

The Kamotsuru brand of sake is produced by the Kamotsuru Brewing Co., Saijo, Kamo-gun, Hiroshima prefecture. The present company was established in 1918 and has a capital of ¥1,500,000. It operates five breweries, in addition to a bottling plant and a rice-cleaning mill.

The production of Kamotsuru sake dates back to 1873.

### Trade Marks



Kamotsuru Fukubijin

### Fukubijin, Popular Sake

Fukubijin, popular among sake-lovers, is made by the Saijo Brewing Co., Saijo, Hiroshima prefecture.

Fukubijin is regarded highly both at home and abroad. The export totals a heavy amount.

The president of the company is of the opinion that the flavor of sake must always remain the same, regardless of the changes in the popular taste.

### Kamoi Fly-Catcher Popular

The Kamoi Fly Paper Mfg. Co., of which "Kirimitsun," a powder for extermination of mosquitoes, flies, fleas, etc., is widely exported to the U.S.A., Germany, the South Seas, Manchuria, and elsewhere, has begun producing a matchless ribbon fly-catcher. The company also supplies fly paper.

The new product, the ribbon fly-catcher, is so efficient that the producer is confident of extensive sales abroad.

Three of these products of the Kamoi Co. are listed among the daily necessities of the army and navy.

their vicinities and the textile industry is prosperous in the Bingo district. The cultivation of oranges in the island region is also actively carried on.

Prominent among the leading products of this prefecture are: Rice (¥18,900,000), sake (¥17,290,000), cotton goods, wheat, cocoons, raw silk, mats, canned food, etc.

### Yamagata Deals in Jewelry

Motobei Yamagata, the president of the Hiroshima chamber of commerce, is known not only as a foremost enterpriser in Hiroshima, but also as a leader of the national jewelry business.

Mr. Yamagata's shop, which stands at Jikimachi, Hiroshima, transacts business not only within Japan but also with China and Manchoukuo.

### Shimotsui Bathing Resort

Visitors to the Shimotsui bathing resort have annually been increasing. The resort has become famous since it was named one of the 100 scenic beauties of Japan by the popular voting sponsored by the Osaka Mainichi and the Tokyo Nichi Nichi several years ago.

To visit Shimotsui, one should take the Uno line from Okayama and then board a car of the Shimotsui railway at Chayamachi.

### Hiroshima-Itsukushima Line

The electric cars which connect Hiroshima with Itsukushima, one of the best three scenic spots of Japan, are operated by the Hiroshima Gas & Electric Railway Co. which has its head office in Hiroshima. The line links the Hiroshima station on the government railway with Miyajima, whence a ferry runs to Itsukushima.

### Kurashiki Cotton Spinning Co.

The Kurashiki Cotton Spinning Co., of Kurashiki, Okayama prefecture, is one of the largest companies of its kind in Japan. It is capitalized at ¥20,000,000 and operates 416,000 spindles, including 33,000 mule, and 1,800 looms. Magosaburo Ohara is the president.

### Fukuya Department Store

"Sincerity First" is the motto of the Fukuya department store, Onomichi, which can be compared favorably with any of the first class department stores in the leading cities of Japan. Its sales network is now extended over Hiroshima and Yamaguchi prefectures.

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### Tsuda Water Cleanser



The Picture Shows the Tsuda Water Cleansing System Installed in the Hataga Hospital. Which is Under the Management of the Hiroshima Municipality. Inset: Kijiro Tsuda, the Inventor.

### Kijiro Tsuda Produces Water Cleansing Pumps

The latest addition to the list of inventions by Kijiro Tsuda, president of the Tsuda Pump Works, is a water cleanser devised to remove salinity from underground water without the use of chemicals. The removal of iron, ammonia, and other impurities have already been achieved.

The Tsuda works hold more than 20 patents on pumps for household, industrial, and salt field uses.

The water obtained through the Tsuda type cleanser is much better than that coming from the usual waterworks and yet the cost of the equipment is low.

Orders are received from Chosen, Taiwan, and Manchuria.



The Famous Cherry Blossoms of Tsuyama.

### Commerce And Industry Carried on by Tsuyama

The city of Tsuyama came into existence on February 11, 1929, when it adopted the municipal system. Until that time Tsuyama was known only for cherry blossoms and the historical sites in and around it. Today, however, the city is a local industrial center. It has a population of almost 36,000.

Tsuyama's annual industrial production amounts to ¥10,000,000 and its foreign trade totals ¥2,500,000 a year.

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## Chugoku Godo Leads In Electric Industry

The Chugoku Godo Electric Co., a leader of the national electric industry and the foremost organization of its kind in the Sanyodo district, is located in Okayama, having Okayama and Hyogo prefectures and a part of Hiroshima prefecture as its business sphere. The company also transmits current to the Tottori Electric Co., its sister corporation.

According to figures at the end of 1933, the power furnished by the Chugoku Godo was 60,491 h.p. and the current for heating was 10,167 k.w. The electric lamps supplied numbered 885,353.

The company knows no business stagnation, being on a firm foundation. Tetsujiro Banno is the president.

### Geibi Bank Prominent

The Geibi Ginko of Hiroshima is foremost among the provincial banks and occupies a most prominent position in the Chugoku district.

The bank was founded only 12 years ago, but the fact that it had deposits of more than ¥102,600,000 in February, 1934, shows the high reputation it enjoys.

### Chugoku Bank Forges Ahead

The Chugoku Bank, a pivotal financial organ in the Chugoku district, is situated in Okayama. The bank is capitalized at ¥15,000,000 and its total deposits at the end of 1933 stood at ¥100,000,000. In spite of the worldwide current of business depression, the bank is doing well.

Magosaburo Ohara is the president, and Michihiro Doi is the vice-president.

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## Ski

Japan sent six skiers to the 10th World Students' Ski Competition held for three days, beginning February 9, 1934, at Wengen, Switzerland. This was Japan's second participation in such a tourney, the first having been in 1928.

The Nippon team made a brilliant start, Sadahiko Kigoshi (Meiji University) capturing the laurels for the 16 kilometer race, with which the World Students' Ski Championship Meet opened. This was, however, the only victory scored by the Nippon team.

The squad was composed of Rin-ichi Shimizu (Waseda), Sadahiko Kigoshi (Meiji), Tokuta Hemmi (Meiji), Ki Kuriyama (Waseda Higher School), Isamu Yotsuya (Otaru Higher Commercial School), Masakatsu Takeuchi (Hosei), and Tsuneco Miyagawa, coach.

The team also took part in the World Ski Championship Meet held at St. Moritz, on February 15, 16, and 18, and the All-German Students' Ski Competition, held at Garmisch, Bavaria, for three days beginning February 24.

### National Meet

The 12th National Ski Championship Meet was held at Owani hot springs, Aomori prefecture, for

## Rugby

(Continued From Page 93)

ran up 18 points to 3 in the early period and loafed in the second.

The other encounter was the second test match against the All-Nippons and the Australians' "Sayonara" appearance. It was played on Sunday, February 18, again at the Hanazono stadium. The All-Nippon squad took revenge for its former defeat by winning 14 to 9. At the interval, it led 8 to 4. The match was a thrilling one with the outcome in doubt until the last few minutes. It was played before a record crowd, estimated at 20,000, in indifferent weather, starting in rain which ceased for a while, but which came on again in a downpour late in the second half.

When the match was finished, the rival players formed a ring, as they had done after the Tokyo affair, and with their arms linked, sang "Auld Lang Syne." Later, they exchanged jerseys.

The rival line-ups in this second test match were as follows (Two Kansai stars were included, as against Kanto stars exclusively in the first battle):

All-Nippon	All-Australia
Forwards	Forwards
Nishigaki (M)	M. Mackey (S)
Matsubara (W)	G. H. Burkett (P)
Sasakura (K)	C. T. Pearce (Q)
Tagawa (K)	C. F. McWilliam (S)
Ono (W)	V. W. Wilson (Q)
Komichana (W)	R. Duval (S)
Taji (K)	H. Stumm (Q)
	F. Silcock (Q)
Halfbacks	Halfbacks
Shimizu (K)	E. S. Rogers (S)
Iimori (W)	R. Rees (S)
Nogami (W)	P. Clarke (Q)
Three-Quarters	Three-Quarters
Toba (M)	J. W. Evans (Q)
Niwa (M)	F. R. Vincent (Q)
Tachibana (D)	J. C. F. Minnis (Q)
Naito (D)	
Fullbacks	Fullbacks
Kasahara (M)	R. Westfield (S)
M. Matsui, referee.	M. A. Pryke and Ishii, linesmen. (D stands for Doshisha).

The scheduled matches having been played and their object of enhancing the international goodwill and friendship between Australia and Nippon through rugby having been completed, the visiting team was feted at a farewell banquet by the Japan Rugby Union, the last of a series of receptions and dinners in its honor, and left that same night by train for Nagasaki to catch the Kitano Maru, sailing the following day for Sydney.

### Waseda Retains Championship

The 1933-34 rugby season in Japan was a good one.

The Waseda University XV, defeating the Meiji varsity by the close score of 8 to 6, retained the Tokyo Seven Universities' Rugby Conference Championship for another year.

The other member teams finished in the order of Meiji, Keio, and Rikkyo. The remaining members of the conference, namely Hosei, Tokyo Imperial, and the newly entered Tokyo University of Commerce, were a number of rungs below the

three days beginning February 9. The winners were:

50 kilometer race: Masaji Minowa (Otaru), 4 hrs. 21 mins. 29 secs.

18 kilometer race: Ginzo Yamada (Aomori), 1 hr. 35 mins. 53 secs.

Combined race: Shinzo Yamada (Aomori), 273.8 points.

Longest standing jump: Masaji Iguro (Hokkaido Imperial University), 55.50 meters.

32 kilometer relay: Nakamura, G. Yamada, S. Yamada, Hiroshima (Aomori), 2 hrs. 26 mins. 11 secs.

The 7th National Students' Ski honors were won by the Waseda squad as the result of the two day competition held on January 20 and 21 at the Morinomiya ski run, a suburb of Sapporo. The competition was among seven schools and the events included 32 kilometer and 18 kilometer races, a combined race, jumps, and a 32 kilometer relay race.



The Japanese ski team to the 10th World Student Ski Championship, photographed at Wengen just before practice.

The other important matches during the season and their results were as follows:

All-Kanto beat All-Kansai 40 to 3 in their seventh clash held in the Hanazono stadium, January 21, 1934.

All-Kanto O.B. beat All-Kansai O.B. 24 to 11 on Christmas Day at the Meiji Shrine stadium.

All-Kanto O.B. beat All-Nippon Foreigners 27 to 9 on February 18, at the Meiji Shrine stadium.

Kyoto Imperial defeated Tokyo Imperial 26 to 5 in their annual battle on December 27, 1933, at the Meiji Shrine stadium.

Tokyo University of Commerce won the pennant from the three U. of C.—Tokyo, Kobe, and Osaka—rugby race by defeating Kobe University of Commerce 28 to 18 on December 28, 1933. Osaka finished at the bottom.

Keio O.B. won the title of the Six Universities O.B. Rugby League in the series played between February 25 and March 25. All the matches were at the Meiji Shrine stadium.

Waseda Higher won the 9th Higher School Rugby classic by beating Fucei Semmon in the finals 19 to 6 on January 6 at the Hanazono stadium.

Akita Technical captured the Osaka Mainichi 16th Middle School pennant by downing the previous title holder, Keijo Normal, 8 to 5 in the finals held in the South Koshien stadium, January 7, 1934.

The K.R. & A.C. defeated the Y.C. & A.C. (foreigners' athletic clubs in Kobe and Yokohama, respectively) by 24 to 0 in their annual match held at Yokohama.

The results of the more important Tokyo Big Seven Universities Rugby Conference matches were as follows:

Waseda beat Tokyo U. of C. 40 to 0.  
" " Hosei 65 to 9.  
" " Tokyo Imperial 52 to 0.  
" " Rikkyo 16 to 13.  
" " Keio 11 to 6.  
" " Meiji 8 to 6.

Meiji beat Hosei 81 to 8.  
" " Keio 18 to 8.  
" " Rikkyo 33 to 3.  
" " Tokyo Imperial 17 to 6.  
" " Tokyo U. of C. 43 to 6.

Keio beat Tokyo U. of C. 63 to 5.  
" " Hosei 46 to 14.  
" " Rikkyo 19 to 6.  
" " Tokyo Imperial 24 to 0.

Rikkyo beat Hosei 33 to 3.  
" " Tokyo U. of C. 23 to 6.  
" " Tokyo Imperial 22 to 11.

standard of the other squads and occupied cellar positions.

In Kansai there were only two teams worthy of mention, the Doshisha varsity, which was in a class by itself in that section, and the Kyoto Imperial team. Doshisha defeated the latter aggregation in its annual tussle by 40 to 10. In the intersectional battles, it drew with Meiji 13 to 13 and with Waseda 8 to 8, but lost to Keio 16 to 5.



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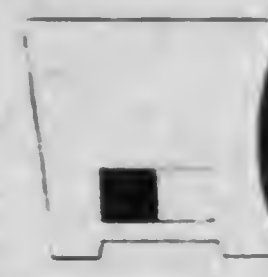
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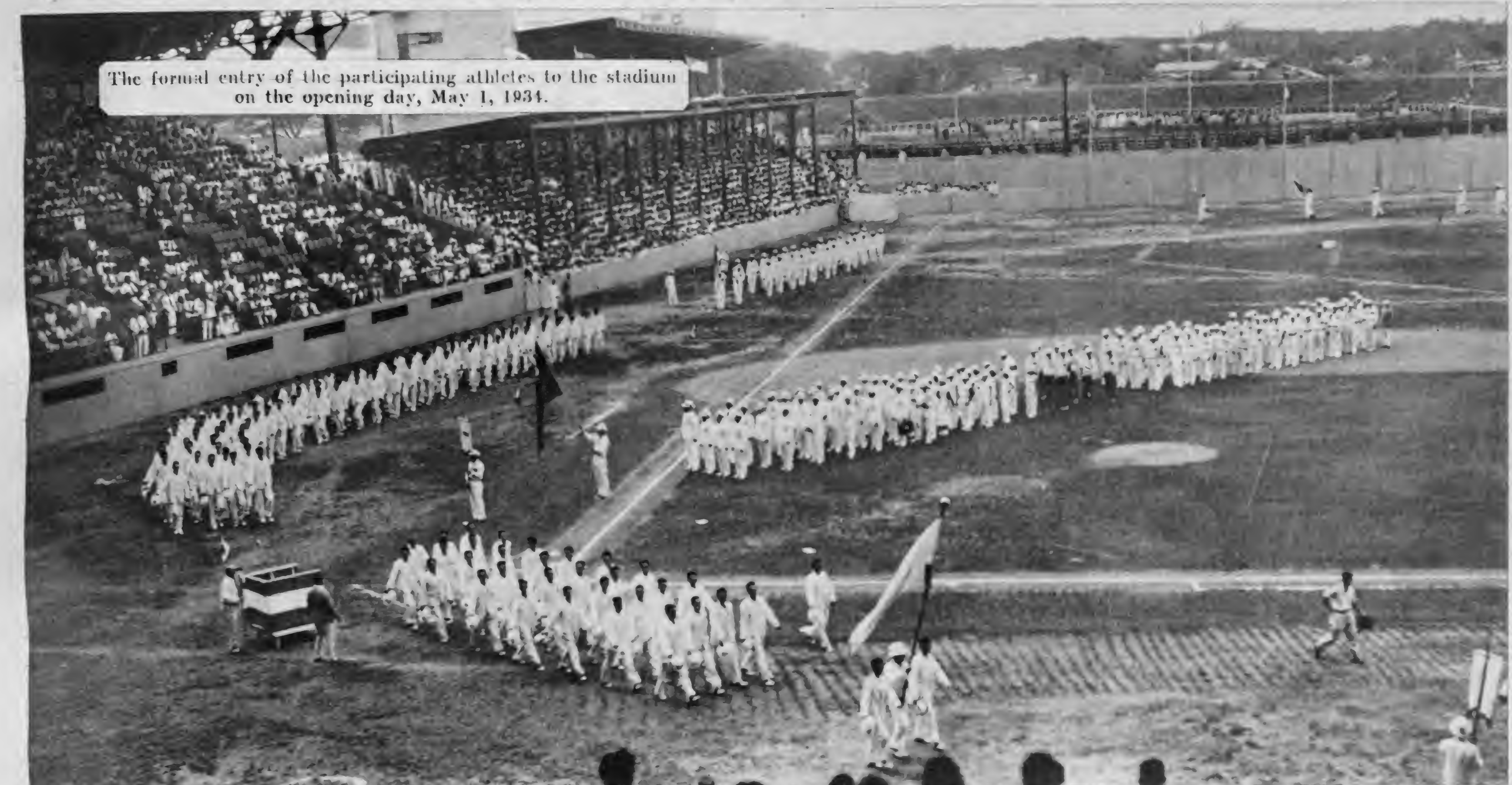
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## 10th Far Eastern Championship Games, Manila, May, 1934



The formal entry of the participating athletes to the stadium  
on the opening day, May 1, 1934.

JAPAN took four out of nine championships fought for in the 10th Far Eastern Championship Games, the Philippines captured three, and China one, the remaining one being undecided. The Dutch East Indies obtained no championship. The four titles that were won by the Nippon team were in track, field, combined, and swimming events.

The games were held for 10 days, beginning on May 12 at the newly completed Jose Rizal Memorial Stadium, Manila, and were participated in by some 600 athletes, the largest number in the history of the Far Eastern Championship Games.

Rain fell practically every day and the condition of the ground was unfavorable. That the Japanese delegation failed to make a better showing was due to the lack of adequate preparation on the part of the Philippines Athletic Federation. No provisions had been made for rain and the program was more or less of an arbitrary nature.

Furthermore, the judges in many of the events were incompetent, especially in the aquatic competition.

That Takanori Yoshioka failed to win the 100 meter dash was apparently due to the unfairness. The Filipinos made a flying start, but the signal man ignored it. Yoshioka pursued them desperately, but was beaten by a hair's breadth. He won the 200 meter dash, however, to take revenge for his defeat in the century.

It is worth mentioning that Japan scored a victory in the volleyball event, for the first time since her participation in the FECC games.

What the Nippon team found hard to meet with a smile was the defeat of Reizo Koike by Teofilo Yldefonso, the veteran Filipino merman, in the 200 meter breast stroke swim. Those who remember the stirring races in the 10th Olympic at Los Angeles will recall that Koike nosed out the Filipino to take second place in the same event, Koike's teammate, Yoshiyuki Tsuruta, coping first. Yldefonso has won this race in the FECC four consecutive times, however. All the four placing men in the event broke the former FECC records.

Shigeo Takahashi, who finished fourth in the 50 meter free style final race, was declared fourth in the trials, apparently due to negligence on the part of the judges. Japan made a strong protest to the board of judges and after hours of discussion, Takahashi was allowed to compete in the final race.

In boxing, Shigemi Saito was believed to have scored a victory over C. Padilla, but was declared

the loser. It took two full days before Saito's victory was officially recognized.

The number of athletes comprising each of the teams was approximately as follows: Japan, 160; Philippines, 220; China, 150; Dutch East Indies, 28.

The complete results of the 10th Far Eastern Championship Games are given below:

Note: In the results (J) stands for Japan, (P) for Philippines, (C) for China, and (DEI) for Dutch East Indies.

### Baseball

Winner: (P), won 3, tied 1.  
Second: (J), won 2, lost 1, tied 1.  
Third: (C), won 0, lost 4.  
(DEI): Did not play.

(P) beat (C), 25 to 1, in first game.  
(P) beat (C), 14 to 0, in second game.  
(P) beat (J), 7 to 0, in first game.  
(J) drew with (P), 2 to 2, in second game.  
(J) beat (C), 20 to 1, in first game.  
(J) beat (C), 8 to 0, in second game.

### Basketball

Winner: (P), won 3, lost 1.  
Second: (C), won 2, lost 2.  
Third: (J), won 1, lost 3.  
(DEI): Did not play.

(P) beat (J), 51 to 35 (29-16, 22-19), in first game.  
(J) beat (P), 40 to 37 (20-18, 20-19), in second game.  
(C) beat (J), 42 to 25 (18-7, 24-18), in first game.  
(C) beat (J), 48 to 47 (23-19, 25-28), in second game.  
(P) beat (C), 37 to 27 (23-13, 14-14), in first game.  
(P) beat (C), 44 to 33 (20-20, 24-13), in second game.

### Football

Winner: (C), won 3, lost 0.  
Second: (J), (P), (DEI), each won 1, lost 2.

(J) beat (P), 4-3 (1-3, 3-0).  
(C) beat (P), 2 to 0 (0-0, 2-0).  
(C) beat (DEI), 2 to 0 (0-0, 2-0).  
(DEI) beat (J), 7 to 1 (2-0, 5-1).  
(P) beat (DEI), 3 to 2 (1-2, 2-0).  
(C) beat (J), 4 to 3 (2-0, 2-3).

### Volleyball

Winner: (P), won 3, lost 1.  
Second: (C), won 2, lost 2.  
Third: (J), won 1, lost 3.  
(DEI): Did not play.  
(C) beat (J), 3 to 2, in first game. Scores by set: 22-18, 13-21, 21-16, 16-21, 21-14.  
(J) beat (C), 3 to 2, in second game. Scores by set: 20-20, 27-25, 15-21, 15-21, 21-17.  
(P) beat (J), 3 to 1, in first game. Scores by set: 21-18, 18-21, 21-8, 21-14.  
(P) beat (J), 3 to 1, in second game. Scores by set: 15-21, 21-17, 21-18, 21-17.  
(P) beat (C), 3 to 0, in first game. Scores by set: 21-12, 21-15, 21-13.  
(C) beat (P), 3 to 2, in second game. Scores by set: 21-19, 18-21, 16-21, 21-17, 21-19.

### Swimming

	Japan	Philippines	China	D.E.I.
50 meter free style	10	1	0	0
100 meter free style	11	0	0	0
400 meter free style	11	0	0	0
1,500 meter free style	11	0	0	0
200 meter breast stroke	3	5	0	0
100 meter back stroke	11	0	0	0
800 meter relay	10	6	0	0
Total	67	15	0	0

50 meter free style: Won by Kimiyoshi Takemura (J), 2nd Takahashi (J), 3rd Loteiro (P), 4th Chen Chen-shing (C). Time: 26.6 secs. (New FECC record).

100 meter free style: Won by Masanori Yusa (J), 2nd Toyoda (J), 3rd Sakagami (J), 4th Takahashi (J). Time: 59.7 secs. (New FECC record).

400 meter free style: Won by Rokuhei Shimma (J), 2nd Yokoyama (J), 3rd Kataoka (J), 4th Sugimoto (J). Time: 4 mins. 52.7 secs. (New FECC record).

1,500 meter free style: Won by Shozo Makino (J), 2nd Honda (J), 3rd Kitamura (J), 4th Ishihara (J). Time: 19 mins. 45.2 secs. (New FECC record).

200 meter breast stroke: Won by Teofilo Yldefonso (P), 2nd Koike (J), 3rd Jikirim (P), 4th Arasad (J). Time: 2 mins. 45.9 secs. (New FECC record).

100 meter back stroke: Won by Kentaro Kawazu (J), 2nd Kiyokawa (J), 3rd Ake (J), 4th Irie (J). Time: 1 min. 10.8 secs. (New FECC record).

800 meter relay: Won by Nippon team (Rokuhei Shimma, Torajiro Kataoka, Takashi Yokoyama, Masanori Yusa), 2nd (P). Time: 9 mins. 47.6 secs.

### Combined Events

	Japan	Philippines	China	D.E.I.
1,600 meter relay	3	5	2	0
400 meter relay	5	3	2	0
Decathlon	5	3	2	0
Pentathlon	5	3	1	2
Total	18	14	7	2

400 meter relay: Won by (J) team (Suzuki, Taniguchi, Anno, Yoshioka), 2nd (P), 3rd (C). Time: 42.3 secs.

1,600 meter relay: Won by (P) team (Estrada, White, Candari, Alambra), 2nd (J), 3rd (C). Time: 3 mins. 20.3 secs. (New FECC record).

Pentathlon: 1st Hideji Yanada (J), 3,476.855 points; 2nd Yoshizumi (J), 3,245.542; 3rd Naga (J), 3,224.665; 4th Shikuchi (J), 3,133.555; 5th Abaya (P), 2,950.17; 6th Barte (P), 2,927.47; 7th Wang Chi-chun (C), 2,866.84; 8th Antonio (P), 2,817.525; 9th Ryu (J), 2,805.405; 10th Danguilan (P), 2,572.76. Total points scored by the (J) best four, 13,180.700; (P), 11,267.925; (DEI), 4,153.330; 4th (C), 2,866.840. The times and distances of the first place winner: Running broad jump, 6.23 m.; javelin throw, 50.39 m.; 200 meter dash, 23.7 s.; discus throw, 36.87 m.; 1,500 meter run, 4 m. 51.6 s.

Decathlon: 1st by Daniel May (P), 7,108.61 points; 2nd Kanaki (J), 6,782.790; 3rd Toki (J), 6,512.270; 4th A. Bucoy (P), 6,397.345; 5th T. Bucoy (P), 6,233.795; 6th Asakuma (J), 6,143.70; 7th Oe (J), 6,045.99; 8th

(Continued on Page 99)



# Osaka Chamber of Commerce And Industry



Mr. H. Mori  
President



Dr. M. Takayanagi  
Director



Dr. Y. Kataoka  
Vice-President



Mr. Y. Ataka  
Vice-President

The Osaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry, established 50 years ago, is one of the oldest and most influential Chambers in Japan. The Chamber is a public institution, representing economic interests in Osaka, formed under the Government laws. Its representative members are elected once every four years among the businessmen and companies which have to pay a certain amount of business taxes and pay to the Chamber an annual fee at a certain rate in proportion to their imposed business taxes. The present representative members consist of 50, from which one president, two vice-presidents and 12 standing committees are elected. Besides, it has 10 advisers recommended by the members. The daily business is conducted by the director and a salaried staff.

Osaka is the center of commerce and industry in Japan, with a population of two and half millions, and an annual industrial production of over one milliard yen. More than the half of Japan's trade with the Orient and the South Seas is carried on through Osaka. The Chamber's business is naturally very important and complicated. It treats annually about 25,000 cases of business inquiries from various quarters, both domestic and foreign, and economic researches are carried out in every line of business in Osaka.

Its special service is the survey of exported or imported goods, and its reports of examination or judgment made at the request of traders are now authorized among merchants at home and abroad to settle claims incurred. It also undertakes arbitrations in business troubles.

## Men of the Hour

### Admiral Ryozo Nakamura Supreme Defense Councilor And Chief of the Naval Construction Bureau

On being promoted from the post of commander of the Kure Naval Station to a Supreme Defense Councilor, Admiral Ryozo Nakamura was simultaneously appointed chief of the naval construction bureau. This was the first time that an admiral was put at the head of the construction bureau, showing the navy's plan to make it more efficient, in view of the forthcoming second naval replacement program, which calls for very careful study in the art of shipbuilding.

Considering this program, the navy came to the decision to appoint a man of admiral's rank as the chief of the bureau, thereby assuring perfect preparation for the replacement.

#### Always at Head of Class

Admiral Nakamura was a classmate of Admiral Suetsugu, commander of the combined fleet. He was always at the head of his class throughout his Naval Academy and Naval Staff College days. So clear-headed was he from his boyhood that wherever he went he was called "genius."

In addition to his keen mentality, the hot red blood of a sea defender is running in his veins.

The value of Nakamura as a fighter was made manifest during the World War, when as the commander of the destroyer flotilla and the chief of staff of the second fleet, he patrolled the seas infested by prowling U boats. "Nakamura strategy," as his style of warfare is popularly called, became famous at that time.

Many still believe that Admiral Nakamura was the author of the "three big principles" of the Japanese navy, which were declared to the world



Admiral Ryozo Nakamura

delegates by Baron Reijiro Wakatsuki, former Premier, and Admiral Takeshi Takarabe, who represented Nippon in the London naval conference.

Nobody doubts that the drafting of such well-prepared principles would have been difficult for anybody lacking Nakamura's brains. He has distinguished himself in the navy as one of its cleverest men.

#### Not Always Liked

He was not always warmly treated. There was a day when his undaunted and straightforward samurai-like personality did not appeal much to the navy leaders and he spent weary months as the head of the Naval Staff College, to which position he was shifted.

It was the "Nakamura strategy" that brought the admiral to the position in which he belongs. The opportunity came in 1930 when the navy staged grand maneuvers. The admiral, as a commander, displayed rare ability, which promptly was recognized by the whole navy. His "comeback" followed and he became the commander of the second fleet and then the commander of the Sasebo and Kure naval stations, being the idol of many ambitious young officers all the while.

He was raised to the rank of full admiral on March 1, 1934, on which day Suetsugu, his academy classmate, also won the same rank. Big men are not few in the navy, but those with Admiral Nakamura's wisdom and intellect are not many. With him, the Japanese navy is strongly organized and ably led.

Stadium, January 2-7. Winner: Akita Technical School.

The 15th National Interscholastic Soccer Championship Tournament, at South Koshien Stadium, January 4-7. Winner: Gifu Normal School.

The 15th National Intercollegiate Sumo Championship Tournament, at Ohama Ring, October 11-12. Winners: Tokyo Medical College for team honors; Kaido of Waseda for individual honors.

The 15th National Interscholastic Sumo Championship Tournament, at Ohama Ring, October 21-22. Winners: Kochi Commercial School for team honors; Kawasawa of Kochi Commercial for individual honors.

The Third Annual Western Japan Cycle Race Championship, at South Koshien Stadium, September 9-10. Winners: Aichi Prefecture for team honors; 10,000 meters by Nisaku Murakami, 21 mins. 6.4 secs., 5,000 meters, Kisaku Gen, 9 mins. 26.4 secs., 1,000 meters, Ginsho Kami, 1 min. 29.8 secs.

#### Football

##### Waseda Victorious

The Waseda University XI made meteoric progress in 1933. It won not only the Kanto Students' League championship, but also the national students' title.

The Waseda squad beat the Keio aggregation, the 1932 champion, 4 to 1 to cop the Kanto Students' League title for the first time since 1924, and it defeated the Kyoto Imperial squad, the winner of the Kansai Students' League, 5 to 2, obtaining the national students' championship. The championship match was held on December 10 at the Meiji Shrine stadium.

## F.E. Championship Games (Continued From Page 97)

Komuku (J), 5,917.545; 9th Murakami (J), 5,896.665; 10th Chang (C), 5,693.21. Total points scored by the (J) best four, 25,484.15, (P), 25,424.91, (C), 5,693.21.

The times and distances of the first place winner: 100 meter dash, 11.3 s.; running broad jump, 6.58 m.; shotput, 11.83 m.; running high jump, 1.699 m.; 400 meter run, 53.8 s.; high hurdles, 16 s.; discus throw, 35.25 m.; pole vault, 3.15 m.; javelin throw, 48.54 m.; 1,500 meter run, 4 m. 54 s.

Note: The winner of the decathlon and pentathlon is decided by the total points scored by the best four of each team.

#### Field

	Japan	Philippines	China	D.E.I.
Running high jump	5	5	1	0
Running broad jump	8	3	0	0
Hop-step-jump	10	1	0	0
Pole vault	7	1	3	0
Shotput	6	2	3	0
Discus throw	6	5	0	0
Javelin throw	9	2	0	0
Total	51	19	7	0

Running high jump: Won by Simeon Toribio (P). 2nd Asakuma (J), 3rd Adachi (J), 4th Wu Pi-hsien (C). Height: 1.93 meters.

Running broad jump: Won by Naondo Tajima (J). 2nd Harada (J), 3rd Ramirez (P), 4th Carino (P). Distance: 7.30 meters.

Hop-step-jump: Won by Kenkichi Oshima (J), 2nd Harada (J), 3rd Tajima (J), 4th Tomie (J). Distance: 15.07 meters.

Pole vault: Won by Suet Oe (J), 2nd Fu Fu-lu (C). 3rd Matsumoto (J), 4th Sujeco (P). Height: 3.90 meters.

Discus throw: Won by Aurelio Amante (P), 2nd Kikumoto (J), 3rd Fujita (J), 4th Ryu (J). Distance: 42.54 meters. (New FECC record).

Javelin throw: Won by Saburo Nagao (J), 2nd Suzuki (J) and Antonio (P), 4th Ryu (J). Distance: 59.8 meters.

Shotput: Won by Isao Abe (J), 2nd Chen (C), 3rd Branzuela (P), 4th Fujita (J). Distance: 12.90 meters.

#### Track

	Japan	Philippines	China	D.E.I.
100 meter dash	6	5	0	0
200 meter dash	1	1	0	0
400 meter run	1	10	0	0
800 meter run	6	5	0	0
1,500 meter run	9	2	0	0
10,000 meter run	11	0	0	0
High hurdles	5	6	0	0
Middle hurdles	2	9	0	0
Total	50	38	0	0

100 meter dash: Won by Rafael de Leon (P), 2nd Yoshioka (J), 3rd Anno (J), 4th Taniguchi (J). Time: 10.6 secs. (New FECC record).

200 meter dash: Won by Takanori Yoshioka (J), 2nd Taniguchi (J), 3rd Suzuki (J), 4th Salcedo (P). Time: 21.6 secs. (New FECC record).

400 meter run: Won by G. Candari (P), Guzman (P) 3rd Estrada (J), 4th Masuda (J). Time: 49.8 secs.

800 meter run: Won by Kumao Aochi (J), 2nd Andes (P), 3rd Yatar (P), 4th Tomie (J). Time: 1 min. 57.2 secs. (New FECC record).

10,000 meter run: Won by Choshun Ryu (J), 2nd Tanaka (J), 3rd Najima (J), 4th Tsuyuki (J). Time: 32 mins. 45.5 secs. (New FECC record).

400 meter hurdles: Won by Miguel White (P), 2nd Alambra (P), 3rd Ichihara (J), 4th Roa (P). Time: 53 secs. (New FECC record).

110 meter hurdles: Won by Tadashi Murakami (J), 2nd Casia (P), 3rd Bansale (P), 4th Ravello (P). Time: 14.8 secs. (New FECC and Japan record).

1,500 meter run: Won by Hideo Tanaka (J), 2nd Ryu (J), 3rd Andes (P), 4th Tsuyuki (J). Time: 4 mins. 3.5 secs. (New FECC record).

#### Tennis

Winners: (J), (P), won 1 series each, tied 1 each. Third: (C), (DEI), lost 1 series each.

##### Japan 4, China 1

Hyotaro Sato (J) beat Chiu Fei-hai (C), 6-0, 6-4, 6-0. Keigo Yamada (J) beat Hsu Cheng-chi (C), 6-3, 6-3, 6-4. Seichi Yamagishi and Hyotaro Sato (J) beat Chiu Fei-hai and Hsu Cheng-chi (C), 7-5, 6-2. Hsu Cheng-chi (C) beat Hajime Ebiu (J), 3-6, 6-2, 6-1, 6-4. Keigo Yamada (J) beat Chiu Fei-hai (C), 6-3, 6-3, 6-2.

##### Philippines 4, D.E.I. 1

F. Aragon (P) beat S. Hoenip (DEI), 6-0, 6-4, 6-2. L. Gavia (P) beat J. Hoenip (DEI), 4-6, 6-3, 6-4, 7-5. Mauricio Zamora and Alfredo Diy (P) beat J. Hoenip and S. Hoenip (DEI), 6-1, 8-6, 6-3, 7-9, 6-2. F. Aragon (P) beat S. Hoenip (DEI), 6-4, 6-0, 7-5. Sonnevile (DEI) beat Diaz (P), 6-4, 6-3, 6-4, 6-3.

##### Japan-Philippines Unfinished

Alfredo Diy and Mauricio Zamora (P) beat Seichi Yamagishi and Hyotaro Sato (J), 2-6, 6-2, 6-1, 3-6, 6-4. L. Gavia (P) beat Keigo Yamada (J), 9-7, 4-6, 7-5, 6-1. Hyotaro Sato (J) beat F. Aragon (P), 6-2, 8-6, 6-3, 8-6.

The two remaining singles matches were canceled due to the departure of the Japanese team and it was agreed not to decide the champion in this event.

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## Manifold Industries Thrive in Northern Region of Central Japan

### Fukui Seiren Kako

The Fukui Seiren Kako Kabushiki Kaisha (Fukui Silk Refining & Finishing Co.) annually handles about 38,000 kan of twisted silk yarn, 966,000 pieces of silk fabric for refining, 800,000 pieces of fabric for dyeing and 8,000 kan of silk yarn.



Aerial View of the Plant of the Shirotsuki Textile Co.

### Shirotsuki Textile Co.

The Shirotsuki Textile Co. at Morita-mura, Yoshida-gun, Fukui prefecture, exports habutae and rayon fabrics to Europe, America, India, Australia, Central and South America, and the South Seas.

### Kutani Porcelain Famous

Kutani porcelain, which is noted throughout the world, is produced in Ishikawa prefecture and the greater part of it is turned out in the town of Komatsu.

### Kaga Bicycle Rim Factory

The Kaga Bicycle Rim Factory exports its products everywhere.

### Komatsu, Industry Center; Textiles, Porcelain Famed

Komatsu-machi is the second largest town in Ishikawa prefecture and is an industrial center. It is famed for its production of textiles, especially Kaga crepe, mats, which are in great demand in foreign countries, and Kutani porcelain.

### Caters to Chosen

Ten years ago, silk weavers of Komatsu turned their attention to the production of silk fabrics catering to the taste of the Chosenese and as the trade showed good development, the present Komatsu Union of Silk Exporters to Chosen was organized.

### Komatsu Silk Conditioning Union

The Komatsu Silk Weavers' Union, organized in 1904, controls production and sale of fabrics and conditions output.



An Aerial View of the No. 2 Sabae Plant of the Yamada Textile Co., Fukui Prefecture

### Yamada Textile Concern Is Huge Private Company

The Yamada Textile Co. at Sabae, Fukui prefecture, is one of the largest privately owned textile weaving companies in Japan, its plants having the capacity for annually producing rayon textiles of 1,800,000 tan, valued at about ¥10,000,000, being equipped with 2,700 looms. Its employees total 2,500. The proprietor is Sennosuke Yamada.

### Sabae Twisted Yarn Co.

The Sabae Twisted Yarn Textile Co., with its weaving plant at Sabae, Fukui prefecture, turns out silk and rayon textiles valued at about ¥2,640,000 yearly. The company is capitalized at ¥500,000.



Mr. Isiro Sakai, President of the Sabae Twisted Yarn Co.

### Fukui Noted For Paper

Fukui prefecture is a paper manufacturing center.

### Nishino Paper Mill

The Nishino Paper Mill at Okamoto-mura, Imadate-gun, Fukui prefecture, established in 1885, has the capacity for turning out paper valued at ¥200,000 yearly.

### Yamashita Paper Plant

Ichirobei Yamashita, with his plant at Otaki, Okamoto-mura, Imadate-gun, Fukui prefecture, produces a type of paper called nishiki-gami, using rayon residue, and a high grade paper for use in making lamp shades, parasols, and screens.

### Matsubun Brand Silk And Rayon Goods Now Invading Nearly All Markets of World

Almost all the markets of the world have been conquered by silk and rayon goods bearing the Matsubun brand and manufactured by the Matsubun Textile Works, Katsuyama-cho, Ono-gun, Fukui prefecture.

The Matsubun Works, of which Ichitaro Saito and Seishiro Yamamoto are representative members, are operated by a limited partnership on a fund of ¥425,000. The company was founded by the late Bunshiro Matsumura, former owner of the Matsubun Dry Goods Store of Yokohama, in 1913.

The Matsubun Works have 979 workers, of which 856 are at the main plant and 123 at the Tsuruoka branch plant. Of the 856 workers in the main plant, more than two-thirds are women.

The works are equipped with 740 weaving machines and a large number of twines by which 14,400 warps and 3,200 woofs are twisted at a time.

The goods manufactured by the works include flat crepe, crepe de

chine, habutae silk for parachutes, and all kinds of rayon crepes. During 1932, they produced 83,684 "hiki" of silk goods, valued at ¥3,371,800, and 14,033 "hiki" of rayon goods valued at ¥689,800.

The company follows the policy of always using the newest machines and the best yarn for the promotion of efficiency and in order to retain the public's confidence.

### Hinode Weaving Co.

The Hinode Weaving Co. at Awatabe-machi, Fukui prefecture, exports habutae silk and rayon fabrics in large quantities.

### Shimazaki Weaving Co.

The Shimazaki Weaving Co., located at Harue-mura, Sakai-gun, Fukui prefecture, produces rayon textiles chiefly for India and Australia.

### Fukui Cotton Spinning Co.

The Fukui Cotton Spinning Co. is capitalized at ¥3,000,000, and produces 2,500 bales of cotton yarn, valued at ¥630,000, monthly.

### Hattori Shoten's Fukui Plant

The Hattori Shoten's Fukui Mill produces 1,000 bales of cotton yarn and 1,200,000 yards of cloth monthly.



Upper: Hinode Fabric Plant. Lower Left: Nishino Paper Company's Second Factory. Lower Right: First Factory of the Same Co. Oval: President Ichirobei.

### Takano Paper Enterprise

The Takano Paper Mill at Okamoto-mura, Imadate-gun, owned by Toru Takano, is turning out paper of various kinds, valued at about ¥100,000 yearly, exporting its product to China and the South Seas.

## How Far Eastern Athletic Association Was Dissolved

A question which caused a storm in the Japanese sports world in 1934 was that of the participation of the new state of Manchoukuo in the Far Eastern Championship Games at Manila.

The origin of this issue was the request made on May 3, 1933, to the Japanese Amateur Athletic Association by Manchoukuo Premier Cheng Hsiang-shu, head of the Manchoukuo Athletic Association, for Nippon's cooperation toward Manchoukuo's participation. At that time, the Japanese Federation decided to exert its influence toward that end.

Subsequently, the Nippon body advised the Manchoukuo association to dispatch an application to the FECC preparatory committee in Manila. At the same time, the JAAF requested the Philippines Amateur Athletic Federation to invite Manchoukuo to the Manila games.

On June 6, 1933, the Philippines federation, interpreting the desire of Manchoukuo as a request for official membership in the Far Eastern Athletic Association, undertook to dispose of the question under Article 3 and Article 10 of the FEAA's constitution. It decided to settle the matter by a vote among Japan, China, and the Philippines, the organizers of the FECC.

### Manchou Denied Admission

As the result, on September 7, 1933, the participation of Manchoukuo was denied. Japan and the Philippines voted "yes" against China's "no," but the FEAA constitution's Article 3 calls for a unanimous vote for the granting of membership to a new state. The Philippines federation sent a formal note to Hsinking regarding the refusal of membership.

With this turn of events, the Japanese federation opened an extended inquiry into the problem as a whole, desiring to extend the fullest cooperation to the neighboring state of Manchoukuo.

In close relation to this Manchoukuo participation issue, beginning after the close of the 1932 Olympic Games at Los Angeles and continuing up to the opening of the Manila games, was a growing dissatisfaction over the Far Eastern Championship Games from the standpoint of sports. Sentiment favoring the reorganization of the entire system increased.

On the other hand, there was also heard the opinion that Japan should take part at Manila irrespective of the Manchoukuo issue, in that the Emperor Taisho Trophy had been granted to the meet. It was finally decided by the Japanese federation that the Nippon team would take part in the Manila games and that the Manchoukuo participation issue would be thrashed out in the regular congress of the FEAA, together with the question of revamping the whole structure of the competition.

This was formally reported to the Philippine federation and preparatory projects were begun in Japan, together with the request made to the government for a subsidy.

### Desire Long Existed

The desire of Manchoukuo to advance into the international arena of sports existed well before the time of the Los Angeles Olympic Games. The late Dr. Sei-ichi Kishi who was active at that time as a member of the World Olympic Committee, exerted his efforts toward supporting the Manchurian contention and approached William Garland, the American Olympic Organizing Committee's president. But as Manchoukuo sports were then still in their infancy, the project did not materialize.

During September, 1933, when the Manchoukuo issue was put to a vote through the mail, Dr. Kishi strongly advocated that the question be disposed of in a manner similar to the handling of the Dutch East Indies participation problem which was in the air at that time. The strong attitude of Japan then toward the PAAF almost brought about the withdrawal of Japan from the FECC.

However, Secretary Kisaku Motegi of the Manchoukuo Athletic Association who was inspecting the Meiji Shrine meet at that time, declared to the Japanese officials that as far as Manchoukuo was concerned, that state did not desire the withdrawal of Japan from the Manila games on account of the Manchoukuo participation question.

Consequently, the Japanese federation decided to separate the question of Manchoukuo participation from the problem of Japanese activity in Manila in the spring of 1934, but also decided to

### China's Refusal to Admit Manchou to Manila Games Forces Untimely End - - -



Manuel Quezon

President of the Philippine Amateur Athletic Federation, Host to the 10th Far Eastern Championship Games at Manila, 1934.

work toward realizing the desire of Hsinking along an independent line.

Meanwhile, the Philippines FECC preparatory committee, in order to solve the issue, proposed on December 20, 1933, to hold a conference of the Japanese, Chinese, and Filipino representatives at Manila during January, 1934.

The Nippon federation decided to dispatch Ikkaku Matsuzawa to Manila, but the Chinese federation refused to send any delegate. This resulted in the shelving of the Philippines' proposal.

The above paragraphs are a short resume of the Manchoukuo participation issue during 1933.

Entering the new year, another series of difficult affairs ensued. On February 10, the Manchoukuo Athletic Federation suddenly wired the Nippon federation that the statement made by its representative, Mr. Motegi, on November 7, was rescinded. The message strongly asked for Japan's support for realizing the participation of Manchoukuo.

On February 14, Chief Secretary Kanzo Kubota and Secretary Motegi of the MAA came to Japan and opened negotiations with the Japanese federation.

Finally, the Japanese officials undertook to assist Manchoukuo in realizing her aspiration, deciding to ask the Philippines and the Chinese officials to revive the tripartite parley proposed by the Philippines federation in January.

### Political Solution Sought

Following the visit of the two MAA officials, Heita Okabe, a Japanese resident of Manchoukuo, visited Tokyo and loudly decried the attitude of the Nippon body, terming it lukewarm. He insisted that the interpretation of the issue from the sports viewpoint was powerless to bring results and demanded a political disposition of the matter.

Mr. Okabe, by stirring up the patriotic and Pan-Asiatic societies in Japan, added fuel to the divergent opinions of the people. He went as far as to contend that Japan should quit the Manila games if Manchoukuo participation was impossible, pointing out that Japan-Manchoukuo unity must not be forgotten even in the sports world.

This finally brought support for Mr. Okabe's contentions and a complete disregard of the fundamental nature of the problem of sportsdom.

In order to find some solution of the participation issue, within the bounds of sports, the Japanese federation held a general meeting on Febru-

ary 28 in order to clarify its attitude toward the entire question. However, the situation made such a move inappropriate, the question being then seen only in its social and political implications, the various patriotic, student, and Pan-Asiatic bodies in Japan being all in support of the Manchoukuo contention.

On March 2, an informal meeting of the representatives of these various bodies, together with the spokesman of the Education Office, was held with the view of discovering a satisfactory solution.

The final result of the meeting was the consensus of opinion that much more could be done toward realizing the objective and the decision to dispatch Dr. Tadaoki Yamamoto to Shanghai for a parley with the Chinese and Philippines delegates there. On March 8, Dr. Yamamoto, accompanied by Mr. Kubota of the MAA, left for Shanghai and Manila.

### Chinese Front Adamant

On March 12, Dr. Yamamoto met Dr. C. T. Wang at Shanghai, but his efforts there were futile due to the adamant front of the Chinese. The Nippon representative immediately left for Manila.

About this time, the Japanese federation dispatched Directors Shibutani and Takekoshi to Hsinking to negotiate with the MAA officials. The meeting took place on March 12. The Manchoukuo officials insisted that Japan should quit the games if the Manchoukuo contention was not realized and that if the worst occurred, an Asiatic athletic meet would be held at Hsinking during the year.

The Nippon representatives held that Japan's withdrawal was a secondary question and that efforts should be directed toward the revision of the FEAA's constitution so as to make Manchoukuo's participation possible. This ended the official parley.

In the informal meeting on the subsequent day, the Nippon delegates promised to continue the movement and to take strong measures if necessary. This was the so-called Japan-Manchoukuo joint statement, which came to figure largely in the Shanghai roundtable parley, later on.

The Manchoukuo association adamantly maintained that the statement be carried out to the letter, and even the Nippon leaders came to believe that a grave step might be necessary as the result, in the regular congress of the FEAA.

In the Hsinking discussions, the revocation of the Motegi statement in Tokyo was found without basis, but the Manchoukuo officials stood firm to the end, contending that they would once again announce the retraction of the declaration.

Dr. Yamamoto and Mr. Kubota continued to Manila from Shanghai and arrived at the Philippines port on March 17. On March 19, the two informally met Vice-President Vargas of the PAAF and Secretary Ylanan of the same body.

### Filipinos Back Nippon Plan

Dr. Yamamoto asked for the cooperation of the Philippines federation for the convocation of a roundtable conference among Japanese, Chinese, and Filipino delegates. After extended negotiations, the PAAF approved of the Nippon plan and agreed to send Filipino delegates to a parley to be held in Shanghai during April. Thus the efforts of Dr. Yamamoto bore fruit.

On the other hand, the Chinese delegates continued to oppose the holding of a Shanghai roundtable conference on the Manchoukuo participation question, in spite of the fact that the FECC was the result of the Olympic sports movement in Asia.

The date of the parley was set for April 9 and 10. Dr. Yamamoto left Manila for Shanghai on March 28 and arrived in the China port on April 2. The Philippines' representative was expected to be Vice-President Vargas of the PAAF, but Dr. Vidal Tan took his place. He left Manila on April 2 and arrived in Shanghai on April 8. Dr. Tan was the Philippines' representative to the Pacific Relations parley at Banff, Canada, the previous year.

The Chinese delegate, Dr. C. T. Wang, was at Peiping at this time and refused to attend, giving illness as the reason. Instead, Shen Tsu-liang and Tsao Yun-hsiang represented China. The Japanese federation also dispatched Mr. Matsuzawa to the parley to assist Dr. Yamamoto.

The parley opened at 11 a.m. on April 9, with Dr. Tan acting as the chair man. The office of the

(Continued on Page 104)

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The Horii mimeograph is the invention of Shinjiro Horii, the proprietor of the Horii Graph Co. The company has its main office at No. 2 Kajicho, Kanda-ku, Tokyo, and branches in Shanghai, Hankow, Tientsin, and Keijo. These offices handle typewriter parts and stationery in addition to mimeographs.

The sale of the Horii mimeograph is now extended to several foreign countries.

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The Toshin Power Co., with its head office in Tokyo, serves the industrial and cultural demands of the country in the electric field in a most satisfactory manner.

The Toshin company's capital now amounts to ¥45,535,000. Chuji Suzuki is the president.

the Near East, and various European countries.

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The company was founded in 1890. Its head office is in the Ajinomoto building, No. 7 Takara-machi Itchome, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo. It operates 14 factories in Chiba, Yokohama, and Fukushima, as well as in Nagano prefecture, Chosen, northern Karafuto (Saghalien), and elsewhere.

### Fertilizer Self-Support Due to Showa Company

The existence of the Showa Fertilizer Co. has resulted in Japan's becoming a self-supporting country in regard to nitrogen fertilizer.

Fertilizer production in Japan, especially nitrogen fertilizer, is now dominated by the Showa company which was established in October, 1928.

The Showa company has a special factory in Ogimachi, Kawasaki, for manufacturing compound sulphate of ammonia. This factory follows the Japanese process, something not done by other plants. Favored by the application of that process, the company is greatly reducing expenses, which competing manufacturers, who are relying on the foreign process, are paying a high patent fee.

In addition to sulphate of ammonia, the Showa Fertilizer Co. supplies liquid ammonia, carbide, oxygenous gas, nitrogenous gas, and argon gas to the market.

### Kanto Power Co.

The Kanto Power Co., which is under the direct management of Soichiro Asano, one of the foremost industrial captains of Japan, has been favorably affected by the recent inflationary boom in the country.



Hirota Plant, Nippon Electro-Chemical Industry Co.



Mr. Mori,  
President, Nippon  
Electro-Chemical Co.  
and  
Managing Director,  
Showa Chemical  
Fertilizer Co.



Mr. Takahashi,  
Managing Director,  
Showa Fertilizer Co.



Kawasaki Factory, Showa Fertilizer Company

### Hokkaido Lighting Co.

The Hokkaido Lighting Co. with its head office on the Ginza, Tokyo, is contributing greatly to the industrial development of the northern island of Nippon and is also supplying electric light, not only in Hokkaido, but over a wide area in the northern district of the main island.

### Nippon Caustic Soda Co. Heads Growing Industry

The caustic soda industry in Japan has made such remarkable development that it has not only eliminated foreign products from the domestic market, but is also being actively exported overseas.

This situation is naturally reflected in the activities of the Nippon Soda Co. which is a leader in the field.

The company is capitalized at ¥3,600,000 and declared a 12 per cent dividend for the second half of 1933.

Its head office is in Marunouchi, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo, Japan's business center, and its factories are located at Nihongi and Kuroi in Niigata prefecture and at Toyama and Aizu in Toyama prefecture. Torahiko Suzuki is the president.

### Furukawa Electric Co. Is Favored by Inflation

The inflationary developments in Japan, side by side with the active construction work in Manchoukuo, have placed the Furukawa Electric Industry Co. in an enviable position, with its domestic as well as its export trade showing constant expansion.

The Mukden office of the company moved to a more convenient location on November 12, last year, to prepare for further activity.

The results shown by the plants are most satisfactory and it is expected that the company will be able to carry on business under even more favorable circumstances in the future.

### Chemical Fertilizer Active

The Dai Nihon Chemical Fertilizer Manufacturing Co. (Dai Nihon Jinzo Hiryo K.K.) is doing remarkably well, as a result of the recent sharp increase in the marketing of its caustic soda, bleaching powder, sulphuric acid, and other chemicals. Eiichi Tanaka is the president and Shunkichi Futagami is the managing director.

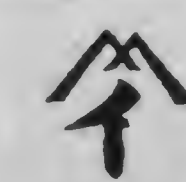
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## FEAA Is No More

(Continued From Page 101)

Chinese Athletic Federation was the scene of the parley.

The Chinese maintained their opposition to Manchoukuo participation and a deadlock ensued between them and the Japanese. The Philippines' representative also took a stand against Nippon, based on Article 3 of the FEAA constitution. This finally resulted in the defeat of Nippon, and the question was carried over without definite settlement until the regular May congress of the FEAA at Manila.

In the final analysis, at the Shanghai parley, a decision was reached for the abolition of the universal sports championship system. Consequently, the disposition of the Emperor Taisho Trophy of the games was left to the discretion of the Japanese, and the formal membership of French Indo-China and the Dutch East Indies was recognized. It was apparent that the Philippines were strongly supporting the Chinese stand.

### Second Talk at Cathay Hotel

The following day, another roundtable talk was held at the Cathay Hotel, but a way out of the deadlock was not found. Nothing definite was accomplished in the second meeting. However, throughout the parley, Dr. Yamamoto insisted that Manchoukuo be designated in the minutes of the meeting as "Manchoukuo" and not as "the so-called Manchoukuo," as contended by the Chinese.

When the report of the failure of the parley reached Japan and Manchoukuo, much excitement arose. The Japanese federation held a directors' meeting on April 10 and requested Dr. Yamamoto to wire home his opinion and the details of the talk in Shanghai, in order that the federation could definitely decide on its stand. This resulted in a temporary postponement of the preparations for Nippon's participation in the Manila games.

The answer from Dr. Yamamoto arrived on the following morning. The message stated in gist: "The attitude of the Philippines has radically changed and they have disappointed the Japanese. As long as the Philippines have assumed this front, the non-participation of Japan in the Manila games is the natural course to take. However, as Japan is one of the original members of the FEAA, the withdrawal from the body ought to be considered as a secondary matter."

Thus, on the night of April 11, the Japanese federation held its general directors' meeting in Tokyo in order to determine the final attitude of the body toward the issue.

On the advice of Dr. Yotaro Sugimura, counselor to the JAAF, it was decided that the declaration of non-participation be reserved for the time and a strong message was sent to the Philippines' federation asking for reconsideration. The message said in effect:

### Development Explained

"The Japan Amateur Athletic Federation has from the very beginning dealt with the Manchoukuo participation question from the viewpoint of sports only. The result of the Shanghai parley was indeed contrary to our expectation. From the sports angle, the participation of Manchoukuo is a clear case, but the facts of the issue have been disregarded and Manchoukuo's participation made impossible. This is in radical opposition to the spirit of sportsmanship. It is also against the spirit of the FECC.

"According to the reports from Dr. Yamamoto from Manila, we learned that an understanding had been reached with the PAAF, but the Shanghai talk betrayed this belief.

"Depending on the attitude of the Philippines, the Japanese federation will be forced to make a vital decision. We desire that the Philippines' federation will wire its answer by noon of April 14."

At this time, the atmosphere within the JAAF and in Japan indicated that Japan's participation in the Manila games might be impossible.

Then on April 12, Dr. Yamamoto on his own initiative wired the PAAF to "reserve" action on the Nippon message. This resulted in a great furor within the Japanese federation. The JAAF directors met on the night of April 12 and wired Dr. Yamamoto to retract his message to Manila. They also wired the PAAF, asking it to consider the last Tokyo message as valid with the exception of the part "According to the reports from Dr. Yamamoto, etc."

The JAAF decided to wait for the Philippines' response. Dr. Yamamoto rewired Manila to con-



Dr. Ryozo Hiranuma  
Honorary President of the Far Eastern  
Athletic Association

sider invalid his message and asked for the dispatch of a response to Tokyo.

The JAAF meeting on April 14, was held amid extreme tension, for at the meeting the very last step by Japan was to be decided. Previous to the convocation of the meeting, the answer from Manila arrived. It was as follows:

"The Philippines would welcome the participation of Manchoukuo if it could be realized under the present FEAA constitution. If Japan desires the revision of the said constitution, the Philippines will give the question the utmost consideration with a friendly and sportsman-like attitude."

Consequently, the JAAF directors decided to participate as scheduled in the FECC, with the exception of the representatives of the Japan Track and Field Association, which reserved their final word until the return of Dr. Yamamoto and Mr. Matsuzawa to Japan.

### Japan Decides to Participate

On the night of April 14, the Japanese federation's statement declaring its participation was issued in the name of Vice-President Ryozo Hiranuma. This was wired to Manila. At the same time, the Manchoukuo Athletic Association was informed that Japan would continue working to realize the participation of Manchoukuo.

Delegates Yamamoto and Matsuzawa returned to Tokyo on April 15 and reported the details of the parley at Manila and Shanghai. Though Dr. Yamamoto seemed to have no objection to the attitude of the JAAF, his position was a very delicate one. He declared, however, that he had desired to uphold the Manchoukuo cause to the very end.

On April 16, the Japan Track and Field Association held its general meeting and decided to participate in the games, together with the other sports bodies. This made Nippon's participation complete.

As far as the JAAF was concerned, the issue was settled, but the turn of events did not satisfy the Manchoukuo association and the related organization. They were indignant, contending that the Japanese move was a betrayal of the faith of Manchoukuo.

The Tokyo committee of the MAA on April 14, sent a strong message to the JAAF demanding an explanation of its attitude, stressing the "joint statement in Hsinking," and other points. The committee on April 16 finally severed relations with the JAAF.

### Pro-Manchou Feeling Grows

The situation was indeed disquieting. Soon the various organizations in Japan supporting the Manchoukuo stand began a strong movement for the prevention of Japanese participation in the Manila games. The Japanese sports world was wrapped in an anti-participation atmosphere.

In the meantime, the members of the various Nippon squads were selected and the date of their sailing was set for April 29, from Kobe on the Heiyo Maru.

Although the anti-participation campaign grew in scope, the Japan Amateur Athletic Federation stood firm on its last decision. The Education Office also approved the decision of the JAAF and on April 2 turned over to it a subsidy of ¥60,000. But the anti-participation atmosphere continued to increase, and the Great Asia Young Men's

League also joined the many other patriotic bodies that were pushing the campaign. The convictions of the athletes and the athletic bodies remained unchanged, however.

Some of the incidents during this period may be mentioned.

On April 17, while some of the track and field men were ordering the blazers for the Nippon team at the Takashimaya department store, Tokyo, about 30 members of three student organizations came on the scene and urged the non-participation of the track and field men.

On the same day, the Tokyo committee of the MAA published a statement asking the athletes to refuse participation.

The Hsinking office of the MAA meanwhile collected various protests and sent them to the Japanese government circles, the political parties, and to the War and Navy authorities.

On April 21, a group of 40 or more members of various student organizations made their way to the banquet being held in Tokyo in honor of Manuel Quezon (who was returning to Manila from America via Japan), and attempted to hand a letter of protest to the Filipino senator.

During this disquieting period, the Nippon aquatic stars were at their training quarters in the Sportsman Hotel, Koshien, near Osaka. On April 20, three representatives of the Patriotic Students' League (Kansai branch), presented a resolution against participation to Director Tsuruoka of the swimming team and demanded an answer. This started the anti-participation stir in Kansai.

### First to Quit Nippon Team

Then suddenly on April 23, Shuhei Nishida (captain of the Waseda squad), Nippon's premier polevaulter, announced his decision to withdraw for the reason that it was impossible to take part in the FECC due to the existing atmosphere. He thus became the first to quit the Nippon team.

As a direct result, on the following day, the Meiji University athletic association passed a resolution urging the non-participation of the Meiji members of the Nippon team. On the same date, Eikichi Nagamatsu (Meiji University), lightweight boxer, announced his withdrawal. All these developments had for their cause dissatisfaction with the attitude of the JAAF in disposing of the Manchoukuo participation question.

Also on the same date, some 10 members of the Kokusui Taishuto presented themselves to the head track and field coach, Mr. Okita, at the Koshien training quarters and urged the non-participation of Japan. On the following day, three more Kansai organizations published their anti-participation opinions.

In Tokyo, Tetsutaro Kobayashi, representing the Manchoukuo Concordance Society, the Manchoukuo residents in Japan, and Japanese officials in Manchoukuo, visited the Education Office protesting against the attitude of the JAAF.

On the night of April 25, a sensation was created by an attack upon three swimming stars at Koshien by about 10 members of the Patriotic Students' League. Athletes Suzuki (javelin), Ono (hurdles), and Komuro (decathlon), suffered contusions.

Then the Keio University sports department decided to urge the Keio members of the Nippon squad to forego their trip to Manila. As the result, Takenaka (10,000 meter star), alone withdrew.

### Anti-Participation Urged

On April 26, General Oi and Lieut.-Generals Shioten and Shirai published statements urging that Japan should not participate until Manchoukuo was allowed to take part. On the same day, the shotput star Takata (Hiroshima A.C.) and the dash man Sasaki (Aichi prefectural official), announced their withdrawal. Regarding the assailants of the athletes at Koshien, it may be mentioned that they surrendered to the Hyogo prefecture special detective section on April 26.

With the situation becoming tenser day after day, a formal report by the Education Office was made to the Cabinet through the acting Education Minister, Premier Makoto Saito. As for the Japan Amateur Athletic Federation, it firmly maintained its attitude for participation.

The Police Superintendence Bureau of the Home Office, in order to avoid further complication of the situation, ordered the Osaka and Hyogo prefectural police to maintain the strictest control of the rightist bodies' disquieting activities.

On the night of April 27, five invaders entered the Sportsman Hotel training quarters and attacked the track and field and swimming stars. Several of the athletes and the police officers on watch received slight injuries.

(Continued on Page 107)

## Kagoshima Is Rich in Agricultural Products; Mt. Kirishima, Major Attraction For Tourists

Rich in historical associations from ancient times and especially since the days of the feudal period, Kagoshima prefecture, on the southernmost tip of Kyushu, has played an important role in the history of the Japanese Empire. Furthermore, it con-



Gov. Ichimura tinues to occupy a conspicuous position in the activities of the nation.

Its agricultural products enjoy a nationwide reputation and are followed in importance by manufactured wares, live stock, timber, gold and other metals. The statistics for the prefectural natural resources put the total value at ¥127,295,000.

Perhaps the outstanding attraction for tourists in Kagoshima prefecture

is Mt. Kirishima, an active volcano, which has been designated one of the national parks of Japan, being famous for its legendary associations, scenic beauty, and hot springs.

Picturesque Kirishima Mountain Which Has Been Formally Designated as One of the National Parks.



### Nansatsu Rail Line

The Nansatsu Railway runs along the coast of Satsuma bay, where the country is rich in beautiful mountains, clear streams, historic remains, and scenic beauties.



This Comfortable Motorbus Will Take You to the Summit of the Volcano Aso.



Hommyoji Temple in Kumamoto Prefecture And Chief Priest Shide.

### Hommyoji, Pilgrims' Mecca

The Hommyoji, mecca in Kyushu of the Hokke sect, is dedicated to Kiyomasa Kato, also known as Seisho-ko, one of the most famous heroes and daimyos in the feudal days. The temple precincts contain 12 buildings. The visitors annually reach 1,000,000.

Next year (1935) being the 325th anniversary of the demise of Kiyomasa Kato, various memorial enterprises are being planned.



Great in Durability Superior in Quality  
OKABE TYPE HUB

OKABE IRON WORKS  
YOSHIZUKA, FUKUOKA

### Visit Kagoshima!

Kagoshima, a very old city, is rich in scenic points and historic interest, yet it is up to date in every way, being the only trade port in southern Kyushu.

Takamori Saigo, who played a most prominent role in the Meiji Restoration, and Heihachiro Togo, the world famous admiral, were natives of this city.

There being many places to see in and around the city, a tourist department has been established in the municipal office.



The Factory of the Sangyo Cement & Railway Company. Insets: Managing Director Watanabe (Left) And President Aso.

## Sangyo Cement & Railway Aids Industry in Kyushu

The Sangyo Cement & Railway Co. at Gotojicho, Takawa-gun, Fukuoka prefecture, produces more than 120,000 tons of limestone and 100,000 tons of cement a year, also operating 10 kilometers of railway linking Gotojicho with Iizuka and Kaneta, coal towns.

The company owns Mt. Funayama, which is believed to contain 700,000,000 tons of raw material for cement. For transportation, the company has its own railway, as already noted. It also owns a site sufficient for a cement plant with an annual output of 3,000,000 barrels. These advantages have made it possible to operate with a manufacturing cost lower than that of the existing cement companies.

The Moji branch of the Mitsubishi Trading Co. handles the distribution of the company's products, as its sole agent.

The railway carries 730,000 passengers and 2,100,000 tons of freight a year.

## An Effective Analeptic IRON PEPTONE

(Tetsu-Pepton)

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TENYOSHA, Fukuoka,  
YAMAMOTO MOSABURO CO.,  
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KIMURA, Keijo, Chosen.  
FUJITA, Fusan, Chosen.

## Pure And Sweet SAKE HATSUMIYO

Brewed by

THE KANAMARU Co., Ltd.

EHIRA-CHO, MIYAZAKI

## KABUSHIKI KAISHA THE 147TH BANK

Head Office:

KANAO-CHO, KAGOSHIMA

## KABUSHIKI KAISHA Kagoshima Prefectural Agricultural & Industrial Bank

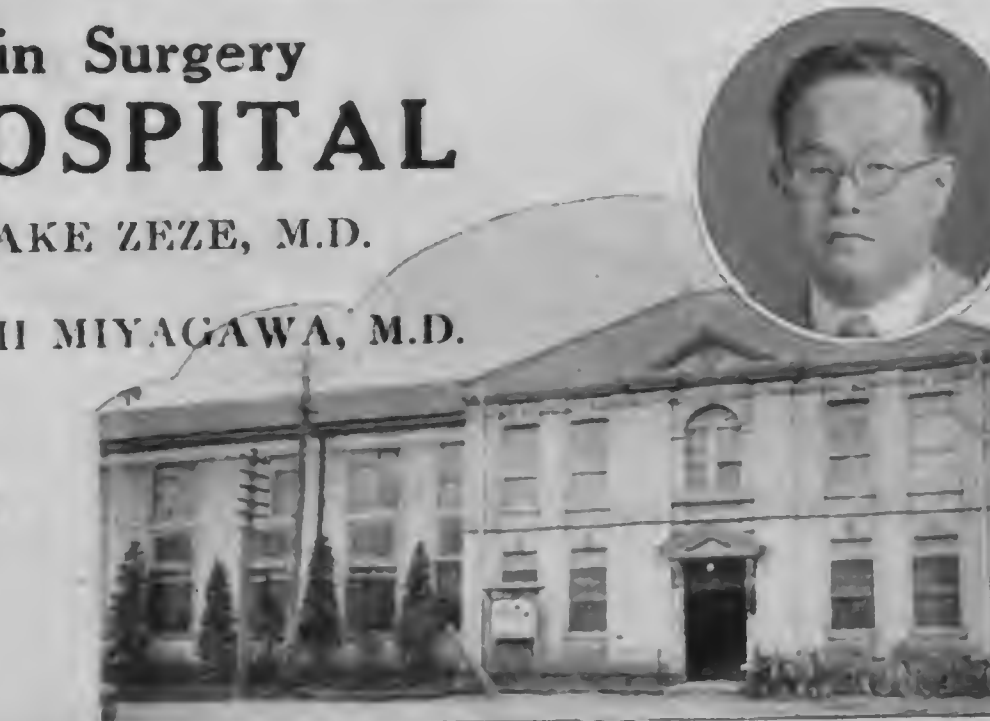
Higashi-Sengoku-cho, Kagoshima

## Specialist in Surgery ZEZE HOSPITAL

President: MASATAKE ZEZE, M.D.

Vice-President:  
KIYOSHI MIYAGAWA, M.D.

Niagemachi, Oita  
Phone: 618





## A Saintly Gift to a Jaded World—



WHEN this sad and glad old earth was a millennium and a half younger, legend tells us, the good Saint Dharma passed the closing years of his life in meditation on the ultimate truth. For nine years he sat without moving before a wall, that the world's distractions might not prevent his attainment of the state of complete enlightenment. For nine years he never closed his eyes. But for one moment at the end of that period the saint's concentration flagged. His head nodded. He fell asleep. Upon awakening Saint Dharma was bitterly ashamed. Seizing a knife, he cut off his eyelids and cast them from him. During the following night two miraculous things happened. The All-Power gave the saint a new pair of eyelids and from the place where the old eyelids had fallen there sprang up a wondrous shrub—the tea plant.

Whether we believe this legend or not, we all may enjoy the delicious fragrance and taste of Japanese Green Tea. It is not a strong, heady flavor. Its very delicacy is its choicest charm. As one sips it, his mind conjures up visions of clean-scrubbed rooms, of garden vistas opening magically toward ancient stone lantern and lily-covered pond, of serene scholars striding slowly along moist stone walks, their minds at peace, far from the clash and clang of everyday existence. In Japanese Green Tea one almost tastes the philosophic calm of old Japan. It is the drink of philosophers.



National Tea Traders' Commemoration Mark

The national and prefectural tea experiment stations, working under the guidance of the most skillful experts, have, in the past several years, brought great improvements to the quality of Japanese Green Tea. Modern methods have been applied both to cultivation and to manufacture. New markets are being opened up. While Japanese Green Tea has been exported to the United States and Canada for the past 70 years, it is in other markets that the growth of the industry is finding its outlet. Morocco is buying. Soviet Russia is proving an appreciative customer for a larger quantity each year.



The production of black tea was commenced in Japan about three years ago. The work reached practical perfection in 1933 and during that year about 150,000 pounds were shipped abroad. Shizuoka prefecture, parts of Kyushu, and Mie prefecture are regarded as highly suitable for the production of black tea.

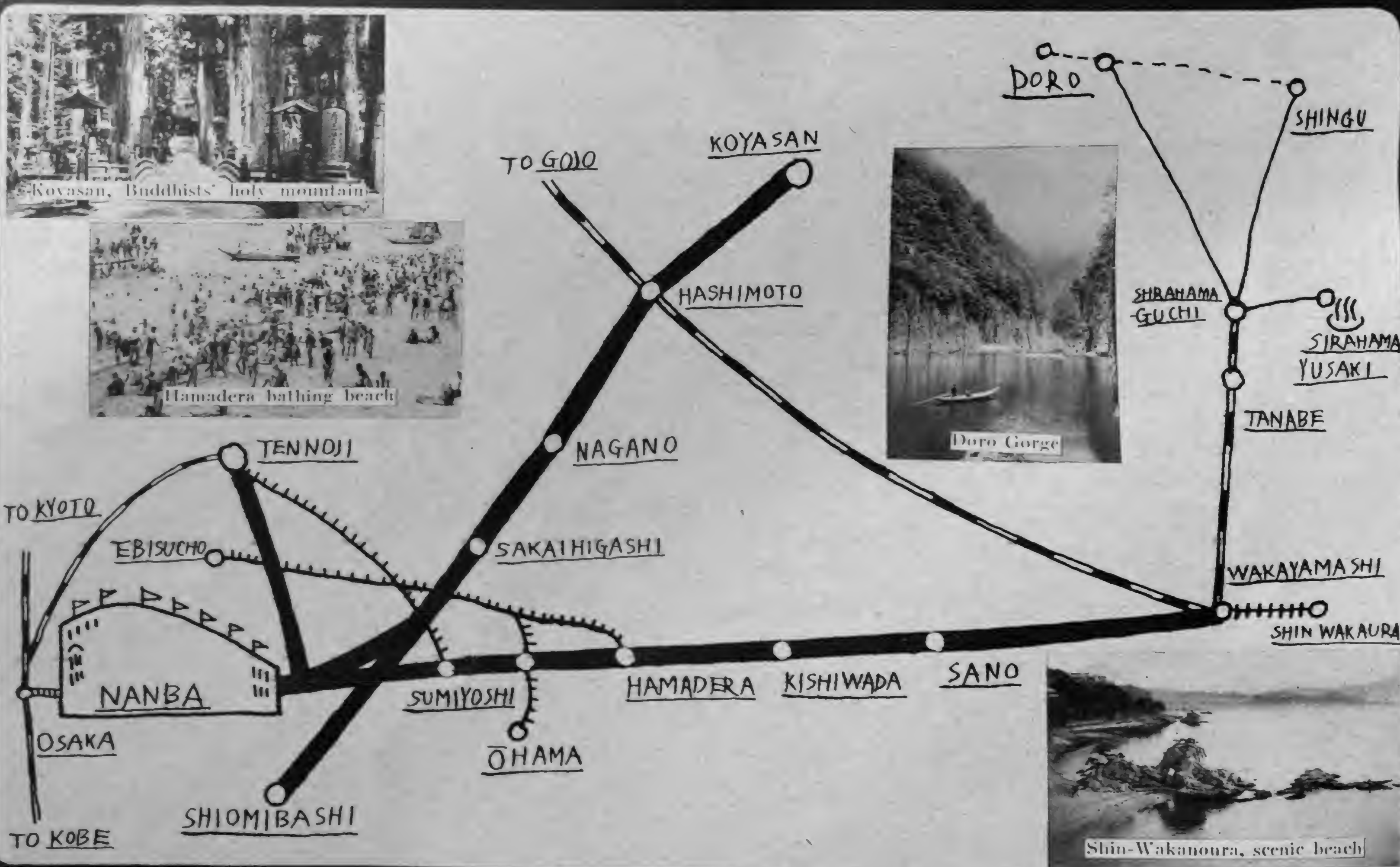
Japanese Green Tea plantations cover an area of about 106,000 acres and produce yearly about 90,000,000 pounds. The government tests the products and the Japan Central Tea Association imposes an additional inspection service.

Most persons drink Japanese Green Tea because they like it. But Japanese Green Tea is not only a pleasant drink; it is a healthful one, because of the fact that, in manufacturing, the leaves are steamed to check fermentation, imparting an excellent taste and retaining a high percentage of Vitamin C.

## THE JAPAN CENTRAL TEA ASSOCIATION TOKYO, JAPAN

## A Rough Map of the Nankai Electric Line

From Namba (Osaka) to Wakayama City and Koyasan



## FEAA Is No More

(Continued From Page 104)

Also on April 27, a delegation of five, made up of members of the Patriotic Students' League and of two other organizations, appeared at the farewell banquet for the basketball team, which was being given in Kobe, and advised the athletes against participation. They were arrested by the Aioibashi police, Kobe.

The men that took part in the violence at the Sportsman Hotel, Koshien, were meanwhile nabbed by the Nishinomiyai police and were found to be members of the Meitokukai, who had come from Tokyo. They were indicted by the Kobe district procurator's office on April 28.

Then the Tokyo Bunriku University and the Waseda University sports authorities joined the movement against participation. They urged their respective student and graduate members of the Nippon squad to withdraw.

Resolutions were thrust upon the athletes by their alma mater officers. This finally led to the withdrawal of Shochiro Takenaka (Keio) and Shuhei Nishida (Waseda). The Meiji athletes stood firm for participation in spite of the threat of their expulsion from the institution's athletic department.

The Waseda members, Kotaro Shimizu, Kiyoshi Adachi, Kinio Yada, Tadashi Murakami, and Ryokichi Shikuchi decided to participate, accepting their expulsion from the Waseda athletic department. Broadjumper Chuhei Nambu was included in this group at first, but he declined membership in the Nippon team due to an injury to his leg suffered while training.

### Nation Divided Into 2 Camps

All during this period, the Tokyo Imperial University, Nippon University, Chuo University, Ritsumeikan University, and others stood for participation. The Tokyo Imperial's athletic department contributed \$3,000 obtained as the gate receipts during the FECC baseball team elimination tilts. The nation as a whole was thus divided into two definite camps.

Finally on April 28, the athletes and officials, 164 strong, boarded the Heiyo Maru at Kobe during the forenoon, under a strict police guard. At 10 a.m. on April 29, on the deck of the liner, the formal ceremony of organizing the Nippon squad was held. The ship sailed for Manila at noon. Coincidentally, the day was Tenchoetsu.

With all the turmoil of the participation left behind, the Nippon team acquitted itself well in Manila, taking honors during the nine day period of May 12-20 in the events at the Jose Rizal Memorial Stadium.

The much anticipated congress of the Far Eastern Athletic Association was held during the three days of May 19, 20, and 21, at the Columbian Club, Manila, as the Far Eastern Championship Games came to a close.

The congress was the center of much interest, in that the meeting was to decide the important question of Manchurian participation, which split the Japanese public into two camps before the final decision favoring participation was made. Thus the result of the congress was no less important than the record of the Nippon athletes in the FECC.

At the beginning, the congress was scheduled to be held on May 17 and 18, during the progress of the athletic competition at the Jose Rizal Stadium, but due to the inclement weather and the consequent delay in the order of the sports program, the date of the meeting was postponed till May 19.

Though the members of the FEAA consist of Japan, the Philippines, China, the Dutch East Indies, and French Indo-China, due to the non-participation of French Indo-China athletes in the sport events, that region was not represented in the congress discussions.

### First FEAA Congress Held

The representatives gathered at 10 a.m. on May 19 for the first general meeting. They were as follows:

For FEAA: Ryozo Hiranuma (honorary president of the FEAA), Takizo Matsumoto (secretary to Hiranuma), and George Vargas (second vice-president of the FEAA), and Dr. Regino Ylanan (honorary chief secretary of the FEAA). President Manuel Quezon and first vice-president C. T. Wang (China) did not attend.

For Japan: Hisamitsu Shibuya, Ikkaku Matsuzawa, and Kitano Abe.

For the Philippines: Messrs. Bencamino, Aras, and Misson.

For China: Chen Sau-liang, Tsao Yun-hsiang, and Ma Yo-kan.

For the Dutch East Indies: Messrs. Brand, Crassen, and Dubenga.

The meeting opened under the chairmanship of Mr. Vargas. First of all a contest committee was named by the chair in order to handle the many proposals presented for revision of the athletic regulations, together with other meet rules and technical questions.



Dr. C. T. Wang  
Head of the Chinese Athletic Delegation to the Manila Games, 1934

The Japanese and Philippines proposal for the revision of the FEAA's constitution was then taken up. As the result of a motion by the chair, the proposal was referred to a special constitutional committee. The chair appointed as members of the committee Kitano Abe of Japan, Aras of the Philippines, and Chen Sau-liang for China. Thus ended the formalities of the first day's session.

The special constitutional committee met on May 19 at 1 p.m., at the offices of the Philippines Athletic Federation. The three members of the committee discussed the issue in camera.

Committee member Abe made the proposal that the last part of Article 3 of the constitution, reading: "A country may be formally admitted to membership and representation in the Association at any time on conditions and with territorial limits as hereafter determined, but only by the unanimous vote of the countries comprising the Association," be revised so that the required vote would be two-thirds of the member nations present in the regular congress or the unanimous vote of the meeting of the executive committee.

He explained his proposal by saying that Japan desired to make definite the open door policy in sports relative to the spirit on which the FEAA was organized.

The Philippines member proposed that Article 10, Section A, reading: "The Far Eastern Championship Games shall be contests between amateur nationals of the countries holding membership in the Far Eastern Athletic Association," be revised so that it would include amateur nationals of invited countries (invited participation).

The Chinese member showed no inclination to consider the two proposals and finally the meeting went into recess. New deliberations beginning at 9 p.m., ended without results at 11:30 p.m. The only decision reached was to the effect that the committee would report the failure of the committee meeting to the general session on the following day (May 20).

### Six Decisions Adopted

The second general session of the FEAA congress was held on May 20, beginning at 10:30 a.m., with Mr. Vargas again in the chair. The Nippon, Chinese, and the Philippines delegates were the same as the day before. The Dutch East Indies representatives were absent, having sailed for home on May 19.

The session began with the report of the work of the contest committee. The decisions reached were:

1. Track and Field Events: The 5,000 meter run will be added. The 3,000 meter steeplechase will be added to the list of all around track and field athletics.
2. Aquatic Events: The 50 meter free style event will be abolished. Men's diving events will be added to the championships. In the women's swimming events, the following will be designated as championship events: 100 meter free style, 400 meter free style, 200 meter breast stroke, 100 meter back stroke, and the 400 meter relay.
3. Basketball: The number of entries will be increased from 10 to 12 for each participating country.
4. Volleyball: The entries will be increased to 15 members per team. The women's volleyball will be made a championship event.
5. Soccer: The international soccer association rules will be adopted.
6. Boxing: Boxing will be made a championship event.

These decisions of the contest committee were all adopted without opposition.

Beginning at 12:30 o'clock, the proposed changes in the constitutions were deliberated upon. The special constitutional committee reported the failure to realize any agreement. The Japanese representative then formally proposed the revision of Article 3 (the membership clause), but the Chinese delegation made known its opposition.

### Filipinos Make Proposal

The Philippines representatives made the proposal that Article 3 be left untouched, but that Article 10, Section A, be amended. Again the Chinese voiced opposition, resulting in hot discussions. A recess was called at 1:20 p.m.

In the afternoon session, opening at 1:40 o'clock, the Chinese delegates declared that amendments to the con-

stitution were illegal unless made by a majority vote of the members and that as the Dutch East Indies and French Indo-China representatives were absent, there was no quorum. They began a head-on attack upon the Japanese and the Philippines proposals. An utter deadlock was inevitable.

Subsequently, the Japanese and the Philippines counter-attacked the Chinese stand, stressing that only a two-thirds vote of the members present in the congress was necessary for amendment. Chairman Vargas also declared that the majority vote of the members present was sufficient.

The Chinese delegation then walked out of the meeting, stating: "This is an unconstitutional gathering. Though we will not withdraw from the FEAA, we quit this general meeting."

After the walkout of the Chinese, the meeting continued with only the Japanese and the Philippines representatives present. Though Japan at the beginning of the session favored the Philippines proposal, after it was definitely established that it did not include the amendment of Article 3, the Nippon representatives rescinded the approval and again presented the original Nippon plan for the amendment of Article 3.

The chairman did not put this last motion to a vote and thus the Philippines motion for the revision of Article 10 was adopted. At the same time, a decision was reached for the holding of the next congress in Tokyo in the latter part of 1934 or in the earlier months of 1935. The meeting adjourned at 3:45 p.m. on a motion by the chair.

The third meeting was held on the following day with only Nippon and the Philippines represented. The second day meeting had ended without formal adjournment, due to the walkout of the Chinese, and the Nippon delegates considering the congress still in session, prevailed upon the Filipinos to hold a third session, with the view of obtaining Article 3's amendment, thus realizing the membership of Manchoukuo.

### Chinese Absence Regretted

The Filipinos' agreement was secured and the meeting opened at 10 a.m. at the Columbian Club. The Chinese representatives were informed of the continued session, but they refused to attend.

The discussion began the statement of Chairman Vargas: "It is regrettable that the Chinese have absented themselves in spite of formal notification of this meeting."

The Japanese representatives continued their contention for the amendment of Article 3, but the Filipinos remained adamant.

For a time it seemed that a determined move on the part of Japan would be necessary, as a result of the deadlock, but after a short recess, a new light came upon the scene.

That was the unexpected Philippines proposal to the effect that the decisions reached in the second day session be left as they were and that the FEAA be dissolved and a new organization be made by the Japanese and the Filipinos.

To this the Nippon delegates gave their approval. Consequently, the understanding was reached that the day's meeting be considered as the organization meeting for the new athletic body, the Oriental Amateur Athletic Association. The following decisions were made:

1. The Far Eastern Athletic Association will be dissolved and on a new basis the Oriental Amateur Athletic Association will be organized.
2. The constitution of the OAAA will be that of the FEAA with the revision of Article 3 on the basis of the Japanese proposal.
3. The organizing nations of the OAAA will be Japan and the Philippines. If official request for membership is made by Manchoukuo, it will be recognized.
4. The first Oriental Championship Games of the OAAA will be held at Tokyo in 1938. The second meet will be held in Manila in 1942.
5. The general meeting of the OAAA will be held in Tokyo in the fall of 1934 or in January, 1935. All the national athletic associations in the Far East will be invited to attend.
6. The officials of the OAAA will be: Manuel Quezon, honorary president (Philippines); Ryozo Hiranuma, president (Japan); George Vargas, vice-president (Philippines); Dr. Takashi Go, honorary secretary (Japan); members of the constitutional committee: Kitano Abe (Japan) and Dr. Regino R. Ylanan (Philippines).

### FEAA Is Finally Dissolved

Thus the much-talked-of Manchoukuo participation issue saw final disposition. It brought about the dissolution of the Far Eastern Athletic Association, organized in 1913, and the establishment of the new Oriental Amateur Athletic Association.

In reviewing the series of events, it is evident that the final success of the Japanese efforts was attained by the united front of the Nippon athletes and officials, and that the key to the solution of the knotty issue was the master stroke of Manuel Quezon.

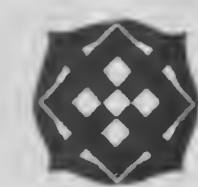
The failure of the Chinese contention was a result of their policy of interpreting the Manchoukuo participation question, a sheer sports issue, in the light of international politics.

The public opinion in Japan today indicates great satisfaction with the efforts of the Japan Amateur Athletic Federation in making it possible for Manchoukuo to obtain formal membership in the new Oriental Amateur Athletic Association, the reorganized sports body of the Far East.



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**THE TEIKOKU LIFE INSURANCE CO., Ltd.**

TOKYO, JAPAN

## Western Japan Making Headway in Manifold Activities

### Cheap Electric Current Supplied by Yamaguchi

The Yamaguchi Ken-ei Denki (Yamaguchi Prefectural Power Plant), which was established through the efforts of more than 1,000,000 residents of Yamaguchi prefecture, recently celebrated the 10th anniversary of its foundation.

During the 10 years since the plant was established, the Ken-ei Denki has rendered good service in the promotion of industry by greatly lowering the charge for its power supply. With the last reduction, in 1930, the rates of the Ken-ei Denki became the lowest in Japan.

### Kure Noted For Industry As Well as Its Naval Base

Kure is not merely a naval port but is also an industrial city. It is expected that it will hold a grand exposition concerning its industrial activity and national defense, in celebration of the opening of the Sango railway line, scheduled for 1935.

Mayor Watanabe The leading product of Kure is sake, pens for fountain-pens, rubber goods, grindstones, soap, and pins. These products are chiefly sold in Japan, but they are also exported to foreign countries.

### Okinoyama Coal Mine

The Okinoyama Coal Mining Co., one of the largest concerns in this line, has its main office in Ube, Yamaguchi prefecture. It was established in 1897. The company produces about 1,000,000 tons of coal of the best quality annually.

### Yasura, Financial Magnate

Among the prominent businessmen in Yamaguchi prefecture is Asano-suke Yasura, a member of the Diet.

Included among the enterprises of which he is the head are: the Kagotora-gumi, general contracting and building firm; the Showa Cold Storage Co.; the Kagotora Shoten, manufacturer of fishery supplies; and the Kagotora Engeibu, a theatrical company.

### Japan Has Plenty of Soda Through Efforts of Iwase

The development of soda production in Japan owes much to the efforts of the Japan Soda Co. It was established in February, 1918, in Tokuyama, by Tokusaburo Iwase, a pioneer in Japan's chemical industry, who raised ¥5,000,000 capital for the company.

Within a period of 10 years, the company has made Japan self-sufficient in soda. The company is now extending its activities as far as the Dutch East Indies and other foreign countries in order to dispose of its surplus production.

According to the latest investigations, the Japan Soda Co. turns out more than ¥37,000,000 worth of soda products annually. The company is also enlarging its manufacturing scale so that it may definitely participate in the selling competition in the world market.



Left to Right: Governor Kikuyama of Yamaguchi Prefecture. Mayor Matsui of Shimonoseki. Chief Hayashi of the Electric Bureau of Yamaguchi. Mayor Toyoda of Hagi. Diet Member Yasura of Yamaguchi Prefecture.

### Sempuku, High Grade Sake, Brewed in Kure

Japanese sake bearing the trade mark "Sempuku" is one of the best in the country. It is produced at the brewery of the Gomei Kaisha Miyake Seibei Shoten in Kure, a leading sake company.

The Miyake Shoten was reorganized on a partnership basis, capitalized at ¥2,000,000 fully paid up, in July, 1925.

In addition to the "Sempuku," the Miyake Shoten offers several other excellent beverages. On a number of occasions, the products of the Miyake

Shoten have won prizes in competitions and at expositions.

The president of the Miyake Shoten is Seibei Miyake, and Seichiro Miyake is the vice-president.



The "Sempuku" Brand Shown Here. Marks the High Grade Sake Brewed by the Miyake Seibei Shoten.



Aerial View of the Up to Date Brewery Operated by the Miyake Seibei Shoten of Kure, Which Concerns Is Noted For Its Sake (Japanese Wine) of Excellent Taste and Quality.

### Iino Shoji Is Active

Among the leading shipping companies of Japan is the Iino Shoji Kaisha. The company has its main office in Maizuru, Kyoto prefecture, and branches or sub-branches in Tokyo, Osaka, Kobe, and elsewhere.

In addition to the shipping business, the Iino Shoji Kaisha is interested in mining, building, live stock raising, and foodstuff manufacturing.



Newly Built Kure Branch of Iino Shoji Kaisha.

### Tokuyama Iron Plate Co.

The Tokuyama Teppan Kaisha (Tokuyama Iron Plate Co.) was established in August, 1918, with a capital of ¥5,000,000. It has its main office at Kitahama Shichome, Higashi-ku, Osaka, and plants in Yamaguchi prefecture.

### Abe Produces Dried Bonito

Grated dried bonito as a condiment is a special product of Hiroshima prefecture. The Abe Wasuke Shoten at Sannomaru-cho, Fukuyama, Hiroshima prefecture, is noted as a supplier of this condiment.

### Historic Places in Hagi

Hagi, a city in Yamaguchi prefecture, is famous for its numerous historical places, among which is an ancient castle. Many of the statesmen who took a leading part in the Meiji Restoration were born in Hagi and its neighborhood.

It is reported that the number of visitors to the city is steadily increasing of late, following the completion of the communications facilities.

The special products of Hagi are mandarin oranges, bamboo ware, fish, fruit, and canned provisions.

### Rakuenchi, Natural Park

The most popular holiday resort in the Kammon district is the Rakuenchi of Chofu. This is a park covering an area of 10,000 tsubo, with grand natural scenery all around.

### Misome Coal Mine

The Higashi Misome mine, which was opened in October, 1908, with ¥4,599,000 capital, is the largest mine in the Ube field. Its total area is 6,541,357 tsubo. The output is nearly 500,000 tons a year.

### Active in Shipping

The Yamakyu Transportation Co. is a leading shipping organization. It is capitalized at ¥700,000 and has its main office in Moji, another office in Kobe, and branches in many key cities.

### Shimonoseki Forges Ahead

Shimonoseki has become an international city since it absorbed Hikoshima, an adjoining town, in the spring of 1932.

According to the latest investigations, the city has a population of 50,000, while its area since the inclusion of Hikoshima covers 7,960,000 tsubo in all.

The city has a shore line of 11 ri (1 ri is about 4 kilometers), the longest in Japan.

The industrial production of Shimonoseki has greatly increased since the city's area was enlarged.

It is expected that the city will undergo sweeping changes on the completion of its present city planning, displaying more activity as a port, following the increase of commerce between Japan and Manchoukuo.

### Kaijima Family Is Leading In Coal Mining Enterprises

The Kaijima Coal Mining Co. is one of the largest in Japan. It has its main office in Shimonoseki and many branches in all the key cities of Japan. The company is controlled by Taro Kaijima and his family. Mr. Kaijima is the president.

The Kaijima company has large mines in Onoura, Otsuji, and Iwaya in Kyushu, the total area of which is more than 12,600,000 tsubo. It is roughly estimated that 160,000,000 tons of coal are contained in these mines.

The annual coal production is more than 2,000,000 tons.

### Choshu Bank Thriving

The Choshu Bank has its main office in Shimomatsu-cho, Mino-gun, Yamaguchi prefecture. It was established in 1888, and is now capitalized at ¥1,300,000.

The bank has 15 branches and 12 sub-branches, and holds deposits amounting to ¥15,000,000.



Marunaka Gold Pen Manufacturing Plant in Kure.

### Marunaka Gold Pens

Gold pen manufacturing is a new industry that has appeared in Kure. It is now dominated by the Marunaka Gold Pen Factory, owned by Shinzaburo Marunaka.

### The 110th Bank, Ltd.

Established in 1878

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Head Office:

Kannonsaki-cho, Shimonoseki



## A Nourishing Medicine With Fermentative Qualities and Great Fame

# WAKAMOTO

**WAKAMOTO** is the most celebrated yeast nutritive medicine. It is manufactured in large amounts in Japan and used widely by the public. The medicine was invented by Prof. Makoto Sawamura, doctor of agriculture and professor emeritus of the Tokyo Imperial University. He discovered the wonderful medical effects of yeast and the **EIYOTO-IKUJINO-KAI** prepared yeast in the form of this patent medicine, **WAKAMOTO**. This is the first medicine of the kind in Japan. **WAKAMOTO** works wonders toward increased nourishment and the cure of intestinal and other internal diseases.

The medicine is popular with both physicians and invalids, and within a year or two after it was prepared for the first time its output was the largest of any similar medicine in Japan.

At present yeast is used for curative purposes and this fact is widely known to a great number of people. In this respect, **WAKAMOTO** contributed a great deal to Japan's medical world, which did not know how to apply medicinal yeast for curative purposes.

The Japanese pharmacopoeia Investigation Commission, organized by men of medical celebrity under government appointment, included in Revised Japanese Pharmacopoeia authorized by the government in June, 1933, "medicinal yeast," as it recognized its value as a medicine.

**WAKAMOTO** not only finds a great market at home, but is in demand in other Oriental countries, the South Seas, Europe, and America. This medicine is used by Japanese and foreigners alike.

Equipped with 30 machines of the latest type, the Wakamoto factory produces daily 10,000,000 tablets of the preparation Wakamoto, which is a highly effective digestive prescription and a powerful health promoter.

In other words, the factory has an annual production of 700 tons of Wakamoto tablets. No other plant, in either Orient or Occident, produces such a huge quantity of tablets of the same variety.

The pictures show:—

1. The facade of the warehouse containing the material used
2. A view of the low temperature drying plant.
3. The tablet production room.
4. The laboratory attached to the Wakamoto factory.
5. The power generating plant.

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Tokyo, Osaka, and in Various Cities Abroad



## Japan's Efforts to Adjust Trade Relations

(Continued From Page 78)

400,000,000 yards of goods to India, although the total export in 1932 amounted to 640,000,000 yards.

The categorical classification is another restriction that is likely to reduce substantially the Japanese export to India. The 1932 export of bleached goods to that country amounted to 21 per cent of the total volume. In the new agreement, however, the ratio has been cut down to 8 per cent. Even when the 20 per cent allowance is added, the total ratio allotted to this category increases only to 9.6 per cent. And the prospects of trade in bleached goods have been most promising.

In addition to problems concerning the cotton industry, the present Indo-Japanese trade negotia-

tions dealt with those related to sundry goods. Japan, as a matter of course, sent representatives of the sundry goods interests to India. These delegates came home pleased with the thought that an amicable agreement was reached on the outstanding questions connected with sundry goods, only to see the government of India greatly increase the duties on such goods. The decision came like a thunderbolt from a clear sky and the business of some of the Japanese exporters was virtually killed, while that of most of the others was severely affected.

The Japanese cotton people yielded on many points in respect to the welfare of the sundry goods trade, while the sundry goods exporters allege that the dismal outcome of the conference has resulted from the fact that the cotton issues were treated as the main subject.

It is the consensus of opinion in Japan that India has won.

## London Textiles Conference

The textile negotiations between the British and Japanese non-official delegations, held in London, broke down at the sixth session on March 14, 1934, one month after the date of their opening, the issue on the definition of the geographical scope of the discussion bringing about the collapse.

Lancashire insisted upon the conclusion of an agreement that would apply to the whole world, while the Japanese, on the ground that such an arrangement could not be practical, maintained that the accord should be limited to apply only to the United Kingdom and the Crown Colonies.

The parley between the cotton delegations from Manchester and Osaka thus failed. Nevertheless, this failure did not mark the end of the Anglo-Japanese trade negotiations. The British and Japanese governments took up the issues where the non-official delegations left off. So far, however, no tangible progress has been made in the provisional negotiations between the two governments and the British government applied quotas to the import of the Japanese cotton goods into the Crown Colonies in May, 1934.

The Japanese delegation went to London in August, 1933, without any definite intention of holding a conference. Its primary concern was to refute allegations made in the United Kingdom and elsewhere in Europe as regards the working conditions in the Nippon cotton industry and incidentally to contribute to the mitigation of the strained situation if possible.

The Japanese cotton industrialists naturally do not want their trade activities restricted as long

as they have good possibilities of further increasing their export and also of opening up new markets abroad.

Conditions in the British cotton industry, however, are entirely different. Lancashire, with its approximately 50,000,000 spindles and more than 150 years of glorious history, has been defeated in the international trade war by the Japanese who have hardly 9,000,000 spindles. It is because of this wane of the Lancashire spinners' overseas trade that they organized a committee on Japanese competition, with the Manchester Chamber of Commerce as its nucleus, to bring pressure upon the Japanese cotton trade by such means as treaty abolition, increase of the customs duties, and the formation of an economic bloc.

The Japanese cotton industrialists find it still premature to talk of an armistice and there is a question as to the creation of a powerful controlling body on the British side.

In Japan, the entire cotton industry is under the control of the Japan Cotton Spinners' Association, while there is no such organization in Lancashire. The British cotton industrialists may make many requests to the Japanese, but they are helpless as regards their own control. As a matter of fact, it turned out that the British delegation to the conference demanded restrictions only on the part of the Japanese, without proposing to do anything by way of compensation.

It was inevitable that the London textile negotiations should have failed. For the Japanese, although they do not find it necessary to restrict others, deem it essential to reserve the freedom of trade.

## Netherlands-Nippon Conference

The trade conference between the Netherlands and Japan was convened at Batavia early in June, 1934, primarily to adjust the three-to-one preponderance of commerce of which the balance is in favor of Japan.

The first general meeting was called to order on June 8, only to reveal that there was a wide gap in the attitude of the two delegations toward questions of fundamental principles. A deadlock ensued. The general committee meeting was held on June 26 and 27, but the situation saw hardly any progress. A sub-committee of technical experts was therefore formed to carry on the ground work and thus to tide over the crisis.

Ambassador Dr. Haruichi Nagaoka, head of the Japanese delegation, consequently made a 10 day trip to different parts of Java to study the outstanding conditions.

Meanwhile, preparations were made for the third series of meetings, which started about the middle of July, 1934.

The Netherlands' primary concern in the present trade parley is to make Japan buy more from the Dutch East Indies and thereby to ease the pressing economic difficulties there. It is with this purpose in view that they are desirous of entering into a discussion of tangible problems immediately. Japan, on the other hand, must first have the guiding principles of the conference established in view of the fact that the problems involved are more complicated than a mere balancing of trade. For one thing, it was known previously to the opening of the conference, that the ulti-

mate aim of the trade restrictions recently enforced or proposed by the Batavia government was liable to drive Japanese businessmen from the islands and to enable the Netherlands merchants to enjoy a virtual monopoly of the imports as well as the retail trade.

There are, in point of fact, a number of subtle factors which have jointly accounted for the request on the part of the Netherlands to convene the present Batavia conference, in addition to the situation revealed in the trade returns. Included among these factors, which incidentally make clear the position of The Hague and the Batavia governments in the present issue, are the following:

1. Necessity to restrict the increasing imports from Japan in order to reserve the D.E.I. market for other countries which are better buyers of the D.E.I. products than Japan.
2. Protection of the domestic industries in the Netherlands as well as in the D.E.I. from Japanese competition.
3. Protection of the Dutch shipping enterprise.
4. Protection of the Netherlands merchants in the D.E.I. whose business has been affected by Japanese rivalry.

The Japanese government, in the meantime, proposes to handle the pending commercial difficulties with the Netherlands and the D.E.I. in a spirit of conciliation, as was shown in the instructions of Foreign Minister Koki Hirota given to Ambassador Dr. Nagaoka previous to his de-

parture from Tokyo on May 17. In substance, the instructions were to the following effect:

1. Japan is willing to make the utmost sacrifice for the sake of arriving at a harmonious agreement.

2. Japan will ask the Batavia government to abrogate the emergency import restrictions declared in March, 1934, in view of the fact that they are clearly in contradiction of the principle of freedom of trade.

3. Japan is ready to make use of her authority to adjust the one-sided trade and endeavor to equalize the balance, if Batavia will abrogate the trade restrictions.

4. As a concrete measure, Japan will give a guarantee of import permits up to certain limits in important commodities like sugar, rubber, oil, and other D.E.I. products. In return, Japan will ask for a guarantee of import permits into the D.E.I., covering cotton and rayon goods, cement, beer, knitted goods, porcelain, and other sundry goods, preferably on the basis of the 1933 figures.

5. Regarding the duty imposed on Java sugar, Japan is willing to promise a gradual lowering of the rate following the increase of consumption in Japan and other countries of the Far East. Japan will then import sugar from Java in larger quantities, refine it, and possibly export it to continental Asia.

6. Japan will suggest plans for the improvement of the external trade of the D.E.I., which is now declining.

## Economic Issues Predominate

An outstanding feature of the Batavia conference is that economic factors alone dominate the situation. Problems of sentiment as well as those of a political nature are of secondary consideration. It is the rise or fall of the Netherlands' capitalism and the Japanese commercial welfare in the overseas markets that are at stake in the present negotiations.

The Netherlands government at The Hague and in Batavia has hitherto followed the policy of the open door and free trade in the D.E.I. The Dutch capitalists, for the past 300 years, have reaped immense profits under these principles and their overseas investments have been concentrated in the D.E.I. The colonial policy centered on the welfare of the D.E.I. natives has coincided with that of extending the capitalistic organizations of the Netherlands, so much so that up to two-thirds of the entire wealth of the Netherlands now consists of the Dutch enterprises in the D.E.I., while 25 per cent of the direct tax revenue of the home government comes from agricultural undertakings in the islands.

The wane of the market value of agricultural products, however, which has resulted from the crisis in international economy, dealt a severe blow to industrial activities in the D.E.I. where agriculture is the mainstay of industry. Subsequently, the Netherlands capitalists at home were hard hit.

Simultaneously, the purchasing power of the D.E.I. natives declined substantially with the result that high priced European commodities became beyond their reach. With Japanese manufactures offered at low prices through Japanese merchants who were willing to do business on a smaller margin of profit, it was but natural that European commodities in the D.E.I. should be replaced by Japanese goods.

The Netherlands could not help but abandon the 300 year old principle of free trade, as well as the colonial policy centered on the welfare of the natives when these began to run counter to the interests of the capitalists at home. The protective trade policy and a colonial administration centered on the interests of the Dutch people and industry at home have thus made their appearance in the D.E.I. Incidentally, this happens to be disadvantageous to Japan.

## Trade Restorations

It was under such circumstances that the Netherlands in the D.E.I. filed a petition with the D.E.I. government in protest against the influx of the Japanese industrial manufactures. And so, under the emergency import restriction, the Batavia government limited the import into the D.E.I. of Japanese cement in September, 1933, that of beer in December, 1933, and that of cambric and bleached cotton textiles in March, 1934. As the result, Japan may export to the D.E.I. not more than 200,000 barrels of cement a year; beer and sarong are restricted by respective quotas worked

(Continued on Page 115)



## Chosen Makes Marked Progress Under Sound Administration

The peninsula of Chosen today is a land of peace and prosperity. The country has made remarkable progress, especially since it became part of Japan, in the development of natural resources as well as in the promotion of educational, sanitary, and social welfare enterprises. The traffic and communications system has also been revolutionized, adding significantly to the international and domestic commercial and industrial activities.

General Issei Ugaki is Chosen's governor-general and Kiyonori Imaida is the civil administrator.

Governor-General Ugaki, following the assumption of his office, has endeavored to realize three major principles, i.e., social enlightenment, rehabilitation of the agrarian population, and self-help.

### Civil Engineering Active

Most prominent in the administrative enterprises now conducted in Chosen are the civil engineering projects. These schemes were put into practice not only on account of their economic value, but also as a means of aiding the depressed agrarian population and relieving unemployment.



General Ugaki, Governor-General of Chosen.



Chief Civil Administrator Imaida of Chosen.

Thoroughgoing improvement of rivers, reconstruction of bridges, and repairing and construction of national highways have been going on for some years past with the above objects in view, enormous sums of money being spent.

### Local Shipping Busy

In view of the facts that the peninsula has a lengthy seacoast and that it constitutes an important juncture in the Japan-continental traffic, the local shipping enterprises are active. There are well over 60,000 tons of

steamers and 25,000 tons of sailing ships exclusively engaged in coastal transportation.

The companies operating in Chosen waters include the Chosen Yusen, the Osaka Shosen, the Hoku-riku Kisen, the Kita Kyushu Shosen, the Shinwaya Kisen, the Chosen Kisen, the Kinkai Yusen, the Awakuni Kyodo Kisen, and others.

### Other Facilities

The Japan Air Transport Co. operates a line across the peninsula from north to south as part of its Tokyo-to-Dairen service. The telephone and telegraph communications are fully developed. The gas and electric enterprises have also made an impressive development.

### Keijo, Chosen's Capital

The city of Keijo, with its population of 374,909, forms the center of the governmental and cultural activities of Chosen, not to mention the peninsula's commerce and industry.

There are also numerous places of interest in Keijo that the visitor should see.

## Chosen Abounds in Superb Scenic Places Easily Accessible by Network of Railways

Superb scenic spots and places of historical interest abound on the peninsula of Chosen and they are today easily accessible owing to a network of excellent railways.

To begin with, there is the government railway which offers through service between Fusan, the southern gateway of the peninsula, and Mukden. The super-limited express running over this road, called the "Hikari" (Light), is famous for its high speed, comfort, and roomy coaches.

The government line is connected with various branch lines, private railways, and motor bus services in different parts of the country, and it renders traveling in Chosen most pleasant.

Of all the scenic places, no visitor should miss the grandeur of Mt.

Kongo and its stalactite grotto, which is the finest in the world.

Another attraction that draws visitors to Chosen is the first class hotels under the direct management of the Chosen Railway Bureau in all key cities. Particularly well known among these are the hotels at Keijo (Seoul), Heijo, Shingishu, and Fusan.

There are also "keesan" (Chosenese geisha), who will entertain visitors with music and dances, all over the peninsula.



Picture of Shokeien Garden, Keijo.



Mount Kongo of Chosen, Which Is Noted For Its Grandeur.

### Ginseng, Wonderful Herb

Ginseng, the medicinal herb grown in Chosen, is one of the most effective remedies for women's ailments, nervous prostration, hysteria, overwork, diabetes, anemia, etc.

The people of the present age, who draw heavily on their stores of energy and who are for the most part suffering from overwork and fatigue, should make it a point to use ginseng, according to Dr. Sugihara.

The red ginseng, which has long been prized by the Chinese, can now be had in tablets prepared by the monopoly bureau of the Chosen government. Ginseng extract and powder can also be had. Prices: \$2.20 for 30 tablets; \$1.50 for 40 grams of powder; \$1.50 for 20 grams of extract.

This prepared ginseng is handled by the Mitsui Bussan and other agents.

### Keikido Flourishes

Keikido province, which has three cities and 20 towns, is an industrial and agricultural center of Chosen.

During 1931, Keikido province turned out more than ¥172,380,000 worth of products, including ¥105,200,000 on the side of industry and ¥58,700,000 in agriculture, the combined total constituting 95 per cent of the total production. Forestry came next followed by mining.

### Mitsukoshi Branch Prospers

Situated in the plaza in front of the Bank of Chosen, the Keijo branch of the Mitsukoshi department store enjoys public confidence.

### Chosen Beer Co.

The Chosen Beer Brewery Co., Ltd., which supplies high grade beer to the Chosen peninsula under the "Sapporo" brand, is affiliated with the Dai Nippon Brewery Co., Ltd., the oldest and most influential brewery in Japan.

Capitalized at ¥6,000,000, the company has its head office at Eitoh and a branch office in the Nikka building, Keijo. The factory equipment was completed in December, 1933, and new beer began appearing in the market on April 20, 1934.

The Chosen Beer brewery has an annual production capacity of almost 800,000,000 gallons and is equipped with the most up to date machinery. Shintaro Ohashi is the chairman of the company.

### Chosen Exchange Busy

The Chosen Exchange, which has a long history, is the only peninsular exchange founded on the joint stock system. The Keijo Stock Exchange is the head office, while the Jinsen branch handles rice transactions.

### Chosen Transportation Co.

The Chosen Transportation Co., Ltd., capitalized at ¥3,850,000, is actively engaged in the movement of goods on the Chosen peninsula.

The company was organized with the support of the Chosen Railway Bureau by the amalgamation of 681 forwarding agents in Chosen.

### Chojiya Store Popular

Founded in 1868, the Chojiya Department Store with its head store at Minami Omon-dori Nichome, Keijo, Chosen, is one of the oldest establishments of the kind in Japan. It was in the year 1904 that the store extended its activities to Keijo. It has several branches.

At present the concern maintains branches in Fusan, Heijo, Gensan, Mukden, Hsinking, and Dairen, as well as in Tsu, Mie prefecture, and Shingu in Wakayama prefecture.

At the head of the concern is Genroku Kobayashi.

### Mutual Aid System

The mutual aid financial system offers indispensable banking facilities for the agricultural communities in Chosen. The system, which has a history of more than 28 years, has shown marked development of late.

The total capital of Chosen's mutual aid associations paid up at the end of January, 1934, was ¥9,700,000.

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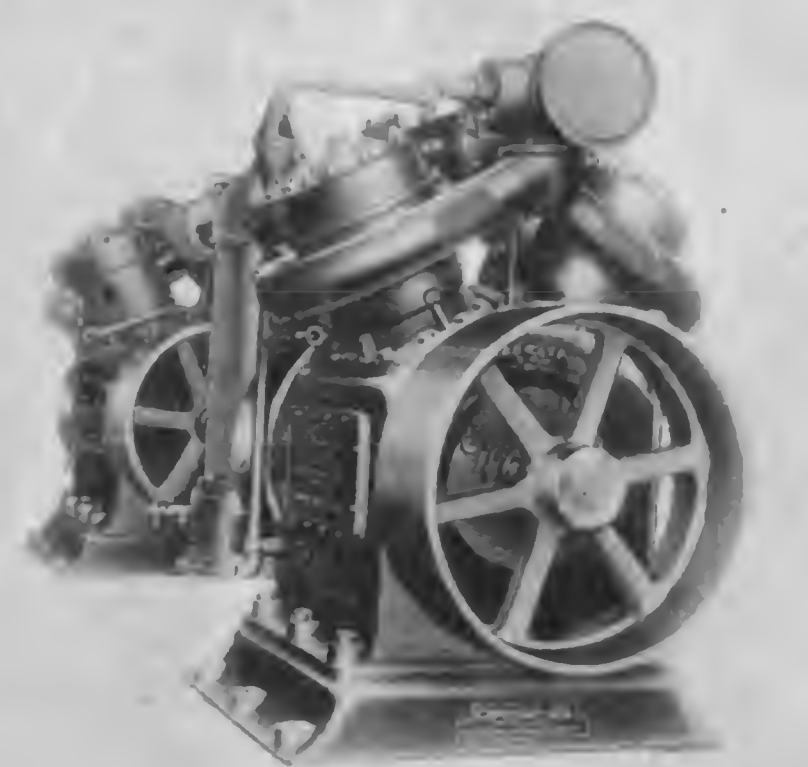
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## Koki Hirota Foreign Minister

"Japan has returned to diplomatic normalcy." That was the general sentiment of the Japanese shortly after Koki Hirota, former ambassador to Moscow, succeeded Count Yasuya Uchida, who left the helm of Kasumigaseki due to illness.

Count Uchida, his predecessor, was noted for his "ashes diplomacy," which term came from his sensational declaration: "Japan must push through all obstacles to her goal, even if she is reduced to ashes."

This "forlorn hope" idea was necessary, to some extent, in that period of emergency when such grave incidents as the Manchuria and Shanghai affairs were going on. Japan had no time for constructive peace work then. All she could do was to rush to her final object, temporarily forgetting all diplomatic activities.

The stormy period, however, did not continue forever and the Manchurian question, which meant most to Japan, became a settled matter. The "ashes diplomacy" was no longer needed. Nippon now required a change in her diplomatic course. And here came Mr. Hirota.

### Priesthood, First Goal

The Foreign Minister is the son of a poor country stonemason. While in his teens, he wished to become a Buddhist priest and entered a temple as a disciple. Koki, his present first name, was given him at that time.

Later, however, he grew dissatisfied with the life of a rustic priest and determined to go to college. Finishing the political course of the Tokyo Imperial University, Mr. Hirota began his diplomatic career, which has now brought him to the post of chief of the Foreign Office.

While he was a mere secretary, his ability was recognized by Marquis Jutaro Komura, one of Japan's greatest diplomats and the chief delegate to the Portsmouth peace conference, who emphatically predicted, "He who succeeds me is Enjiro Yamaza and the man coming next will be Koki Hirota."

Mr. Yamaza, minister to China, unfortunately died in Peking before his value was fully demonstrated. Then Hirota stepped into the limelight. He was destined to play not only his own role but also the late Yamaza's unfinished part.

Though Mr. Hirota is a true son of the Orient, he is not the so-called Oriental hero type, which is often regarded as neglecting the details of things, looking at the outline only.

### Not Anti-Occidental

His cherished ideal is independent diplomacy based upon pan-Asianism, but this does not mean a narrow-minded exclusion of outsiders.

Mr. Hirota's tasks are many: further development of friendship with Manchukuo, the readjustment of Japan's diplomacy, which was unnecessarily isolated since the country's purging with the League, harmony with other powers, and particularly positive peace work with America, Soviet Russia, and China.

His doctrine was put before the government at the Five Ministers' Conference, which was open-



Gen. S. Honjo

Dr. Kotaro Honda

## General Shigeru Honjo Chief Aide-de-Camp to H.M. the Emperor

It was at 1 a.m., September 19, 1931, that General Shigeru Honjo received an urgent dispatch telling of the Japanese-Chinese military clash resulting from the wrecking of the South Manchuria Railway track by General Chang Hsueh-liang's force in the suburbs of Mukden.

A lieutenant-general and the commander of the Kuantung Garrison at that time, Honjo was at Ryojun when the message came. He sprang out of bed, sat down, and closed his eyes for a minute in meditation. When he opened his eyes, the resolution for a speedy mobilization of his troops had already been made. At 4 a.m., the darkness along the railway line to Mukden was cut by the headlight of the military train carrying Commander Honjo and his staff. His action was as quick as lightning and surprised all. One of the most surprised was General Chang, who turned pale on being told in Peiping that General Honjo was going north with his force.

### Young Chang in Panic

The young Chinese general's terror was not without reason. He knew Honjo, the warrior, personally. The lean, gentle-faced Japanese general had long been a military adviser to his father, General Chang Tso-lin during his regime over the former Three Eastern Provinces with his capital at Mukden. While a boy, the younger Chang received concerning Honjo the impression of a man of two sides—cool and silent at normal times, but fiery and fierce when stirred.

All this was true. The commander rose with weapons to punish the marauding Chinese and for months the mountains and plains of Manchuria

(Continued on Page 119)

ed immediately after his assumption of office. It may be recalled that in that party the five leading cabinet members, namely, the War, Navy, Finance, Foreign, and Overseas Ministers discussed important subjects.

Looking forward to the significant year of 1936, Mr. Hirota is making efforts for diplomatic preparations, his policy founded on justice and fairness, really representative of the true spirit of the Japanese nation.

Chinese, and other companies, including minor Dutch concerns, divide the remaining 25 per cent by free competition among themselves.

### Japanese Point of View

Japan is sympathetic toward the Dutch East Indies' request for a barter system worked out between the two countries, and she is willing to buy from the D.E.I. as much as possible. Nevertheless, it is regarded as difficult to satisfy the D.E.I. aspirations in full.

For one thing, there are only a few commodities that Japan can buy from the islands. For instance, more than enough sugar is produced in Japan and the supply is regulated by curtailment, while the Dutch oil is too expensive. Moreover, if Japan were to buy from the D.E.I. to the extent of balancing the trade regardless of these economic obstacles, that would be a concession only on the part of Japan.

It will be recalled, furthermore, that Japan's trade with the D.E.I. used to show a heavy excess of imports into Japan up to about 1928, and that

## Dr. Kotaro Honda President of Tohoku Imperial University

"Super-Steel Honda"! The president of Tohoku Imperial University, Kotaro Honda's name is known to every student of metallurgy. The scientist who is also the director of the Metallic Materials Research Laboratory, is noted for his work with iron and steel, particularly in regard to magnetism. He is an international figure respected by the scientific world.

In the Dictionary of Applied Physics published in Great Britain, it is significant to note that the number of pages given over to the presentation of the researches on magnetic steel conducted by Dr. Honda is greater than the space allotted to any other subject, though the world's leading savants contribute to the publication.

Almost all the steels used in Japan, including those for naval craft, tanks, steel helmets, machine guns, and other products, are the crystallization of the researches conducted by Dr. Honda over a period of many years.

For his valuable contribution to the world of metallurgical sciences, he was given the Bethlehem Prize several years ago. Recently he was also the recipient of an honorary degree from a German university.

Dr. Honda, after studying under Dr. Hantaro Nagaoka, dean of Japan's natural science circles, graduated from the Tokyo Imperial University in 1897. In the university research department he then conducted investigations for six years, finally obtaining his doctorate on the thesis, "Magnetic Distortion."

He then became a professor of the Tohoku Imperial University and the director of the Steel Research Laboratory of that institution. In 1921, he became the director of the Metallic Materials Research Laboratory which was established by the fund of ¥600,000 donated by Baron Kichizaemon Sumitomo.

When in latter years, Dr. Honda successfully produced a steel with the strongest magnetic properties in the world, he named the metallic alloy, K.S. magnetic steel, in honor of the Baron who made the experimental facilities possible.

In 1931, Dr. Honda was chosen president of the Tohoku Imperial University, in which capacity he is still serving. The scientist is now 64 years old. He once declared: "I have grown to be an old man without a single love affair."

However, so fascinating are his experiments that he seems fully content with working in the laboratory.

Since becoming the president of the Tohoku Imperial, many issues have been faced by him. Trouble often started in the law department, which has many younger professors, but he always settled it most satisfactorily. This may be due to his administrative ability, but his pleasant personality is also a factor.

At all events, Dr. Honda is a "national treasure" among the leaders of the scientific circles of Japan.

it was not until the appearance of the brisk export in recent years that the trade balance became favorable to Japan.

The Japanese exports to the D.E.I. are daily necessities to the people of Java. On the other hand, the D.E.I. are primarily an agricultural region and there are no manufacturing industries there that need be protected by restricting the import of the low priced Japanese goods. Finally, the exclusion of the Japanese goods needed by the natives is liable to have an unfavorable effect upon the colonial administration in the D.E.I.

Another matter of importance is the proposed exclusion of the Japanese merchants from the Dutch East Indies under the license system. The proposal undermines the foundation of the commercial right that the Japanese established there after many years of hard work. Admitting that the commercial rights of the Hollanders and the natives in the D.E.I. must be respected, the Japanese cannot allow to pass unchallenged any proposal for unwarranted oppression of the Japanese merchants there.



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## - - Osaka's Contributors to Nation's Progress Given Recognitions - -

### Emperor Honors Organizations, Individuals; Grant Recipients Rendered Great Service

By Shinobu Agata  
Governor of Osaka Prefecture

On the auspicious anniversary of the foundation of the Japanese Empire, February 11, 1934, the ceremony of distributing grants from the Throne was held. H.M. the Emperor, who is ever concerned with the development of education and culture, social welfare enterprises, and other activities for the welfare of the people in general, in Osaka graciously granted gifts through the Osaka prefectural government.

Simultaneously, men and organizations of Osaka prefecture that have contributed much toward the de-

velopment of industry, commerce, social welfare, and other activities were given recognition by the prefecture. They numbered in all 107 organizations and 32 individuals.

#### 'Attachable' Footwear

Kazuyoshi Nishida, managing director of the Strong Socks & Stockings Co., Osaka, is the inventor of what is called "attachable socks" of which the outstanding feature is the fact that the feet of the socks and stockings can be renewed while the upper part can be used in-

Mr. K. Nishida

definitely. These socks and stockings, which bear the "Strong" brand, are selling remarkably well since their appearance in September, 1930.

#### Amatsuji, Leading Maker of Superior Ball Bearings

By far the largest supplier of steel ball bearings in Japan is the Amatsuji Kokyu Seisaku-sho (Amatsuji Steel Ball Works). "Amatsuji" has become synonymous with steel ball bearings.

It is no wonder that Shintaro Amatsuji, president of the works, Mr. S. Amatsuji has been chosen from among hundreds of businessmen as one of those entitled to a silver cup of honor.

The Amatsuji plant is now using machines of more than 400 horsepower and employs no fewer than 170 operatives.

The company's annual production reaches approximately 18,000,000 gross, that is, more than 80 per cent of the total production of steel ball bearings in Japan, and 99 per cent of the entire Japanese export of that product to foreign countries.

#### Kodama Has Done Much For Nakayama Taiyodo

Bubachi Kodama, a director and also chief of the production department of the Nakayama Taiyodo, is one of the recipients of a silver cup from the Osaka prefectural government, his service rendered in the development of the toilet article manufacturing industry having been recognized.

The Nakayama Taiyodo, with which Mr. Kodama is connected, is a private enterprise of Taichi Nakayama and it produces all sorts of toilet articles under the "Club" brand.

Mr. Kodama was sent abroad by Mr. Nakayama in 1924. Availing himself of this opportunity, Mr. Kodama studied the market conditions in Europe and America, methods of increasing the efficiency of individual workers, and also means of enhancing their safety and welfare.

### Sei Yoshimoto Honored; Is Variety Show Queen

Among the social welfare enterprises given recognition and letters of appreciation by the Osaka prefectural governor on February 11, 1934, is Mrs. Sei Yoshimoto, the president of the Yoshimoto Kogyo Gomei Kaisha (Yoshimoto Theatrical Co.).

The great service Mrs. Yoshimoto she has rendered by providing entertainment for the general public in Japan can readily be understood by the fact that she was decorated with the Distinguished Service Medal with the Blue Ribbon, inaugurated in 1928.

Mrs. Yoshimoto's company manages scores of variety shows and theaters in Osaka, Tokyo, Yokohama, Kyoto, and Kobe, employing more than 1,000 story tellers and others.

#### Expert Furniture Maker

Yajihiei Miyoshi, with his workshop at 32 Kitahorie Nichome, Nishi-ku, Osaka, is an expert furniture maker. He is the recipient of a silver cup from Osaka prefecture.

#### Otsuka, of Sogo Store

One of the best disciplined young men's associations in Osaka is that organized by the employees of the Sogo department store, which is one of the foremost stores of its kind in Japan.

The organization was given recognition by the Osaka municipality in 1920 and by the Osaka prefectural government in the following year.

Sei Otsuka, vice-president of the association, was given recognition for his illustrious service in 1934.

#### Tokunaga Contributes Much To Japan's Glass Industry

The Tokunaga Garasu Seizosho (the Tokunaga Glass Works) of which Yoshiji Tokunaga is the proprietor, is one of the best known glassware producers not only in Japan but also in the East.

The works have three large and up to date factories in Osaka.

One of the most noteworthy contributions, made by Mr. Tokunaga is his invention of a semi-mechanical process, which replaced the primitive "blowing" system.

Mr. Tokunaga was recently awarded a gold cup by the Osaka prefectural government in recognition of his work.

### Isao Masuko Is Leader In Pile Fabric Industry

For the improvement of home-made pile fabrics in order to prevent the import of foreign products, Isao Masuko, managing director of the Suminoe Weaving Co., Ltd., was given a gold cup by the Osaka prefectural government on February 11, 1934.

Mr. I. Masuko Mr. Masuko lives at 264 Sumiyoshi-cho, Sumiyoshi-ku, Osaka.

He commenced the study of pile fabrics in 1912 and the following year he went to England, France, and Germany to complete his work. Following his return from abroad, he established the Suminoe Weaving Co. and became its manager as well as the chief technician.

He perfected a type of silk cloth which later developed into what is now generally called fuji silk and which is sent abroad in large volume annually.

#### Pioneer in Net Hosiery

Monji Hashimoto, 43 Uchishiro-cho, Asahi-ku, Osaka, was the recipient of one of the silver cups given recently by the Osaka prefectural government in recognition of those contributing toward the development of business and industry.

Mr. Hashimoto Mr. Hashimoto is a pioneer producer of net hosiery.

#### Yokohama Cotton Duck, Ltd., Produces 1st Grade Goods

Established in 1918, the Yokohama Cotton Duck Works, Ltd., are now one of the foremost manufacturers of that product in Japan. The company has its head office in Yokohama and factories in Osaka, Hiroshima, and Okayama prefectures, while its business is handled by the Osaka office at 4 Bingomachi Sanchoime, Higashi-ku, Osaka.

Included among the products of the company are:

Knapsacks used by the Japanese army, roofing for cars on the government lines, hood canvas for motorcars, tents, sails, sheets, water-proof canvas, curtains, deck chair canvas, canvas for shoes, canvas for bags, etc., colored and printed cloths, etc.

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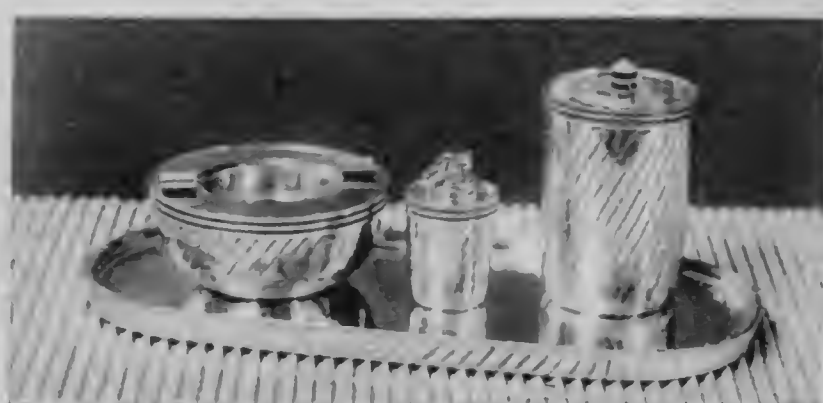
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Will Influence Destiny of Empire***Dr. Chosaburo Kusumoto**

President of Osaka Imperial University

In May, 1934, Dr. Hantaro Nagaoka, president  
of the Osaka Imperial University, resigned his  
post because of poor health and his desire to carry  
on more fully his scientific studies. Dr. Chosaburo  
Kusumoto then became the head of the institution  
located in the very center of the greatest industrial  
and commercial city of the Far East.With the resignation of Dr. Nagaoka, the uni-  
versity lost a great leader. The school authori-  
ties greatly regretted his going, but the personal  
wishes of the president had to be respected. The  
authorities were then faced with the question:  
"Who is to replace him?"On the recommendation of Dr. Nagaoka, Dr.  
Kusumoto, head of the medical department, was  
chosen as the new president and the serious prob-  
lem that had faced the school was satisfactorily  
solved.Dr. Kusumoto is the son of Kunitaro Kusumoto,  
who was the chief medical leader of the Dutch  
school in the Meiji Restoration when western  
culture began to come into Nippon. Among his  
relatives is Sensai Nagaoki, famous doctor of the  
earlier years of the Meiji era and the father of Dr.  
Mataro Nagaoki, who is still living.From his earlier years, Dr. Kusumoto decided  
to become a medical man. He entered the Tokyo  
Imperial University and studied under Dr. Irizawa,  
the dean of contemporary medical circles in Japan.  
He graduated in 1905 and became a professor at  
the Osaka Higher Medical School. Due to his  
clinical superiority, his name became widely known.After the establishment of the Osaka Medical  
College, Dr. Kusumoto was named the second  
president of that institution, taking the reins of  
office from the first president, Dr. Aihiko Sata.  
This was in 1924.When the Osaka Imperial University was or-  
ganized with the Osaka Medical College as its  
nucleus, Dr. Kusumoto became the head of the  
medical department of the newly established  
institution.Dr. Kusumoto expended great efforts in realiz-  
ing the establishment of the Osaka Imperial Uni-  
versity. Because of his valuable contribution in  
this direction, it was generally considered from the  
very beginning that he would assume the leader-  
ship of the institution when Dr. Nagaoka's stay  
came to an end.His former teacher, Dr. Irizawa, once said that  
because Dr. Kusumoto is within the Osaka Im-  
perial University, the school has power and in-  
fluence.Now as the president of the Osaka Imperial  
University, Dr. Kusumoto will undoubtedly increase  
the prestige of the school with his high character,  
administrative leadership, and social talent.**General Shigeru Honjo**

(Continued From Page 115)

and Mongolia were shaken with the roaring of  
guns and the explosion of shells. When the fumes  
of battle were blown away, the independence of  
Manchoukuo had dawned.**Triumphant Return Home**In September, 1932, or a year later, General  
Honjo triumphantly returned home, receiving a  
national welcome. Later he was appointed a  
Supreme War Councilor, thus being given a heavy  
task in maintaining defense.In August, 1933, General Takeji Nara, chief  
aide-de-camp to His Majesty, resigned due to the  
expiration of his term. The post was filled by  
Lieutenant-General Honjo, who was next promot-  
ed to the rank of full general. In 1934, he was  
58 years of age.Honjo fought in the Russo-Japanese War as  
a lieutenant. He was seriously wounded in one  
of the clashes. From that time onward, he steady-  
ly rose in rank and besides becoming Chang's ad-  
viser, he was once military attache to the Japanese  
legation in China.**In China 20 Years**General Honjo has lived in China for 20 years  
and is one of the army's foremost authorities on  
that country. It was on August 1, 1931—im-

Dr. Chosaburo Kusumoto



Shingo Tsuda



Sadahiko Nakane

**Shingo Tsuda**

President of Kanegafuchi Spinning Co.

Made in Nippon cotton goods today find their  
way into markets everywhere throughout the  
world. The excellence of the goods and their low  
price account for their popularity.To hear the industrialists of other countries  
speak, however, if Japanese goods should continue  
to grow in volume, their own positions will soon  
be lost irretrievably. Declaring that they must  
do something to cope with the situation, they  
persistently adopt commercial policies directed  
against Japan.Among these policies, the most outspoken are  
the raising of import duties and the adoption of  
the quota system.British India is a case in point. The same  
thing holds true of the British crown colonies and  
of the Netherlands East Indies.But each time that such movements aimed at  
Japanese goods arise, there is one stalwart man  
who invariably displays a strong front, crying out  
against the discrimination in no uncertain terms.  
He is Shingo Tsuda, president of the Kanegafuchi  
Spinning Co.Ever since he was enrolled as a student in the  
political department of Keio University, Mr. Tsuda  
has held the firm belief that the future of Japanese  
trade lies in the cotton industry. At the univer-  
sity, he studied all the books available on the sub-  
ject of spinning.Upon graduation in 1907, he entered the  
Kanegafuchi Spinning Co. through the assistance  
of him the late Sanji Muto, an alumnus of the same  
school, who was at that time manager of the  
organization.The earnestness with which the new employee  
pursued his duties had its reward in 1916, when  
he was appointed head of the Yodogawa plant,  
(Continued on Page 123)Immediately before the outbreak of the Manchuria  
emergency—that he was ordered to command the  
Kuantung garrison. The situation in Manchuria  
and Mongolia was already threatening and both  
the Japanese and Chinese were paying close at-  
tention to that part of the Asiatic continent.The appointment of Honjo at such a juncture  
had special significance and it was generally said  
in the army, "If we have Honjo, we have nothing  
to worry about." That this view was correct was  
soon proven.**Sadahiko Nakane**

President of the Sanwa Bank

In December, 1933, three Osaka banks, the  
Yamaguchi, Konoike, and the 34th Banks con-  
solidated, and by this merger the new Sanwa Bank  
was established.With an authorized capital of ¥107,200,000, a  
paid-up capital of ¥72,200,000, and a deposit total  
of ¥993,600,000, the new bank was second only to  
the Yasuda Bank on the basis of capital and from  
the standpoint of deposits, it ranked first in Japan.To guide the destiny of this great banking in-  
stitution, Sadahiko Nakane, former director of the  
head office of the Bank of Japan, was named as  
president.In Japan, whenever private banks have merged  
or consolidated in the past, it has been a com-  
mon custom to have the president descend some-  
what automatically from the Bank of Japan or  
other special banks. In the case of Mr. Nakane,  
however, the circumstances behind his appointment  
were somewhat different.Following his graduation from the political de-  
partment of Tokyo Imperial University in 1905,  
Mr. Nakane at once joined the Bank of Japan.  
From 1912 to 1916, he studied financial operations  
in London and New York. In 1921, he again went  
to London as the sub-manager of the bank's agency  
there.Upon his return to Japan in 1925, he advanced  
to the position of chief of the treasury section of  
the finance bureau in the Finance Office.In 1927, he was selected by Junnosuke Inoue,  
who was governor of the Bank of Japan at the  
time, to assume the responsible post of manager  
of the Osaka branch. In the following year, he  
was made a director of the bank.His period of service as manager of the Osaka  
branch was during the very height of the financial  
crisis in Japan. Acting under the general direc-  
tion of Governor Inoue during this crisis, which  
was unprecedented in the history of the country,  
Mr. Nakane displayed his ability in a convincing  
manner and accomplished Herculean tasks in the  
adjustment and disposal of the affairs of the banks  
that had closed.During this adjustment period, he became  
thoroughly convinced that, of the major banks  
with head offices in Osaka, the Yamaguchi, Kono-  
ike, and 34th Banks, at least, should consolidate  
as the best way to improve the general trend of  
the financial world.From then on, even after his transfer to the  
head office in Tokyo, with Motoichi Shimoyama,  
examiner at the Osaka branch, as his confidant,  
he earnestly encouraged and assisted the merger  
of the three banks. Finally his years of effort  
bore fruit, and the arrangements made for the  
realization of his plan resulted in the establish-  
ment late last year of the new Sanwa Bank.He was thus the parent, so to speak, of the  
new bank. And as a parent, it was deemed that  
he must needs shoulder the burden and respon-  
sibility of bringing it up. Forsaking, as a con-  
sequence, the brilliant career that loomed ahead  
of him in the Bank of Japan, which without doubt  
would have raised him eventually to the position  
of vice-governor, he consented to accept the presi-  
dency of the new Sanwa Bank.Although small in stature, being only four feet  
eight inches in height, it is said of him that he is  
packed full of intellect and ability. In addition,  
he possesses stout courage and a strong will. Since  
entering a private bank, moreover, his attitude has  
become less formal and displaying consideration in  
all things, his popularity is decidedly assured.This year he is 56 and in his prime. With  
energy, he has assumed the responsibility for the  
working of a great institution in the great com-  
mercial metropolis of Osaka. Active and courage-  
ous as a warrior, Sadahiko Nakane must indeed  
be called a remarkable and eminent figure in the  
financial world of Dai Nippon.



**Heian Nando Prosperous**

With an area of 5,950 square miles, Heian Nando province includes two cities and 14 gun (counties).

In the northeastern part of the province are forests which have never known the woodman's axe. Close to these forests lies a wide plain.

The agriculture, forestry, fishing, commerce, and mining industries are all active here. Stock breeding is also briskly carried on, the number of cattle in the province reaching more than 110,000.

**Chusei Nando**

Chusei Nando is mostly highland, situated in the western part of the peninsula. Having a long coastline and being thickly populated, the province's specialties are fishing and agriculture. Taiden is a political and educational center. The province enjoys a mild climate.

**Kokaido Forges Ahead**

Kokaido, with its ideal arable land, is situated in the central part of Chosen, extending to the Yellow Sea.

In March, 1933, the province saw the completion of a gigantic irrigation project which required an expenditure of ¥27,350,000.

**Shingishu Electric Co.**

The Shingishu Electric Co., situated in Shingishu, supplies light and power to the regions on the boundary of Chosen, its business district extending over Shingishu, Gishu, Nakashima, Yoshi, Ryuganho, Nanshi, Iiken, Hakuba, Teishu, and Kakusan.

These regions have seen a sudden industrial development following the economic handclasp between Manchoukuo and Japan.

**Yoshida, Traffic Leader**

Masaichi Yoshida has long been devoting himself to the development of the communications facilities of Chosen. He is the president of the Yoshida Transport Co., Ltd., which operates a bus service in western Chosen over a route 100 miles long. Ferries are also run across the Yalu river by the company.

**Taiden Electric Co.**

The Taiden Electric Co., which supplies light and power over a vast region in the western part of Chosen, has its head office in Taiden, Chusei Nando. The organization is capitalized at ¥1,000,000, but it has recently decided to double that amount.

**Susuki, Noted Contractor**

Gonjiro Susuki, a leader among building contractors of Chosen, is known as a man of spirit. He has done much to harmonize the Chinese, Chosenese, and Japanese on the peninsula.

**Oji Paper Co. Is Operating Branch Factory in Chosen**

The Oji Paper Manufacturing Co. is the largest and the oldest paper supplier in Japan. The company was established in February, 1873. With the rapid expansion of its business, the capital now stands at ¥149,988,000.

The company is also engaged in the sale of paper and pulp, and in the electric power supply, lumber, forestation, mining, and transportation enterprises.

In all, it has 33 plants. The Chosen plant is in Madento, Shingishu, Heian Hokudo.

**Keisho Hokudo, Silk Center**

Known as a center of silkworms and fruit, Keisho Hokudo is rated among the five places in the Japanese Empire where sericultural technique shows the greatest development.

It has the largest area as a province in Chosen and through it flows the Rakuto river, which waters one of the most arable regions on the peninsula.

**Heian Hokudo**

Heian Hokudo is in the extreme northwest of the Chosen peninsula. The province is rich in agricultural and industrial products.

**Heijo Is Thriving**

Heijo, the largest city in western Chosen, is fast becoming an industrial center of the peninsula. It has a population of 150,000, with an annual increase of around 5,000.

The city is rich in scenic spots and historic sites.

**Dai Nippon Sugar Heijo Plant**

The Heijo plant of the Dai Nippon Sugar Manufacturing Co. is the only sugar mill on the Chosen peninsula. It contributes much to the industrial cultivation of Chosen.

**Shingishu Magnate**

Eikichi Tada is one of the most conspicuous contributors to the development of Shingishu, frontier city of Chosen. His enterprises include both land and river transportation a newspaper, and forestry.

The Tada Motorbus Co. operates a service covering several hundred miles in the border region of Chosen.

**Keijo Electric Co. Running Public Utility Enterprises**

With a capital of ¥15,000,000, the Keijo Electric Co. carries on various enterprises for the public benefit. It supplies electric light and power, operates electric trams, supplies gas and distributes its by-products. Last winter, the company purchased the bus line in Keijo. It now monopolizes almost all of the public utility enterprises in that city.

The head office is located in Nandaimon-dori, Keijo. Recently the company donated the sum of ¥1,000,000 to Keijo to be spent for social and public enterprises.

The company never hesitates to improve its equipment and appropriates a large sum of money for the purpose. Its trams are now run every three minutes, in addition to an increase of bus operation.

To make Keijo a typical modern city is the ultimate aim of the company.

Members of the board of directors are all leading businessmen. The president is Shintaro Obashi.

**SORYO HOSPITAL**

of the

**Fusan Railway Medical Department**

Head Office: SORYO, FUSAN

Branch Office:  
OKURA-CHO, FUSAN

Details upon application

**Chosen Development Bank Contributes Much To Social, Industrial Progress of Peninsula**

The Chosen Development Bank, the pivotal financial organ of Chosen, has its head office at Nandaimon-dori, Nichome, Keijo, with 53 branch offices and six sub-branch offices in all the important places throughout the peninsula. It also has offices in Osaka and Tokyo.



Mt. Aruga

Included among the six largest banking institutions of Japan, it is contributing much to the growth of various industries of the peninsula.

The service rendered by the bank in industrial development has been so great that it is generally considered to be the cashier of all Chosen.

At the end of 1933, the loans advanced to finance public utility and

industrial enterprises stood at ¥266,570,000 and the money on deposit at ¥82,270,000. The bank has issued debentures on eight occasions. The bank cleared a net profit of ¥1,529,000 for the second half of 1933.

The Chosen Development Bank is closely connected with the Federation of Chosen Financing Associations.

Mitsutoyo Aruga, who was recently appointed a member of the House of Peers in recognition of his services, is the president of the bank.

**Chosen Trust Co. Expanding**

The Chosen Trust Co., a guiding star in the economic circles of the Chosen peninsula, was founded in January, 1933, with a capital of ¥10,000,000 and with Kitama Tani, financial leader of the peninsula, as its president.

The company has since absorbed three trust companies in Chosen, each of which was capitalized at ¥1,000,000.

**Chosen Railway Co.**

The Chosen Railway Co., capitalized at ¥54,500,000, operates five lines that cover almost the entire peninsula. On these lines are many places of note and also spas.

**Membership System****FUSAN RICE EXCHANGE**

DAICHOMACHI, FUSAN

CAPITAL: ¥90,000,000

**Nippon Nitrogenous Fertilizer Co., Ltd.**

1 SOZE-CHO, KITA-KU, OSAKA

CAPITAL: ¥60,000,000

**Chosen Nitrogenous Fertilizer Co., Ltd.**

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Through

**KOMA NINJIN (Ginseng)**

Koma Ginseng is manufactured from materials selected by the monopoly bureau of the Chosen Government-General. Strict inspection is made before it is put on sale and a certificate is pasted on the package containing each passed article, guaranteeing the quality, quantity, and value.

Don't ask simply for "ginseng"; ask for certified Koma Ginseng.

A price list will be sent on application.

**DISTRIBUTORS:**

KAIJO GINSENG MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION

KAIJO GINSENG DEALERS' ASSOCIATION

KAIJO, CHosen

**A Kaga Yuzen Outer Garment**

The success of the attempt at pattern dyeing in colors by Yuzensai Miyazaki in Kyoto in the 17th century was truly a revolutionary event in the history of dyeing in Japan. This method was extensively applied in all quarters and was eventually perfected, producing the Yuzen dyeing which has now become world famous. The use of noted scenic spots in Kyoto or elsewhere as the design was also a salient feature of the Yuzen dyeing.

The outer garment shown here has on its upper half the Genji Monogatari (The Tale of Genji) in pictures and characters on a ground of deep crimson, and on its lower half the scenery around Shiogama on a white ground, with flowers and birds added to best advantage. The delicacy of the whole design and the wealth of creative ability really deserve admiration.

All the lines as in a picture are gentle; the color scheme is harmonious and the surprising dexterity with which embroidery is employed at some spots further enhances the general effect.

This kind of textile work is commonly called Kaga Yuzen. According to the accepted story, Yuzensai Miyazaki in later life moved to Kaga and left the art in the province where it was further developed and brought to perfection. The garment reproduced here is probably one made about the middle of the Tokugawa era and may rightly be considered as representative of the Yuzen textiles of those days.

It may be noted that the sleeves of the garment are cut short. According to the prevailing custom of those days, the bride would cut off the sleeves of her outer garment (like that shown here) after the wedding ceremony as a sign of her resolution that it would never be used again at a wedding.







# ASAHI



## NIHONTABI KABUSHIKI KAISHA

(The Japan Rubber Foot-Wear Mfg. Co., Ltd.)

ESTABLISHED IN 1892

P.O. BOX No. 4, KURUME, JAPAN

Cable Address: "NIHONTABI KURUME"

## BRIDGESTONE TIRE CO., LTD.

P.O. BOX No. 29, KURUME, JAPAN

Cable Address: "BSTIRE KURUME"

*Comfort  
and  
Durability*



### Codes Used:

- A.B.C. 6th Edition
- Bentley's Complete Phrase
- Bentley's Second Phrase
- Universal Trade
- Oriental Three Letter
- Private



# BRIDGESTONE



## Nippon Leads in World Export of Rayon; Impressive Progress Made in 2 Decades

Rayon originated some 40 years ago, but the production in Japan was put on an industrial basis scarcely two decades ago. And yet Japan produced more than 90,000,000 lbs. of rayon in 1933 and became the second largest producing country in the world, preceded only by the United States.

The American product is mostly for domestic consumption, whereas the Nippon goods are exported in large volume. They are sent practically to all parts of the globe. As a matter of fact, Japan leads the

### Showa Rayon, Leading Firm

The Showa Rayon Co. is a sister company of the Toyo Cotton Spinning Co. While the latter is one of the leading cotton spinners in Japan, the former is a leading rayon manufacturer.

The Showa Rayon was established in 1926, capitalized at ¥5,000,000, but that sum was increased to ¥12,000,000 in May, 1928. The head office is located at Dojima, Kita-ku, Osaka, and the factory is situated in Katada, Shiga prefecture.

### Kurashiki Expanding

Established in 1926 as a side enterprise by the Kurashiki Spinning Co., Ltd., the Kurashiki Silk Weaving Co. has made steady progress and has now become one of the major rayon producing enterprises in Japan.

The company's factory is in Kurashiki, Okayama prefecture, its daily production capacity being 38 tons. Furthermore, the concern recently absorbed the Nippon Chemical Silk Manufacturing Co., Ltd. and as a result, the total daily production capacity has been increased to 53 tons.

### Nippon Rayon Prospers

The Nippon Rayon Co. with its head office in Azuchi-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka, is one of the foremost artificial silk producers.

It was organized as a concern affiliated with the Dai Nippon Spinning Co. during the first stage of rayon production in Japan, and is capitalized at ¥15,000,000.

### Toyo Backed by Mitsui

The remarkable development of the Toyo Rayon Co. and its present activity are largely due to the efforts and sacrifice of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, a sister organization.

It goes without saying that the Toyo Rayon is one of the leading companies of its kind in Japan. It was founded in 1926. Its product began appearing in the market in 1927. Its capital is ¥30,000,000.

The factory is located in Ishiyama, Shiga prefecture.

## Teikoku Rayon Co. Standing Preeminent As Nippon's Oldest, Largest in New Field

The Teikoku Rayon Co. is the oldest and largest rayon firm in Japan, although the history of the Japanese rayon industry is short. The company was established in 1918 as a result of the separation of the rayon department from the business of the Azuma Industrial Co.

Since its founding, the Teikoku Rayon has served as a beacon to the Japanese fiber industry, proving that the production of rayon was commercially possible, while the technical and financial difficulties met have served as a warning to those coming after.

The Teikoku Rayon has continued to lead other rayon companies, having still the largest capacity and the most advanced technique.

In 1933, Teikoku Rayon increased its authorized capital from ¥21,000,000 to ¥36,000,000. It was then operating a large plant at Iwakuni,

Yamaguchi prefecture, but a new factory is now under construction in Mihara, Hiroshima prefecture.

Upon completion of its extension programs now under way in the near future, the company will be producing 50 tons a day, or about 400,000 cases annually.

Thus the Teikoku Rayon is not only the largest in Japan, but is also one of the leading companies in the world.

The head office is located in Nakanoshima, Nishime, Kita-ku, Osaka.

### Kotobuki Works Makes Fine Rayon Machinery

#### Progress of Industry Owes Much to Its Products

The wonderful development of the rayon industry in Japan is due largely to the appearance of excellent domestic machinery. Up to 1927, the machinery was imported from foreign countries, but today better machines are turned out in Japan and their installment has radically reduced the cost of operation. The Kotobuki Engineering Works, one of the largest rayon machine manufacturers in Japan, has contributed much to the industry.

The Kotobuki Works were founded in 1919 in Kyoto, the home of high grade textiles.

The company encountered financial difficulty after the World War and it had to transfer its management to the Hirose interest. With the change of the management the rehabilitation of the company has been realized.

Orders placed with the plant have increased steadily. The company's production capacity in machines alone amounts to ¥6,500,000 a year. The company's products include approximately 80 per cent of the machines used by Japanese rayon companies.

The manufacturing of naval arms is also promising in view of the great importance attached to national defense of late.

The company increased its capital to ¥3,500,000 in 1933 in order to meet the growing demand for its products.

It also recently decided to construct a rayon plant in Hiro, Hiroshima prefecture.

#### Representatives of Rayon World



1. Mr. Abe, Showa Rayon. 2. Mr. Takagi, Teikoku Rayon. 3. Mr. Noguchi, Asahi Bemberg. 4. Mr. Yasukawa, Toyo Rayon. 5. Dr. Kikuchi, Nippon Rayon. 6. Mr. Ohara, Kurashiki Spinning Co.

### Asahi Bemberg Rayon, Capitalized at ¥46,000,000, Is Foremost Artificial Silk Manufacturer in Orient

With its head office in 1 Soze-cho, Kita-ku, Osaka, and factories in Zeze, Shiga prefecture, as well as in Nobeoka, Miyazaki prefecture, the Asahi Bemberg Rayon Manufacturing Co., Ltd. is the foremost rayon producing concern, not only in Japan but in the East. It is capitalized at ¥46,000,000.

The company's history dates back to the year 1922 when the Asahi Silk Manufacturing Co., the precursor of the present Asahi Bemberg concern, was established by the amalgamation of two pioneer rayon organizations, the Fuji and Asahi companies.

The Asahi Silk Manufacturing Co. used the German patented system of rayon production, part of its capital being furnished by the German company holding that patent.

The company prospered under the financial control of the Japan Nitrogenous Fertilizer Co., Ltd., which later promoted the Nippon Bemberg Co. and the Nobeoka Ammonia Co. These two firms were amalgamated into the Asahi Bemberg Rayon Manufacturing Co. Ltd., in 1933.

With the increase of the demand for rayon in the world markets by leaps and bounds, a bright future lies before the Asahi Bemberg Rayon Manufacturing Co.

## Men of the Hour

## Outstanding Figures Whose Acts Will Influence Destiny of Empire

### Gisuke Ayukawa

#### President of Nihon Sangyo Kaisha

If the rise of enterprisers can be divided into two classes, gradual or meteoric, Gisuke Ayukawa doubtlessly belongs to the second group. He appeared in Japan's business firmament like a shooting star, though unlike such a star, he remains there, shining brightly.

It was in February, 1930, that Mr. Ayukawa took over the Kihara Mining Co., now known as the Nihon Sangyo Kaisha, succeeding his brother-in-law, Fusanosuke Kihara, leader of the Kihara interests and ex-Communications Minister, who changed his course from business to politics.

The new president of the company thus sailed out on the vast sea of finance. Fortune seems always to have stayed with him. Two big factors, the gold rush and the "inflation boom," were giving powerful stimulation to industry at that time. These factors served as a favorable wind and current that considerably augmented the speed of Mr. Ayukawa's ship, which had already clapped on full sail.

#### Business Expands Rapidly

An increase of dividends and of capital was carried out in rapid succession in the various concerns under his leadership, headed by the Nihon Mining Company, of which the Nihon Sangyo is the parent company, and the Hidachi Engineering Works, the Tobata Foundry, etc. In this fashion, the name Ayukawa became known in the Japanese industrial world almost overnight.

His work as a many-sided enterpriser knew no bounds. He annexed the Kyodo Fishery Co., under the management of Ichiro Tamura, brother of Mr. Kihara, the Toyo Whaling Co., and the Dai Nihon Ice Manufacturing Co., one after another.

Mr. Ayukawa's energy and activities are so great and varied that some observers do not hesitate to say that he is now the master of Japan's industrial situation.

#### 54 Years Old

This lion of industry is 54 years old, 11 years younger than his brother-in-law Mr. Kihara. He is a nephew of the late Marquis Kaoru Inoue and is also related to Kusuyata Kinura of the Mitsubishi interests, and Taichi Kajima, the coal mining king of Kyushu.

Mr. Ayukawa is also a technician. Graduating from the college of mechanical engineering of the Tokyo Imperial University in 1903, he planned to start at the bottom and work up. The place of employment he chose was the Shibaura Engineering Works, managed by the Mitsui. He entered the works as a metal caster, with the pay of 40 sen a day. For 24 months, he labored there. On Sundays he made repeated trips to some 150 factories, large and small, in and out of Tokyo, carefully studying their machine equipment.

These weekly inspection trips he made with four other fellow workers, but the "parties" did not last long. In those days of few traffic facilities, they had to cover the distance on foot in many cases, with rice balls for lunch. Finally, one of them quit the group, and three others followed his example in succession. At last, only Mr. Ayukawa was left.

#### Builds Cornerstone of Career

The loss of comrades, however, did not discourage him at all. For fully two years he continued his Sunday inspection of plants and at the end of that period had securely laid the cornerstone for his career.

The preparatory stage as a worker in the Shibaura works over, the ambitious young man went to America, where he joined a foundry and carried on further study. When he came back, he was armed with fundamental knowledge of the moulding process.

He inaugurated the now well known Tobata Inoue Kaisha, which has to its credit products showing a new departure from those of the conventional casting industry in Nippon. Mr. Ayukawa was not only the president but also a worker in the plant. During the record prosperity due to the World War, he maintained his positive, progressive policy throughout. After such



Gisuke Ayukawa

### Shingo Tsuda

(Continued From Page 119)

which is considered the best of all the Kanegafuchi mills. He worked there some 13 years, performing his duties with the utmost faithfulness and finally had the satisfaction of seeing the mill under his supervision rise to become the greatest finishing plant anywhere in the world.

His ability and diligence were further recognized and in 1928 he was made a director of the company. In the following year, he was chosen vice-president. In July, 1930, at the age of 49, he advanced to the position of president of the

steadily development, the firm position the Tobata Imono holds today was established.

Although Mr. Ayukawa's business is expanding in all directions with the Nihon Sangyo as the center, this does not mean that he is doing "a little bit of everything." Systematically speaking, all the enterprises with which he is connected have something in common and there is not a single line which widely differs from the others in nature.

Behind his strong self-confidence and the accuracy of his plans is his philosophy of living and dying with industry.

In this respect, he is in a class apart from commonplace enterprisers or technicians. It is no wonder that the eyes of the public follow him as one of the greatest men of the day.

## The World Changes—So Does the Orient

If a new-born baby becomes three in three years, it is no wonder that 10 or 15 years bring a lot of changes to this world.

Those who want the nations glued to the "status quo" fixed in 1921 would do well to recall what a shock the Washington conference was to those who believed the world was as it was ordained to be—in those days before the war.

If Britannia ruled the waves as the greatest sea power in 1914, and America can float the largest concentrated navy in 1934, should not history allow Japan to possess the most efficient defensive armada in the coming years after the existing treaties expire?

To real friends of the Far East, there always will be an open door and equal opportunity.

Kanegafuchi Spinning Co., thus climaxing a career remarkable for its rapid strides.

Unexpectedly, however, in the year that he assumed the presidency, the biggest strike in the history of the company broke out in his old headquarters, the Yodogawa mill.

How would the new president handle this crisis? This was the question that the public at large asked, as they watched the situation with more than ordinary interest.

But quite unperturbed, the new president met the crisis from first to last in a positive and dignified fashion, acquitting himself nobly, until finally victory was his. At this, the public could not help but raise its voice in expressing the deepest admiration for his determined will and forceful energy.

Truly he is a man of iron. What is more, he possesses the ability to back his strong opinions and assertions with action.

When the boycott against Japanese goods was launched in British India, it was he who declared that negotiations were wholly unnecessary, that Japan should merely refuse to purchase Indian cotton.

Later, circumstances compelled him to yield reluctantly in this stand, but even when the Nippon-India negotiations were actually started, the orders that he gave to the delegates dispatched by his company to the conference emphasized the point that there was no necessity of bringing the negotiations to any settlement—that the delegates should merely express their opinions freely and then return home.

Then when the united refusal to purchase Indian cotton began to totter in its effectiveness, it was again he who declared that he would sacrifice his own fortune to assist those minor firms weakened by the strain, if they would continue to keep up their strong front during the emergency.

But the world is a complicated affair. His allies admired his strong opinions, but lacked the punch and the courage that he possessed to push them through.

Disgusted, he has since refused to appear at the committee meetings of the Cotton Spinners' Federation. In silence, he proceeds along the road which he believes to be best and with the world before him, he continues to battle for the benefit of the consumers and purchasing public. With firm belief in the ultimate victory, he treads intrepidly along the path that he has made his own.

Shingo Tsuda is a man of strong convictions and of stronger courage. It is more than fitting to call him a true representative of one phase of Japan in its Emergency Period.

whether the Occident makes such a declaration or not.

An open door policy, to be ideal, must be the wish of those within, who also should hold the key.

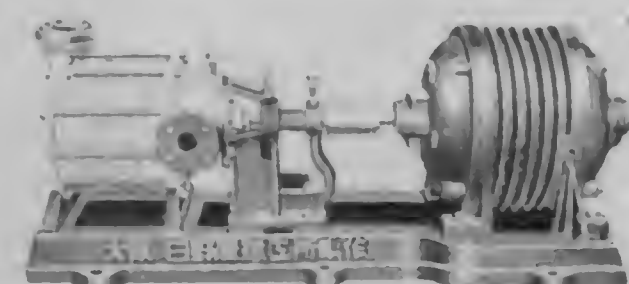
Since charity begins at home, a land of opportunity may become a "closed shop," but while others lack, one must be content with enough.

If the Atlantic Ocean was the father of the Monroe Doctrine, the Pacific ought to go one better and give birth to a reciprocal hands-off policy.

Considering that it took seven years for England to recognize the United States after the Declaration of Independence, the world has five years more to see China repeat history in connection with Manchoukuo.

## HINOYA'S Hard Lead Acid-Resisting Machines For Rayon Manufacturing

Established in 1914  
(The First Works of the Kind in Japan)



Motor-Driven 5-Stage Screw Turbine Pumps

HINOYA is the oldest manufacturer of such machines in Japan, has the largest factories, and above all, enjoys undisputed public confidence. Acid-Resisting Machines made by HinoYA are used by the Army and Navy, various leading rayon factories bleaching plants, and other chemical companies.

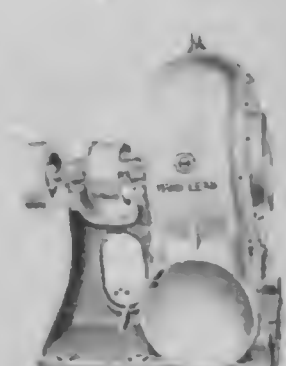
### THE HINOYA IRON WORKS

(Proprietor: SHIGETSUGU TSUJITA)

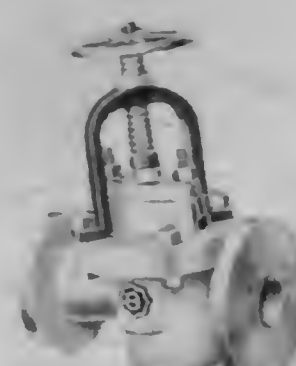
Shimpo-cho Nichome, Kita-ku, Osaka Phone: Horikawa 1870



Annual Production:  
¥300,000



Belt-Driven 15" Exhaust Fan



Stop Valves



## The Yasuda Bank, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:  
OHEMACHI, KOJIMACHI-KU, TOKYO  
Capital Subscribed ..... ¥150,000,000  
Reserve ..... ¥ 64,000,000

Chairman of the Board: ZENJIRO YASUDA, Esq.  
Deputy Chairman: HIROZO MORI, Esq.

Managing Directors:  
HISOMU SONOBE, Esq. YUZO HAMADA, Esq.

The Bank is now in command, not only of widespread branches throughout Japan, but also of the service which it has secured from many correspondents over the world, and is able to offer accommodation for every kind of banking facilities, foreign and domestic.

FOREIGN BUSINESS:  
Tokyo Head Office

Yokohama Office: Honcho, Naka-ku  
Osaka Office: Koribashi, Higashi-ku  
Kobe Office: Sakaemachi-dori, Kobe-ku  
Otaru Office: Ironomachi  
Kushiro Office: Masagocho

## THE KAWASAKI ONE-HUNDREDTH BANK, LIMITED

Head Office:  
To-ori Ichome, Nihonbashi-ku,  
TOKYO

SHO HOSHINO, President

Branches and Agencies:  
YOKOHAMA, KOBE, KYOTO, NAGOYA,  
OSAKA,  
And in 77 Other Cities of Japan

## THE BANK OF JAPAN

HEAD OFFICE:  
TOKYO, JAPAN

BRANCHES:  
Osaka, Moji, Nagoya, Otaru, Kyoto,  
Fukushima, Hiroshima, Hakodate,  
Kanazawa, Niigata, Matsumoto, Akita,  
Kumamoto, Okayama, Matsue



The Tokyo Bankers Association  
Marunouchi, Tokyo

## The Mitsui Bank, Ltd.

Capital Subscribed .. ¥100,000,000  
Capital Paid-up ..... ¥ 60,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:  
MUROMACHI, NIHONBASHI, TOKYO

HOME BRANCHES:  
Fukuoka, Hiroshima, Kobe, Kyoto, Marunouchi (Tokyo),  
Moji, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Nagoya-Kamimatsu, Nihon-  
bashi (Tokyo), Osaka, Osaka-Dojima, Osaka-Kawaguchi,  
Osaka-Nishi, Osaka-Semba, Otaru, Shimonoeki, Waka-  
matsu (Kyushu), Yokohama.

FOREIGN BRANCHES:  
Bombay, London, New York, Shanghai, Sourabaya

LONDON BANKERS:  
Barclays Bank, Ltd. Midland Bank, Ltd.

NEW YORK BANKERS:  
Bankers Trust Co. Chase National Bank  
National City Bank of New York

## The Mitsui Trust Co., Ltd.

The First Trust Company Established  
Under The New Trust Law of Japan  
Capital ..... ¥ 30,000,000  
Properties Held in Trust ..... ¥430,000,000

DEPARTMENTS:  
Trust Bond, Loan, Foreign, Real-Estate  
and Safe-Deposit

MAIN OFFICE:  
MUROMACHI, NIHONBASHI-KU, TOKYO  
BRANCH OFFICE:  
YURAKU-CHO, KOJIMACHI-KU, TOKYO  
(Real Estate Department),  
KORABASHI, HIGASHI-KU, OSAKA

## The Fudo Chokin Ginko

(The Fudo Savings Bank, Ltd.)

President:  
MOTOJIRO MAKINO

HEAD OFFICE:  
DAIMON, SHIBA-KU, TOKYO

Branches:  
At 75 Places Throughout  
the Country

## The Kawasaki Chochiku Ginko

(Kawasaki Savings Bank)

FOUNDED IN 1880

Head Office:  
NIHONBASHI, TOKYO

## The Nippon Kogyo Ginko

(Industrial Bank of Japan, Ltd.)  
MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO, JAPAN  
CAPITAL ..... ¥50,000,000

Business Transacted:  
1. Mortgage Loans for Various In-  
dustries.  
2. Acceptance of Subscriptions of Local  
Loans and Debentures.  
3. Trust business for Mortgage De-  
bentures.  
4. Mortgage Loans for Securities.  
5. Deposits.  
6. Discount of Bills and Drafts.  
7. Foreign and Domestic Bills of Ex-  
change.  
8. Mortgage Loans for Ships Built or  
Building.  
9. Mortgage Loans for Shipbuilding  
Materials and Accessories.  
10. Subscription for or Acceptance of  
Shares.

BRANCHES:  
Nihonbashi: To-ori Nichome, Nihonbashi,  
Tokyo.  
Osaka: Korabashi, Osaka.  
Kobe: Naka-machi, Kobe.  
Nagoya: Minami-nagashimacho, Nagoya.  
Fukuoka: Tenjin-no-cho, Fukuoka.

## The Agricultural and Industrial Bank of Tokyo, Ltd.

Capital, Paid up:  
¥7,000,000

Head Office:  
TOKYO, JAPAN

President: M. SUZUKI

## The Nippon Kwangyo Ginko

(The Hypothec Bank of Japan, Limited)  
ESTABLISHED 1897

CAPITAL ..... ¥108,750,000

Governor: EIICHI BABA  
Vice-Governor: MITSUO ISHII

PRINCIPAL OFFICE:  
No. 1 Uchi-yamashitacho Ichome, Kojimachi-ku,  
TOKYO

BRANCH OFFICES:  
Aomori, Morioka, Akita, Tsuruoka, Yamagata, Maebashi,  
Urawa, Chiba, Niigata, Toyama, Kanagawa, Fukuoka, Fuku,  
Nagano, Matsumoto, Shizuoka, Hamamatsu, Kyoto,  
Osaka, Nara, Wakayama, Tottori, Matsue, Yamaguchi,  
Shimonoseki, Takamatsu, Kochi, Fukuoka, Kurume,  
Saga, Nagasaki, Kumamoto, Naha, Taihoku, Tainan,  
Numata, Kumagaya, Kawagoe, Ueda, Iwamura,  
Kamishima, Ina, Fukushima, Iida, Ayabe.

## The Dai-Ichi Ginko, Ltd.

(Formerly The First National Bank)  
(ESTABLISHED 1873)

Capital (Paid up) ..... ¥57,500,000  
Surplus ..... ¥64,700,000

A Complete Banking Service

HEAD OFFICE: TOKYO

Branches:  
Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Kyoto, Keijo, and  
Other Principal Cities at Home

Correspondents: All Important Places at  
Home and Abroad

## The Yokohama Specie Bank Limited

ESTABLISHED 1880

Capital, paid up ..... ¥100,000,000

President: K. KODAMA  
Vice-President: T. OKUBO

DIRECTORS:

K. Kodama  
T. Okubo  
M. Odagiri  
Baron Koyata Iwasaki  
F. Watanabe  
Baron I. Morimura  
R. Ichinomiya  
K. Takeuchi  
K. Mogami  
Y. Suitsu  
E. Tsunayama  
H. Kashiwagi

## Kanegafuchi Leads Japan's Cotton Industry; Gigantic Expansion Projects Making Headway

The Kanegafuchi Cotton Spinning Co., one of the largest and most influential concerns of its kind, which has reduced the cost of production to a lower level than any of the other first class mills in Japan, called up the payment on its new shares at the rate of ¥12.50 each to a total amounting to a little more than ¥10,000,000 on September 26, 1934.

Considering that Kanegafuchi has hitherto maintained a high dividend (25 per cent per annum), that the recent trend of interest rates is steadily downward, and that the company's gigantic expansion program requires a far larger fund than is thus raised, this calling up of capital is interpreted as a dividend increase in disguise.

Besides cotton spinning and weaving, the company engages in silk rearing. It also proposes to inaugurate rayon, staple fiber, and woolen yarn enterprises, for which the pro-

grams are fully worked out. As a matter of fact, part of the expansion program is already making steady headway.

### Red Hackle Whisky Popular

"Red Hackle" is a Scotch whisky of great fame, enjoying popularity in all countries of the world.

The Hanchika Co. of Kobe is the Far Eastern general agent for "Red Hackle," every drop of which is more than 15 years old.

### Kobe Denki Prospers

The Kobe Denki Seisakusho (Electric Appliance Works) with its factory at Urae, Osaka, is turning out batteries and bakelite of the finest quality, exporting these products in large quantities to the South Seas, India, Central America, China, Manchoukuo, and many other places.

In view of the heavy increase of the demand for electric batteries and bakelite, the Kobe Denki Seisakusho expanded its capital this year by ¥1,500,000 to ¥2,000,000.

The demand for batteries of the "Sokuyo" type, patented by the company in October, 1933, is increasing. They are used by the army as well as by general consumers.

"Kobelite" produced by the company is also in great demand, being used in connection with electric wiring and also for many other purposes.

The company will further extend the factory at Urae, Osaka, the work being now under way.

### Nakajima-Gumi Leads

The Nakajima-Gumi is a foremost firm of building contractors in Kobe, capitalized at ¥1,000,000, with its head office at Mizusawa-cho, Sanchome.

The company was established by Kanjiro Nakajima, its present head, in 1895.

### Carpets Manufactured

Yoshizo Tanaka, proprietor of the Yamada & Tanaka company, is known as the "carpet king" of Japan.

The company has its factory near Osaka at Sakai, Japan's carpet production center.

### Houses, Phones Sold

The Nippon Denwa Tatemono Kabushiki Kaisha (the Nippon Telephone & Real Estate Co.), with its head office at Tokui, Nada-ku, Kobe, enables people to purchase houses and telephones on instalments which are not more than ordinary rent.

The business sphere of the company includes the localities around Tokyo, Yokohama, Utsunomiya, Shimizu, Nagoya, Ichinomiya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Himeji, Okayama, Wakayama, and many other places.

### Suetsumi Picture Frames

The Suetsumi Co. at Isobe-dori Shichome, Fukui-ku, Kobe, is the largest producer of picture frames in Japan. At present its frames are supplied to China, India, the South Seas, and many other countries in large volume.

### Near-Sightedness Curable

While most people think that near-sighted eyes cannot be cured, this is no longer so. They can be completely cured by acupuncture and moxibustion.

Madame Yoshio Nakamori, who heads the Nakamori Acupuncture and Moxibustion Treatment Institute at Kitanagasa-dori Rokuchome, Kobe, is a foremost expert in the treatment.

### Kobe Lots Offered

The Kobe Tochi Kabushiki Kaisha, with its office at Shimoyamate-dori, Hatchome, Kobe, owns land totaling about 500,000 tsubo in the elevated district at the base of the Takatori hill behind Kobe city, which is a most healthy locality. It is now offering lots for sale there at the rate of ¥6 per tsubo.

### Establish Shoe Factories In P.I., Is Experts' Advice

By Tsunehiko Yanagihara  
Taishin Trading Co.

The export of Japanese rubber shoes to the Philippines in recent years has amounted to ¥1,500,000 annually, but it has now dwindled to about 10 per cent, owing to the prohibitive duty imposed on Nippon goods there. The demand for such shoes in the Philippines has not decreased, however, and many Filipinos and Americans are planning to open rubber shoe factories in the islands.

Under the Philippines' tariff, the duty on half-finished rubber shoes is very low, and accordingly it is advisable for Japanese rubber shoe manufacturers to establish plants in the islands.

If they export half-finished goods to the Philippines and finish the goods there, they will be able to compete with the American and the Filipino manufacturers. That is the only way left for recovering the Philippine market for Japanese rubber shoes.

The Japanese consulate-general at Manila issued a notification on December 21, 1933, to the effect that the Japanese government will not object to the establishment of rubber shoe factories by Japanese in the Philippines if the manufacturers obtain their materials from Japan and do not offer competition to the high class rubber shoes now being imported from Japan.

## SUMAURA SANATORIUM

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# -: To Bring Happiness to All Is Ideal of Tenrikyo :-



The main shrine of the Tenrikyo headquarters is being enlarged as one of the enterprises now under way in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the

foundation of Tenrikyo, the observation of which begins on October 26, 1937. The new building was to be completed before the end of October, 1934.



A new shrine has been dedicated to the Foundress the 50th anniversary of whose "translation" comes in January, 1936.

More than 10,000 chiefs of rural Tenrikyo churches assembled in October, 1932, at the headquarters, and participated in an impressive service.



On the occasion of the grand festivals observed in the spring and autumn, the sacred area of "Jiba" (where Tenrikyo was founded) presents a beautiful scene at night

with well over 10,000 lanterns, each representing a church, glowing in the darkness.



Tenri School of Foreign Languages



Tenri Library



**HINOKISHIN:** In the belief of the Tenrikyo adherents, one should endeavor positively to promote his happiness and welfare. This active removal of all the

"wicked causes" is described as "Hinokishin," or service for the benefit of society at large without selfish desire and without expectation of reward.

## Basic Facts About Tenrikyo

Present Patriarch:  
Shozen Nakayama  
Head of Overseas Missions:  
Tamenobu Nakayama  
Foundress: Miki Nakayama  
(1798-1887)  
Foundation:  
Ninth Year of Tempo Era  
(October 26, 1838)  
Translation of Foundress:  
January 26, 1887  
Independence of Tenrikyo: 1908

## IS 'LAST TEACHING'

Doctrine Is Simply Worded  
But Its Significance  
Is Profound

According to the fundamental teaching of Tenrikyo, one of the most active religious sects in Japan, its Parent God created men primarily to let them dwell in happiness, and, what is more, to share their happiness by watching them live without concern.

It is because of this primary understanding that all the adherents of Tenrikyo are convinced that they owe it to their Parent God to do their respective share for the "reconstruction" of the world in order to bring it nearer to the original intention of the Creator.

Again, the same understanding inspires all the Tenrikyo preachers in their propagation of the "last teaching of the world" among other races and nations having different histories, customs, and religious beliefs.

Tenrikyo was primarily fathered by the profound uncertainties resulting from the tremendous changes in the political, economic, and social conditions of feudal Japan toward the close of the Tokugawa Shogunate, though the belief is partly founded on the traditional Shintoism and is influenced by Buddhism.

Because of the peculiar features of its origin and growth, Tenrikyo has always dealt with the living problems of modern society with its materialistic culture. Its teaching, as revealed by the Foundress, is simple in working and plain in appearance, but its inner significance is unfathomably profound.

As was revealed by the Foundress first of all, nothing pleases the Parent God better than to bring forth perfect happiness among the peoples of the world. This state of affairs the Foundress describes by the term: "yoki-gurashi" (buoyant life without concern).

In the belief of the Tenrikyo adherents, the real "yoki-gurashi" can be brought about only when one's happiness is shared by others. Though one individual is happy, if others are sad, the situation cannot be called "yoki-gurashi."

They believe that the human body is not one's own, but that it is borrowed from the Parent God, and that all the functions of the human body are performed according to the will and under the protection of the Parent God.

It appears to be inconsistent that one should suffer from disease and other physical ailments in spite of the divine protection and control. It is pointed out, however, that humans are liable to be moved by selfish desires and egoistic points of view against the divine desire to save them from such a "wicked use of the heart." The accumulation of these thoughts and acts inevitably results in disease and other misfortunes.

Tenrikyo warns against pessimistic resignation to fate. One may suffer in this world from the "dust" (egoistic desires which are the cause of all misfortunes and maladies) accumulated in a previous life. If, therefore, one removes the dust of his former existence without accumulating new dust, he may look forward to a better life.

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# BOOKS ON JAPAN

No elaborate list of books on Japan published abroad or in Japan in English is here attempted, but, as has been previously pointed out, to serve as a means of stimulating foreigners to delve deeper into the subject of Japan and the Japanese, the list, nevertheless, has been assuming quite a creditable size. Such interest will become more pro-

nounced in view of the increased attention manifested abroad regarding this country and its people of late, and it is hoped that even this small scale attempt will be of help. The Editor takes this opportunity of thanking the librarians throughout the country for their valuable assistance which has made the compilation of this list possible.

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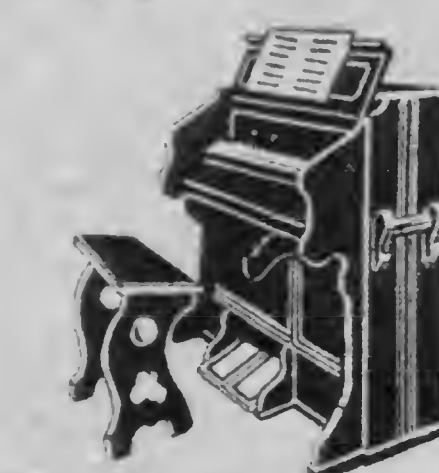
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Beppu has 1,400 springs producing 1,367,330 gallons of hot water a day. There are more than 10 public bath houses in the city. At the beach are the famous hot sand baths.

Beppu is surrounded by many smaller spa villages and places of interest, which visitors never tire of seeing.

The city is easy of access. The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's liners make the trip between Osaka and Beppu in 18 hours, sailing daily, while the gov-

ernment railway carries one there from Osaka in 17 hours. The visitors to Beppu total more than 2,000,000 annually, including a large number of foreigners.

### Kannawa, Myoban Spas

Kamekawa-cho is a miniature of Beppu, being a lively seashore spa with good communication facilities. The town is about two and a half miles north of Beppu. The spring contains carbonic acid and its water is good for stomach diseases, scrofula, and women's maladies.

Feature of the town is its hot sand baths at the seashore.

### Kamenoi Buses

Visitors to Beppu will find the comfortable Kamenoi buses convenient for doing the sights around the eight "hells" and other places.

### Ohashi Buses

The Ohashi Bus Co. serves sight-seers in and around Beppu.

### Kamekawa Spa

Three miles northwest of Beppu is the Kannawa spa of Asahi-mura, which, together with the Myoban spa of the same village, is widely known for its curative waters. They are efficacious for the maladies of women and for rheumatism and neuralgia.

### Kankaiji Hot Springs

Kankaiji spa is located halfway up the Kankaiji hill in Ishigaki-mura, about two miles west of Beppu. It has a carbonated spring efficacious for gastroenteric troubles. The spa has a history of 1,200 years and it commands the best view among the eight hot spring resorts around Beppu.

### Nijo-kan Hotel in Beppu

The Nijo-kan Hotel on the Kaigan-dori excels all the other hotels in Beppu in convenience of location and beauty of surrounding scenery.

### Visit 'Kamado Jigoku'

Beppu visitors must not fail to see "Kamado Jigoku" ("Furnace Hell"), one of the eight "jigoku" in the vicinity.



Upper: Kamado Jigoku (Furnace Hell) in Beppu. Lower: Where the 'Yu-no-Moto' Remedy Is Made.

### Yu-no-Moto Good Remedy

At the "Kamado Jigoku" one can buy "Yu-no-Moto," a natural medicine useful for treating chronic gastroenteric diseases, anemia, chronic bronchial catarrh, glycosuria, corpulence, and rheumatism.



## Takeo And Ureshino Are Noted Saga Spas

The best known hot spring resorts in Saga prefecture are Takeo and Ureshino.

Takeo has excellent communication facilities and is most modern. The visitors to the resort average 1,350,000 annually.

Ureshino, on the other hand, is located in a quiet mountainous setting. It can, however, be conveniently reached by bus in half an hour.



Upper: Takeo Hot Spring Resort. Lower: Ureshino Spa.

### Takeo Spring Noted

The Takeo hot spring is under the management of the Takeo Onsen Kabushiki Kaisha.

The hot spring is noted for its high content of radium emanations. It is beneficial in the treatment of rheumatism, neuralgia, stomach trouble, skin trouble, and such maladies. When taken internally, it is good for digestive maladies.

### Tokyo-ya, Best Hotel

At Takeo Spa the Tokyo-ya Hotel is one of the best. Its accommodations are up to date and complete. The view from the hotel window is wonderful, with Horaizan and Ofuneyama rising in the distance.

### Takeo Bank

The Takeo Bank was established in 1886. It is capitalized at ¥500,000 of which ¥220,000 is paid up. The business record during the last half of 1933 was: Deposits, ¥2,355,000 odd; loans, ¥671,000 odd.

### One of 100 Scenic Spots

The Ureshino Spa is one of the 100 scenic spots of Japan.

The waters of the spa contain salt and carbonic gas. They are good for rheumatism, neuralgia, female disorders, etc. If the water is taken internally, it aids in the cure of stomach maladies.

## Nippon-Gan Remedy Is Highly Efficacious

The famous "Nippon-Gan" is a proprietary medicine of the Iwao family of Hita-cho, Oita prefecture.

The Iwao family has a history of 300 years and Shotaro Iwao is its 15th head. He is a local financial and political leader.

The Nippon-Gan pills made by the Iwao family are efficacious for strengthening the heart, breaking a fever, and adjusting digestion. They are also valuable in the treatment of dysentery, children's dysentery, typhoid, in-



Mr. S. Iwao

## Fine Porcelain Articles Produced by Koransha

The Koransha, Arita, Saga prefecture, is a celebrated producer of both artistic and practical porcelain manufactures, for which the firm has won many awards at many exhibitions within and outside of the country.

The enterprise had its beginning in the Genroku era during the Tokugawa Shogunate period, but the present firm was established in 1879 by Eisemon Fukagawa (the eighth in the family line) after his return from Europe and America.

The firm also produces excellent insulators, which are used by the government telegraph bureau.

The principal products of the company are: Art ware, tableware, china sets, vessels for wines and liquors, foreign style chinaware, and various kinds of insulators.

### Fukagawa Porcelain Co.

The Fukagawa Porcelain Manufacturing Co. (Fujii Trade Mark), noted as the maker of representative Arita porcelain, was established in 1911 by Marquis Nabeshima and other nobles of the district.

The firm turns out decorative porcelain, tea sets, cake sets, liquor vessels, and also products for industrial purposes.

### Imari Is Chinaware Center

Imari-cho, Saga prefecture, is known throughout the world as the center of production of Imari-yaki (Imari chinaware and porcelain).

At present, Imari is one of the best ports of the prefecture.

### Arita China Noted

If one wishes to introduce abroad the best of Japanese chinaware, he must select the Arita products.

Arita, Saga prefecture, is the very cradle of Arita chinaware and porcelain. The industry was founded 300 years ago.

### Imazumi Makes China

When the Australian student rugby players visited Japan, beautiful Imari china plates, made by Imazumi Imazumi, famous producer of the Nabeshima school, were given them as souvenirs.

### Imari's Banks

In Imari there are two financial institutions, the Imari Bank and the Imari Industrial Bank.

The Imari Bank is capitalized at ¥1,000,000 (¥625,000 paid up).

The Imari Industrial Bank is capitalized at ¥500,000. The money is the investment of Sohachi Kishikawa and his family.

### Trains to Hida-Bonchi

The name "Hida-Bonchi" (Hida Basin) has become famous since it was selected as one of the 25 scenic places of Japan. The district is highly picturesque. A government railway line connecting Hida with Kurume was opened in March, 1934.

testinal catarrh, appendicitis, diseases of the heart and lungs, and nervous prostration.

The process of making the pills has been taught by the head of the family to his eldest son only.

The Nippon-Gan remedy is sold at all leading pharmacies and department stores in the country, while the manufacturer has offices in Tokyo, Osaka, and Nagoya.

## Chikuhō, Coal Producing Center in Kyushu, Has Influential Body of 60 Members

The Chikuhō Sekitan Kogyo Gojokai, a coal mine owners' association in Kyushu, which has enrolled more than 60 members, since its organization in September, 1930, has contributed much toward the unified control of the industry. Notable among its achievements is the prevention of the dumping of Fushun coal in Japan.

Most of the Gojokai members are operating in the Onga, Kurate, Kaho, Tagawa, Kasuya, and Munakata districts. Their combined total producing capacity amounts to 2,484,000 tons a year.

The Gojokai has its headquarters at Sakaimachi, Nichome, Wakamatsu, Fukuoka prefecture.

### Kanamaru Is President

Kankichi Kanamaru, president of the Kanamaru Mining Co., is the head of the Gojokai.



Mr. Kanamaru

Commenting on the merits of the Gojokai's functions, Mr. Kanamaru said that the organization has made strenuous efforts to eliminate anything irrational in the mining and marketing of coal and that it has contributed much to the maintenance of a reasonable market price.

### Nogami Is Vice-President

Tatsunosuke Nogami, president of the Nogami Mining Co., is the vice-president of the Gojokai.



Mr. T. Nogami

In the opinion of Mr. Nogami, coal mining, which is one of the most important industries in Japan today, needs government control, so that the demand and supply will be properly adjusted and the market price will be stabilized, especially as its product furnishes the essential power for other industries.

The Head Office of the Sakura Beer Brewery Co.



### Sakura Beer Popular

The Sakura Beer Brewery, Ltd., of Moji, established in 1913 and capitalized at ¥4,000,000, annually produces 750,000 cases of beer and 150,000 cases of other beverages, such as stout, cider, and lemonade.

The products of the company are distributed not only in Japan, but also in Manchoukuo, China, the Netherlands East Indies, British India, French Indo China, Siam, North America, Hawaii, and as far away as Africa.

Among other products of the brewery, the "Sakura stout," prepared according to the British process, is particularly popular.

### Moji Indebted to Nakano

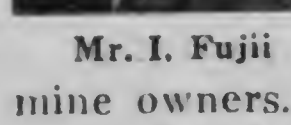


Mr. Nakano

The development of Moji as an international city owes much to the efforts of Shingo Nakano, the chairman of Moji municipal assembly.

### Fujii Is Chairman

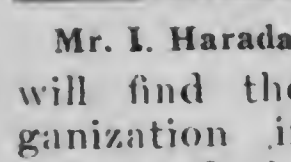
Izo Fujii is the chairman of the board of directors of the Gojokai. He also is an advocate of government control of the industry, especially in regard to restricting the activities of large producers, for the sake of the welfare of the smaller mine owners.



Mr. I. Fujii

### Gojokai's Work Praised

Ikuo Harada, chief of the mining inspectors' office in Fukuoka, sees a great future in the work now being conducted by the Gojokai, especially as it aims at inducing its members to carry on operations according to a more rationalized system. He thinks that the Gojokai members will find the existence of this organization imperative in order to safeguard their interests against the encroachment of powerful major organizations.



Mr. I. Harada

## City of Nokata Is Famous For Machine Production

The Chikuhō district in Kyushu, famous for its production of coal, is also noted for its iron output. Nokata, situated in the center of the district, is particularly active in the iron industry.

There are 125 factories in the city engaged in the manufacture of machinery, employing 2,400 workers and turning out ¥5,000,000 worth of products annually. It is worthy of note that the city has never had any labor troubles.

Prominent among the plants operating in this city are:

Fukushima Iron Works  
Nokata Iron Works  
Kazuki Seisaku-sho  
Takase Iron Works  
Fukuda Iron Works  
Iino Iron Works  
Hata Iron Works  
Tasai Iron Works

## Miyoshi, Ogimi Mines Prominent in Chikuhō

The Miyoshi Mining Co., Ltd. and the Ogimi Mining Co., Ltd., which work adjoining properties along the Onga river, in the noted Chikuhō coal production center, have coal deposits in their respective undeveloped lots reaching a combined total of more than 200,000 tons. These companies are working together to turn out 800,000 tons annually. At present, the combined total annual production is about 634,000 tons (1933). Calculating on the basis of the increased output, these companies can carry on for 300 years to come.

Augmenting the bright prospects of these two organizations is the fact that the quality of the coal produced in this district, particularly that coming from the Takamatsu pits, is

so excellent that it is not only consumed by various government enterprises but is also exported in large quantities.

Furthermore, these mine lots are situated near Wakamatsu and Tobata, two prominent coal distribution centers in Kyushu. The companies have highly organized sales organs in all the key cities of the Empire and in Shanghai.

The Miyoshi Co. is capitalized at ¥2,000,000 and the Ogimi Co. at ¥4,000,000, both fully paid up.

### Kurauchi Coal Mining Co.

The Kurauchi Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha (Kurauchi Coal Mining Co.) has its main office at Soeda, Tagawa-gun, Fukuoka prefecture, Kyushu.

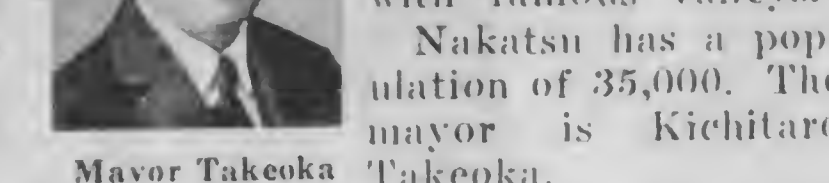
The company operates mines in the region along the Hikoyamagawa.

According to the latest investigation, these mines are producing 500,000 tons of coal annually.

### Nakatsu, Yabakei's Gate

Nakatsu is a place of interest as well as a city of commerce and industry. It is the gate of Yabakei, a well known beauty spot with famous valleys.

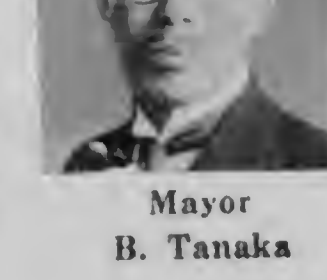
Nakatsu has a population of 35,000. The mayor is Kichitaro Takeoka.



Mayor Takeoka

### Wakamatsu Active

Wakamatsu, known as the port of black diamonds in Kyushu, is growing rapidly. Bajio Tanaka, Mayor of Wakamatsu, has rendered great service in the development of the city.



Mayor B. Tanaka

### Wakamatsu Harbor Co.

The Wakamatsu Chikho Kabushiki Kaisha (Wakamatsu Harbor Co.) has been rendering great service in the development of the ports of Wakamatsu, Yawata, and Tobata, since it was established in 1890.

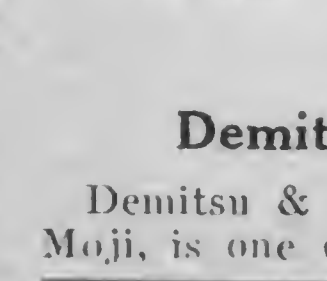


The Well Known Rakanji Temple at Yabakei.

### Nagao, Leading Contractor

Gumpachi Nagao is a leading general contractor in Moji. He was born in Animo-mura, Fukuoka prefecture.

Mr. Nagao supplies workers to the Dai Nippon Sugar Co's factory, Moji.

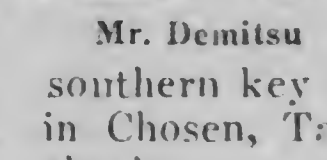


Mr. Nagao

### Demitsu Co. Active

Demitsu & Co., of Nishihomachi, Moji, is one of the most active concerns in the district, handling mineral oil of various kinds, asphalt, grease, carbide, vegetable oil, volcanic ash, alcohol, and electric apparatus.

The company has its branch offices and agents not only in the southern key cities of Japan, but also in Chosen, Taiwan, China, and Manchuria.



Mr. Demitsu

tion Society a short time ago for his service.

### Yabakei Yields Charcoal

The district where Yabakei, noted for its magnificent views, is located, is rich in trees suitable as timber for building material and also for making charcoal.

### Yabakei Railway Co.

The Yabakei Railway Co., which operates cars over a 36 kilometer line and also has a fleet of 50 motor buses, offers important means of conveyance to the famous Yabakei gorges.

### Buzen Rintan, Home Remedy

Buzen Rintan, well known home remedy, is prepared by the Kakumotomoe-do, near the Unoshima station on the Nippo line, Kyushu.



## Tottori Prefecture Forges Ahead in Every Way; Picturesque Region Is Also Industrial Center

Situated in the center of the San-in region, Tottori prefecture is one of the most flourishing in Japan. It is mountainous, the highest peak being Daisen, the Fuji of Hoki province. The picturesque region taking in Daisen has been designated one of the national parks.

Volcanic mountain ranges extend east and west and hot springs are found in abundance in the prefecture. Because of the heavy snowfall, the slopes in the region are ideal ski runs.

The prefecture is a center of railway communications. Having an extremely long seacoast, it possesses not a few excellent harbors. Particularly wellknown is the port of Sakai.

Tottori ships to other regions ¥30,-

720,000 worth of silk, rice, cocoons, tobacco, aquatic products, timber, cattle, and Japanese paper. It buys some ¥32,110,000 worth of textile fabrics, fertilizer, raw cotton, sugar, coal, etc.

### Land of Hot Springs

Tottori prefecture is a veritable land of hot springs and has numerous spas of international fame. These include the Misasa spa, the Togo Matsusaki spa, the Shintogo hot spring, the Hamamura spa, the Yoshioka hot spring, the Tottori spa, the Iwai spa, the Kaika spa, and the Sekigane spa.

### Yonago, Business Center

By far the most thriving industrial and commercial city in the San-in region is Yonago. It is the center of railway communications in the region, being located at the junction of the San-in main line and the Hakubi railway line.

Yonago city's products have an annual value of ¥5,950,000 and include raw silk, agricultural implements, tobacco, lead, steel, porcelain, cotton, sake, soy, candy, etc.

Yonago city's products have an annual value of ¥5,950,000 and include raw silk, agricultural implements, tobacco, lead, steel, porcelain, cotton, sake, soy, candy, etc.

### Izumo Grand Shrine

At the foot of Mount Uga in the town of Taisha, Shimane prefecture, there stands the Grand Shrine of Izumo, which is dedicated to Okuninushi-no-Mikoto, who, according to ancient history, drove away evil spirits and brought peace and prosperity to the people.

### Yonago Steel Works

The Yonago Steel Works in Yonago, Tottori prefecture, capitalized at ¥1,250,000, produce high grade steel of all varieties.

At the head of the works is President Mitsutoku Endo, while Director Ren Otake is the chief engineer.

### Ichihata Electric Line

The Ichihata Electric Railway, with its head office in Hirata, Shimane prefecture, operates a line that passes along the northern shore of picturesque Lake Shinjiko, which is visited by many tourists.

### Tottori Pears Popular

The Tottori Prefectural Joint Sales Office for Pears, located at the Tottori Prefectural Agricultural Society's headquarters in Eiraku-dori, Tottori, is an organization for the control and sale of the pears called the 20th Century (Nijusseiki) variety, for which the prefecture is famous throughout the country.

### Hinomaru Cars Are Busy

The Hinomaru Motorear Co. of Tottori, was established on August 1, 1933, as the result of a wholesale amalgamation of eight motorear companies in the city.

Through the amalgamation unnecessary competition was eliminated, fares were unified, and an increased number of comfortable cars was put in operation. The company also runs a motor bus service.

### Matsusaki Suitei Restaurant

On the Shores of Shinjiko Lake  
MATSUE CITY Phones: 15 & 281

### MATSUNOYU HOTEL

With Hot Spring Baths  
At TAMATSUBUKI SPA  
Phone: Tamatsubuki 13

### View of a Wharf at Sakai Port



## Tottori-Shimane's Trade With Continent Improves

Playing a most conspicuous part in the extension of the Japanese markets in Chosen and Manchoukuo is the Trade Promotion Office under the joint management of Tottori and Shimane prefectures.

It has its headquarters in Sakai, with branches in Hamada and in Mukden, Manchoukuo. Its correspondents are scattered all over both Manchoukuo and Chosen.

The organization was established on August 1, 1933, with leading commercial and industrial associations and other organizations as its nucleus.

## Oita Is Kyushu Outlet

The city of Oita in Kyushu is today the distribution center for the products of south-eastern Kyushu, following the completion of the harbor work in 1915 and of the Nippo and Hoki railways.

The city produces cotton yarn, raw silk, paper, and grass mats, while its vicinity yields rice, barley, and maritime products.

The locality also abounds in places of historical interest.

### Oita Seishi Paper Popular

The Oita Seishi K.K. of Oita, which was established in July, 1918, with a capital of more than ¥300,000, produces and sells annually ¥600,000 worth of paper. The company has a modern plant in Bogakoji, Oita.



The Well Known Saga Shrine, a Favorite of Shichi-seers.

### Saga Is Industrial Hub

The city of Saga is the commercial and industrial hub and also the rice distribution center of Saga prefecture in Kyushu. It has a population of 47,188.



Picturesque Rocky Beach of Ushibuka, Amakusa-gun, Kumamoto Prefecture.

### Ushibuka, Fascinating Port

When one speaks of the picturesque island of Amakusa, one is reminded of the fascinating town of Ushibuka because of its superb scenic beauty and the abundance of its places of historic interest.

### Izumo Electric Co.

The Izumo Electric Co., capitalized at ¥11,100,000, furnishes power and light throughout the whole length and breadth of Shimane prefecture. Yukio Sakurachi is the president.

### Matsue Bank, Shimane

The Matsue bank brings immeasurable benefit to the financial circles in Shimane prefecture. Its head office is in Matsue. The bank is capitalized at ¥12,500,000 of which ¥5,241,025 is paid up.

### Shobunkan Book Store

Situated on Chizu road in Tottori, the Shobunkan book store is the foremost shop in the prefecture dealing in books, magazines, stationery, and musical instruments.

### OHASHI HOTEL

At MISASA SPA  
Its Spring Is Noted Throughout the Far East for the Large Percentage of Radium in Its Water. The Hotel's Yuwanoyu Hot Spring, Which Rises Among Natural Rocks, Is Another Attraction.  
Phone: 23

### IWAYU HOTEL

Hot Spring Baths a Feature  
The Pioneer of the Misasa Spa Resort.  
Its Spring Contains the Largest Percentage of Radium in the Orient.  
A New Building Has Just Been Completed.  
Phone: 12 and 30

## JAPANESE

SAKE SOY



Supplied by  
UZU HONTEN  
Hamada-cho,  
Shimane Prefecture

### IWASAKI HOTEL

Phones: 2 and 15  
At the Misasa Spa Resort in the San-in Region  
The Hotel Commands a Fascinating View of the Misasa River And Its Garden Is Noted For Its Picturesque Landscape. The Water of the Hotel's Baths Contains a Large Percentage of Radium.

### KAWAMOTO HOTEL

In Front of Matsusaki Station, San-in Railway Line, Commands a Picturesque View of Lake Togo. Boating And Fishing on the Lake Affords an Ideal Pastime.  
Phone: Matsusaki 20  
Branch Hotel: Phone: Matsusaki 21

# American Newspapermen Visit Japan

## Scribes' Party, on Extensive Tour in Empire And New Manchou State, Gets Fresh Angles

INVITED by the Japan Press Association, a group of American newspapermen and their wives, in all numbering 27, came to Japan in the fall of 1934. Their arrival, on the Chichibu Maru, was of particular significance in that T.I.H. Prince and Princess Kaya returned to Japan from their tour around the world by the same liner on September 18.

The leading figures of Japan were met by the members of the party, the most noted of scenic spots were visited, and the most sincere welcome of the nation was enjoyed. Their trip included a comprehensive tour through Chosen and Manchuria.

In Tokyo, many functions were held in honor of the visitors, one of the most important being the formal reception given by the host, the Japan Press Association, on September 20. The event was honored by the presence of H.I.H. Prince Higashi-Kuni, the patron of the association, and was attended by such national figures as Count Kiyoura, Hoshio Mitsuoka, Soho Tokutomi, Count Kabayama, Ambassador Shigeru Yoshida, and Shingoro Takaishi.

Members of the party were the guests of honor at a supper given by the Tokyo Nichi Nichi on September 26. The informal event was completely Japanese, and the visitors were given the opportunity to relax and enjoy a real Nippon dinner in the most home-like fashion.

The visitors left Tokyo on September 29 and arrived at Shinonoseki on October 3, via Uji-Yamada, Gamagori, Nagoya, Kyoto, and Osaka. A longer stay in Kansai cities was postponed until their return from Manchuria, due to the typhoon disaster.

Crossing the Japan sea to Fusan, Chosen, from Shinonoseki, the party arrived in Mukden on October 5. Then in succession, Hsinking, Harbin, and Dairen were visited.

The return to Japan was made on October 18, the party landing at Kobe. Two days were spent in Osaka, the industrial city. On the first day, the party members were guests at a special luncheon given by the Osaka Mainichi. On the following day, Mt. Rokko, the Osaka Asahi, and the famous Osaka puppet show were visited.

On October 20, the party left for Kyoto via Nara. The departure from Kyoto, the ancient capital of Nippon, for Tokyo was made on the following day.

Of the visiting group, five members and their wives went for a trip through China directly from Tokyo. This group joined the others that had gone to Manchuria and all returned to the United States together, sailing October 25 on the N.Y.K. liner Tatsuta Maru.

A farewell banquet was given the party at the Hotel New Grand, Yokohama, on October 23.

The statement issued by the newspaper party on its arrival at Yokohama was as follows:

"The members of our party genuinely welcome this opportunity to visit Japan and to become better acquainted with its people and its problems. The courtesy and the interest of the Press Association of Japan in inviting us are appreciated and we are happy to enter upon these weeks of travel and discussion in the spirit of that invitation.

"The voyage from San Francisco on the Chichibu Maru has been a happy preface to our visit. It was made memorable to us by the presence of T.I.H. Prince and Princess Kaya, whose gracious friendliness gave us an unexpected



Top: The Osaka Mainichi gave a luncheon in honor of the members of the visiting American press party at its office on October 18, 1934, when they visited Osaka on their way back from an inspection tour in Manchoukuo. Lower: L to R, Lowell Mellet, chief of the American party; The visitors taking a short rest outside the famous castle of Nagoya. Details about the Nagoya castle, in the background, appear in the second column of page 63.

glimpse of the cordiality and courtesy for which Japan is justly famous.

"We can fairly say that we bring to this mission of journalistic goodwill a single-minded intention to learn from first-hand contact and first-hand study more about Japan, its purpose and its policies, its achievements and its aspirations. We desire only to view objectively and to assess constructively.

"Our party, selected by the Press Association of Japan, is intended to constitute a cross section of the American press. Thus, while representative in one sense, our group does not assume to speak either officially or unofficially for the whole American press, or for any organized body of American opinion. Its essential purpose is study and exchange of facts; and the results, we hope, will be a closer comprehension of the problems that jointly concern us."

The members of the party were:

Arthur J. Sinnott, managing editor of the Newark News, and Mrs. Sinnott.

E. Gilligan of the New York Sun, and Mrs. Gilligan.

J. Roscoe Drummond, executive editor of the Christian Science Monitor, and Mrs. Drummond.

Carroll Binder, publisher of the Chicago Daily News, and Mrs. Binder.

Elzey Roberts, president of the St. Louis Star, and his son.

Lowell Mellet, editor-in-chief of the Washington News, and Mrs. Mellet.

## Special Additions

Besides the article on this page regarding the arrival of the party of the American newspapermen, there will be found in the accompanying pages articles concerning the visit of the British Industrial Mission, the typhoon, the Kenkokusai, the World Red Cross Conference, sports, and the naval force review.

NOTICE:—Readers may have observed elsewhere reference made to this publication as the "1933-34 edition" or the "1934-35 edition." Neither is incorrect, but strictly it should be simply the 1934 edition.

Correction:—The name Chihaya Castle appearing in the legend on the stone monuments printed on page 68 should read Akasaka Castle.

Wilbur N. Burkhardt, editor-in-chief of the San Francisco News, and Mrs. Burkhardt.

George T. Cameron, publisher of the San Francisco Chronicle, and Mrs. Cameron.

Bailey Millard, editor-in-chief of the Los Angeles Times, and his daughter.

Philip Jackson, publisher of the Portland Journal, and Mrs. Jackson.

Frank E. Tripp, publisher of the Rochester Times-Union.

James T. Williams Jr., editor-in-chief of the Hearst newspapers.

James Hammond, general manager of the Memphis Commercial Appeal, and Mrs. Hammond.

William A. Lydgate, associate editor of the weekly news magazine, Time, and Mrs. Lydgate.

## Itinerary

The itinerary through Japan, Chosen, and Manchuria of the newspapermen's party was as follows:

Sept. 18: Arrived at Yokohama on the Chichibu Maru.

Sept. 19—29: Sightseeing, inspections, formal calls, and banquets, in and about Tokyo. On October 26, guests of honor at the supper of the Tokyo Nichi Nichi.

Sept. 29: Left Tokyo for Uji-Yamada, arriving at the Shrine city on October 1. Visited the Ise Grand Shrine.

Oct. 1: Arrived in Nagoya after a night at Gamagori.

Oct. 2: Left Nagoya for Manchuria via Osaka, Shinonoseki, and Fusan.

Oct. 5: Arrived at Mukden via the Chosen route.

Oct. 7: Arrived at Hsinking.

Oct. 10: Visited Harbin.

Oct. 12: Left Hsinking for Dairen.

Oct. 16: Left Dairen for Japan.

Oct. 18: Arrived in Kobe on the USSuri Maru.

Attended welcome luncheon given by the Osaka Mainichi. Inspected industrial conditions and visited department stores.

Oct. 19: Attended public functions, saw the puppet show, and the Japanese fleet, then in Osaka bay.

Oct. 20: In Nara and Kyoto.

Oct. 22: Left Kyoto for Tokyo.

Oct. 23: Roundtable talk and farewell banquet at Hotel New Grand, Yokohama.

Oct. 25: Sailed for America from Yokohama on the Tatsuta Maru.



## Ujigawa Electric Co. Boasts of Lengthy History; It Supplies Huge Power Output Directly to Users

The Ujigawa Electric Co., Ltd., one of the five largest concerns of its kind in Japan, is making remarkable progress in its financial reorganization, being particularly benefited by the recent inflationary development.

Its high interest bearing obligations have been converted into those of a low rate and its American loans, too, have been reduced substantially.

The business of the company is on a very solid basis, as it has for its consumers the heavy industry plants in Osaka, Kobe, Kyoto, and their

suburbs. The electric power it supplies comes from its own hydro-electric station on the Ujigawa (97,000 kw.), from its steam power plants (10,000 k.w.), and through purchase from the Daido Electric Power Co. and others.

The facilities of the company are overtaxed at present, the demand being far greater than the available supply.

The officers of the company are as follows: Yasushige Hayashi, president; Sensaburo Kageyama, vice-president; and Kazuo Yamazaki, managing director.

## Daido's Leadership Is Being Maintained

The Daido Electric Power Co. bids fair to maintain the leadership in the Japanese power supply circles with its overseas and domestic debts being steadily liquidated and its outstanding obligations being converted into those having better conditions.

Its earnings are increasing rapidly, especially as its wholesale business is fast expanding in its established markets in the Kyoto-Osaka district, Nagoya and vicinity, and the Tokyo area. The company is now enlarging its generation capacity.

Of the total power supplied by the company, 177,800 k.w. are generated at its hydro-electric unit and 100,500 k.w. at its steam plants, while 198,630 k.w. are purchased from others.

The company has several subsidiary concerns, such as the Showa and the Osaka Electric Power Co.

Its leading officials are: president, Jiro Masuda; executive directors: Osamu Fujinami and Toshikuna Nagamatsu.

## Nippon Electric Co. Listed Among Big 5

Of the five leading power companies in Japan, the Nippon Electric Power Co. has shown the greatest advance in recent years. It has enjoyed business prosperity and the volume of the power supplied by it has been expanded.

Like all the other power companies, it has a considerable outside debt, but today the financial anxiety has been removed and the trend of business promises great prosperity in coming years.

Meanwhile, the increasing earnings have made possible the expansion of generating plants and the consolidation of the company's facilities. For instance, the company is now actively pushing the construction of its Kurobe river hydro-electric power plant. The company at present supplies 360,000 k.w. of power.

Its officers are: President Ikeo, Vice-President Fukano, and Managing Director Naito.



The Osaka Daimaru Department Store's Beautiful Building

## Daimaru Enjoys Public Confidence; Adheres to 'Service First' Policy

With big stores in Osaka, Kobe, and Kyoto, the Daimaru Department Store, Ltd., capitalized at ¥15,000,000, is one of the foremost organizations of its kind in the Nippon Empire.

The Daimojiya drapery store, the forerunner of the present Daimaru, was established in 1711, that is, almost 225 years ago, by Hikoemon

Shimomura, a businessman of keen foresight, in the town of Fushimi, which is now part of the greater city of Kyoto.

With the assumption of the presidency by Shotaro Shimomura, the present head of the organization, the Daimaru, Ltd. has shown marked progress in conducting an up to date department store enterprise.

## SUNRISE BRAND CRAMPON



Sunrise Brand Crampsons Are Products of Genuine Wrought And Cast Iron Artistically Finished And Strong. Unsurpassed as Aids in Difficult Mountain Climbing.

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**Yodoshi Katantetsu Chuzosho**

(Yodoshi Wrought & Cast Iron Foundry)  
Nagano-cho, Minami Kawachi-gun, Osaka Prefecture  
Phones: Nagano 5, 15

Trade  Mark

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## MANUFACTURERS and EXPORTERS 'NATIONAL' & 'ROSE' Brand Vacuum-Bottles

With a One-Year Guarantee



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'Arbos' Camphor Oil Soap  
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Arbos soap has strong sterilizing power. It protects against typhus, cholera, and any other disease caused by bacteria. The chief element of this soap is the camphor oil which is a special product of Japan. This soap contains our special disinfectant and is efficient in relieving pain. It quickly ends pimples, facial eruptions, and all kinds of skin diseases. Rough skin will become like velvet through the application of our soap. A one per cent solution of Arbos soap kills typhus and cholera bacteria in less than five minutes.

MANUFACTURERS & EXPORTERS  
We Invite Correspondence

## OHGIBASHI SEIYAKU CO., LTD.

(Arbos Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.)  
Itcho, Kamnabedori, Sakai, Osaka, Japan

## Typhoon

Kansai Is Hard Hit by  
Storm That Leaves  
Trail of Ruin in  
Its Wake



THE typhoon that appeared 100 kilometers southwest of the Okinawa islands at 6 o'clock on the morning of September 20 passed over Okinawa and after creating havoc not only in the islands but also throughout Kyushu and Shikoku, it struck Kansai via the Kitan strait early on the morning of September 21.

According to the records made by three men on the staff of the Osaka meteorological observatory, who risked their lives in doing so, the speed of the typhoon when it reached Osaka was 60 meters per second, the maximum capacity of the observatory's anemometer which, the moment it touched that figure, was torn away by the wind. The speed of 60 meters per second surpasses all the records in this country and is said to be unprecedented in the world.

This typhoon, with its stunning speed and elemental force, naturally caused immense damage, particularly in the six prefectures having Osaka as their center. The devastation was second only to that caused by the earthquake and the subsequent fire in the Tokyo-Yokohama district in 1923.

Dwellings, shops, factories and other buildings, completely or partly wrecked, were seen practically everywhere over an extensive area in Kansai. Great waves swept the waterfront of Osaka as well as the neighboring shore districts, causing much loss of life and property.

## Power Supply Stopped

The complete cutting off of the electric power and light supply due to the wreckage of the transmission lines of three major companies operating in Kansai further aggravated the situation in and around Osaka. Not only was all electric railway operation stopped and people deprived of lights, but surviving factories were also forced to suspend work.

Indeed, the means of transportation and communications everywhere suffered damage of unrecorded magnitude.

The most pathetic of all the tragedies that resulted from the disaster was the fact that in Osaka prefecture alone as many as 145 primary school children were destroyed or partly demolished, well over 2,000 pupils being either killed or injured.

According to the official report of the school section of the Osaka prefectural government, dated 10 p.m., September 22, the number of primary school children thus killed totaled 532, including 259 within the city and 273 in the rural districts of the prefecture.

In connection with this calamity, many touching incidents were reported in which heroic teachers died under falling timbers, embracing pupils in their last desperate attempt to save the children entrusted to their care. Included among these is a case in which two women teachers saved five children at the cost of their own lives.



A suburban electric car, near Osaka, that was flung from the rails.



Top: What was left of the famous five storied pagoda of Tennoji, Osaka, after the typhoon had passed on Sept. 21, 1934. Inset: The pagoda, one of the historical landmarks of the city, as it had stood for some 200 years.

## Direct Damage Enormous

From the economic point of view, the most serious effect of the typhoon was the flooding of the productive center of Osaka, facing the sea.

Upward of 25,000 factories (including 10,000 large enough to come under the factory law), representing an investment amounting to more than ¥1,300,000,000, were ravaged by the storm.

The inundation was particularly severe in the Minato, Taisho, Konohana, and Nishi Yodogawa districts of Osaka, which constitute the center of the munition industries. Factory equipment and supplies were damaged by the invading seawater, the chemical industry being hit most severely.

According to the factory section of the Osaka prefectural government, the damage done to factories within the city limits alone amounted to more than ¥200,000,000. It was estimated that the total including other parts of the prefecture would easily exceed ¥300,000,000.

Over and above this, there was an enormous volume of commodities inundated at warehouses on the Osaka and Kobe waterfronts.

One may easily surmise that the devastation wrought by the typhoon was immense, especially when the destruction in neighboring prefectures, such as Hyogo, Kyoto, Wakayama, and Nara, is taken into consideration.

## Relief Work Prompt

Relief work began even while the sufferers were still gazing at the wreckage left in the storm's wake. Prominent among such activities were those conducted by the Osaka Mainichi with the able cooperation of its Tokyo sister paper, the Nichi Nichi.

Side by side with its appeal to the public for donations to a relief fund, which rose to nearly ¥1,200,000 within a month, the Mainichi looked (Continued on Page 145)



## Niigata Is Land of Rice, Oil, Woven Goods; Playing Big Role in Japan-Manchuria Trade

Niigata prefecture, on the western coast of Japan proper, is the foremost agricultural prefecture in Japan and is famous for rice and oil. The region produces annually 20,000,000 bushels of rice. Niigata is also the region where Japan's oil industry originated and no less than ¥20,000,000 worth of oil is produced there yearly.

The total produce of the prefecture reaches annually ¥280,000,000. This includes ¥25,000,000 worth of textiles, showing that weaving fabrics is also a major industrial activity.

With the recent foundation of the Manchou Empire and the rise of Japan-Manchou commerce, Niigata

prefecture, with its flourishing port of Niigata, has assumed an important position in the international trade.

### Many Visit Yamanashi

No fewer than 800,000 tourists come to Yamanashi prefecture annually, including 300,000 who visit the famous five lakes of Mount Fuji.

### Shinano Electric Co.

Established in 1903 with a capital of ¥17,000,000, the Shinano Electric Co., Ltd., is capable of generating 31,630 kilowatts of power.



**Pictures:**  
Upper: President Homma And Products of the Hamochi Bean Paste Company of Sado Island. Lower: An Aerial View of Factory No. 1.



### 'Marudai Miso' Nutritious

Because of its high nutritious value and excellent flavor, the Hinode bean paste of the Marudai brand is famous throughout Japan and is popular in some of the foreign markets.

Numerous awards and letters of appreciation have been received by the makers of the Marudai brand bean paste at various exhibitions.

The Hamochi Miso Goshi Kaisha (Hamochi Bean Paste Co.), with its head office in Hamochi-mura in the southern section of Sado island, is the producer.

### Hachioji, Weaving Center

Hachioji, the only city within the Tokyo suburban area, situated near the Tama Mansoleum, is a thriving weaving center, the yearly production exceeding ¥26,000,000 in value.

### 82nd Bank of Nagano City

By far the foremost banking institution in Nagano is the 82nd Bank, capitalized at ¥13,312,000, with its head office in Minami Nagano, Nagano city. Cho Kobayashi, a financial magnate of the Shinano region, is the president.

### Chiba, Ideal Health Resort

Favored with an extremely mild climate and a long coast line, Chiba prefecture, which constitutes the Boso peninsula, is an ideal region to visit, whether for pleasure or recuperation. It is cool in summer and warm in winter.

Moreover, the locality abounds in shrines, temples, places of historic interest, bathing beaches, and beautiful landscapes.

Situated close to Japan's capital, many tourists and excursionists visit the Boso peninsula partly because of the activities of the Boso Sightseeing Society.

### Shinosaki Ink Popular

Matabei Shinosaki, of Midori-cho Sanchome, Honjo-ku, Tokyo, annually turns out ¥2,500,000 worth of writing ink which has 10 patents registered in Japan, Great Britain, France, and the United States.

Of his total production, ¥300,000 worth is yearly exported to all countries in the Orient, to the Union of South Africa, South America, North America, and elsewhere.

Mr. Shinosaki started writing ink production early in the 80's. Today, his product is popular everywhere because of its high quality and low price.

His concern has branch offices in Osaka and Nagoya.



A View of the Vast Flowery Fields of Echigo.

### Where Flowers Bloom

The Echigo region is a veritable land of flowers, having no less than 1,740 acres of newly opened fields for the cultivation of various plants.

Included among the particularly famous plants cultivated in the region are a hundred and one varieties of the peony and azalea. All sorts of bulbs such as those of tulips, lilies, narcissus, and anemones are also grown profusely.

Nakakambara-gun, which is the center of flower cultivation, has many associations of influential flower growers and nurseries.

### Chuo Electric Co.

The Chuo Denki Kabushiki Kaisha (Chuo Electric Co.), with its head office in Takata, Niigata prefecture, supplies electric power, light, and heat to the whole Shin-etsu region, and manufactures, sells, and rents electric machinery and apparatus.

The concern is also a forestry enterpriser and a contractor in electrical engineering and the electro-chemical industry.

### Nagano Light Co.

Contributing greatly toward the cultural and industrial activities of the Nagano region is the Nagano Electric Light Co., Ltd., with its head office in Nagano Nishi-machi, Nagano. It is capitalized at ¥16,000,000.

### Chiba Developing Rapidly

Chiba city, which is situated not far from Tokyo, is showing swift development. It has a population of more than 51,000, with 1,100 houses.

### Nagano Draws Tourists

Situated in the center of Japan proper, Nagano prefecture abounds in fascinating mountains, beautiful rivers, and superb hot springs. Forming part of the backbone of the main island, the region has numerous peaks rising more than 3,000 meters above sea level. It is a center for tourists.

Sericulture is one of the most flourishing activities here.

## Yurin Life Insurance Co. Offers Security; Its Endowment System Highly Beneficial

Nothing brings more peace to one's mind than the guarantee of a living after one gets old and of protection for one's family after one's death. The Yurin Life Insurance Co., of 10 Marunouchi Sanchome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo, will look after those things for you.

Established in April, 1894, the company has a history extending over 40 years and stands upon a firm foundation, with its reserve funds totaling more than ¥35,000,000.

The most popular and characteristic systems of the company are endowment insurance with dividends, the premiums on which decrease as the years go by, and endowment insurance, the policy holder of which receives a lump sum after a comparatively short period. The system is to distribute 80 per cent of the net profit among the policy holders as dividends, in accordance with the amount of premiums paid.

One becomes entitled to a dividend three years after the insurance policy is issued. The dividend is deducted

from the premium instead of being paid to the policy holder.

Anybody above the age of 10 years and 7 months can become a policy holder under this system.

Mention must also be made of the fact that there are no limitations as to professions and trips, however dangerous they may be. There are 60 days' grace for the payment of a premium.

One who has paid for three consecutive years can extend the period of validity without paying the premium on the time specified.

In case one becomes unable to keep on paying premiums, he may obtain a certificate covering the previous payments, enabling him to postpone the payment of premiums until the expiration of the term of the contract.

Endowment insurance is beneficial for those who do not wish to continue paying premiums for a long time, for those who are not certain they can keep on paying for a long period, and for those who want to lighten the succession tax.

## YAMANASHI SUISHO KABUSHIKI KAISHA

(Yamanashi Crystal Manufacturing Co., Ltd.)

Ohkochi-mura, Nishi Yatsushiro-gun,  
Yamanashi Prefecture.

## Wholesalers and Retailers of CRYSTAL MANUFACTURES

Seals (Registered or Private), Fountain Pens With Seals, Pencils With Seals, Cuff Buttons and Brooches Made of Crystal or Agate, Eye-Glasses, Cigarette-Holders, Rivieres, Rosaries, Rings Set With Crystal, Hairpins Ornamented With Crystal, Etc.

Quality and Art of First Grade Only

Catalogue Will Be Sent on Application

## The Zojoji Temple

The picture shows the main gate of the Zojoji temple in Shiba park, Tokyo. Snow is falling and the street is deserted save for a young woman who is sheltering herself with an umbrella.

It is done in the traditional ukiyoe style with a slight touch of modern artistic execution. The crimson temple gate, the green foliage of the pine tree, and the white snow—in the combination of these simple colors a wonderfully impressive effect is realized.

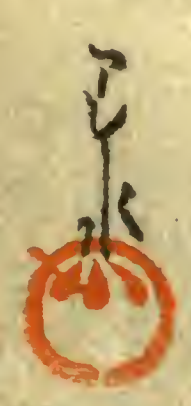
The Zojoji is the headquarters of the Jodo sect in Kanto and is famous as the family temple of the Tokugawa shogunate.

The painting is by Hasui Kawase, of the Kiyokata Kaburaki school. He is skilled in wood cuts and has specialized in that particular branch of art. The picture has been reproduced from a limited number of copies published by the Watanabe shop on the Ginza, Tokyo.





雪の日の  
江戸





## Typhoon

(Continued From Page 143)

after the immediate needs of the sufferers by providing them with food, clothing, and so on, pending the arrival of relief from official and other channels.

There were days when the restoration of Osaka as Japan's productive center was considered difficult, but after a month had passed, or on October 21, the manufacturing industries in and around the city had been restored by 70 per cent, while the foreign trade through Osaka and Kobe had regained its former position, covering 60 per cent of the aggregate import and export of the Empire.

Both the prefectural and municipal governments of Osaka are still proceeding with their respective restoration programs.

The Osaka prefectural government completed its emergency enterprises within the first half month after the disaster. It granted financial accommodations to medium and small class enterprises in the industrial center of the city, as well as to rural sufferers. It worked out an extraordinary relief budget amounting to ¥16,100,000 and has asked for financial assistance from the central government. An extraordinary session of the prefectural assembly was convened, passing a special budget of ¥1,270,000, which has nothing to do with the national treasury.

As for the permanent restoration work, the prefectural government drew up a budget amounting to ¥150,000,000, and leading officials were sent to Tokyo to obtain ¥50,000,000 from the central government and a special financial accommodation of ¥100,000,000. Negotiations on these financial projects are reported to be making smooth progress in the capital.

The Osaka municipality, in the meantime, worked out a restoration budget involving ¥105,000,000, toward which the city leaders hope to obtain ¥47,000,000 from the government.

### Major Industries Recovering

Foreign Minister Koki Hirota, on October 15, issued a circular note to all the Japanese diplomatic envoys abroad, informing them that the typhoon devastation in Kansai was not likely to affect Japan's export trade as a whole, especially as emergency restoration work had made good progress. This circular note, based on the results of the special investigation by the Office and also on the official report of Governor Shinobu Agata of Osaka prefecture, well illustrates the speed of the restoration.

It is known that the heavy industries were badly affected. Of the total of 4,300 factories of that group in and around Osaka, from 3,200 to 3,300 were classed as storm afflicted. With the exception of a very few, however, all of these plants had resumed operations by early October.

As regards the cotton industry, upward of 5, 100,000 spindles, corresponding to 60 per cent of the total number of spindles in Japan's cotton industry, were in operation in the typhoon afflicted areas and about 20 mills were actually inundated. The actual damage done to the mills was slight, however, as the subsiding of the flood was rapid. It was estimated, therefore, that the loss resulting from the suspension of work for two and a half days owing to the cutting off of the power supply was larger than the direct damage to the factory equipment.

Another strong point regarding the cotton industry is the fact that there was a considerable number of spindles not in operation under the agreed curtailment program. These "sealed spindles" became a reserve to replace the flood damaged spindles, contributing to the swift restoration of full operation.

The chemical enterprises in and around Osaka suffered immensely, as already noted, and later investigation showed that the actual damage was heavier than the early estimate indicated. But here, too, there has been spectacular recovery. Of the 750 afflicted plants, one half resumed work during the first 10 days of October and the others were expected to reopen before the end of that month. This speed in recovery is due to the fact that the plants' financial condition had been greatly improved as a result of the unusual activity maintained during the past few years.

As regards the power and electric railway companies, the loss they suffered was almost negligible compared with their combined total investments, although the forced suspension of operations by these companies caused much inconvenience to the public.



The Miyazaki shrine, in the city of Miyazaki, Miyazaki prefecture, where the Kenkokusai was observed on October 5, 1934.

## Memorable Day of Nation Celebrated

THE eastward expedition of Emperor Jimmu, the first Ruler of Nippon, from the island of Kyushu to what is now Nara prefecture, which was instrumental in consolidating the Japanese Empire, was solemnly commemorated at Miyazaki, the scene of his departure, on October 5, 1934, the 2,600th anniversary of the date.

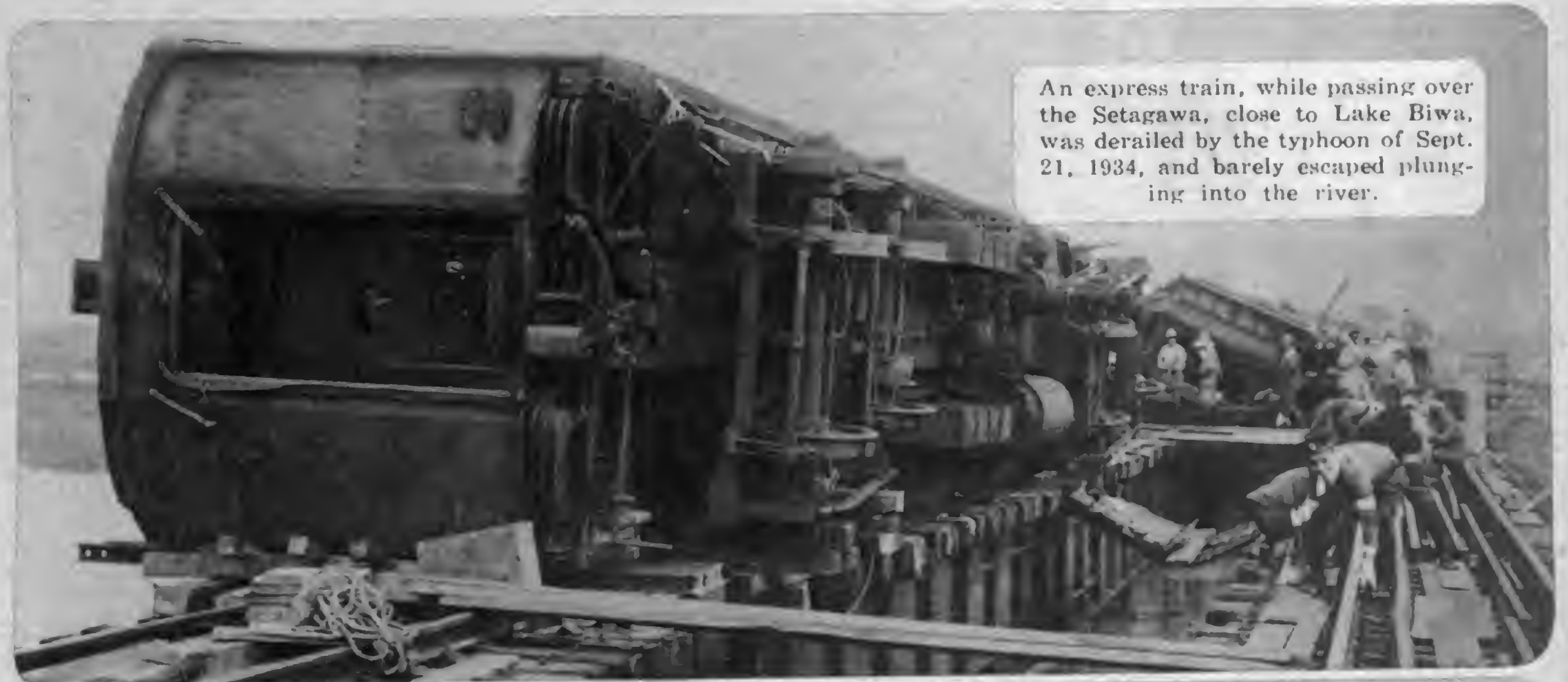
The ceremony was presided over by T.I.H. Prince and Princess Chichibu, who made a special trip from Tokyo to Miyazaki for the occasion. It was attended by a large number of dignitaries, including Admiral Viscount Makoto Saito, General Sadao Araki, Admiral Takarabe, Chief Nagata of the Imperial Education Society, members of the House of Peers and the House of Representatives, governors of various prefectures in Kyushu, the presidents of various colleges and universities, and many others in the government service and otherwise.

The major ceremony at the Miyazaki shrine was completed before noon, October 5, in the presence of H.I.H. Prince Chichibu. His Highness early in the afternoon made a formal call at the headquarters of the Miyazaki prefectural government. Meanwhile, H.I.H. Princess Chichibu paid homage at the Miyazaki shrine and thence also proceeded to the Miyazaki prefectural government.

Their Highnesses together received the greetings of about 9,000 local young men and young women and then paid homage at the ancient tomb of Kogoya.

For four days, from October 6 to 9 inclusive, Their Highnesses visited various other sacred sites and ancient tombs in the neighborhood. The local people celebrated the grand occasion with theatrical performances, athletic events, lectures, lantern processions, and so on.

T.I.H. Prince and Princess Chichibu left Miyazaki for Tokyo on the afternoon of October 9.



An express train, while passing over the Setagawa, close to Lake Biwa, was derailed by the typhoon of Sept. 21, 1934, and barely escaped plunging into the river.



The freighter Zuiho Maru was washed against the pier in Osaka harbor. The pier also suffered great damage, Sept. 21, 1934.



## Aoki Discovers Herb That Cures Diabetes; Now Popular Abroad

The writer of this article has great pleasure in announcing that the disease diabetes, hitherto considered incurable even among the world's medical experts, has now been proved easily conquerable as a result of the discovery of special medical herbs by Kojiro Aoki.

Mr. Aoki comes of a well known family the Discoverer and now lives near the Hirano shrine and the Kinkakuji temple, in Kyoto—favorite resorts for tourists from overseas. For three generations the Aokis have been students of Japanese medical herbs and it may indeed be considered that the present generation, represented by Kojiro Aoki, has been ordained to succeed in preparing a special diabetes remedy with these herbs. The discovery, which is a boon to mankind, was made in 1924.

Before the year was out, many people had come to know about Mr. Aoki's success. They tried the remedy and were amazed at its wonderful efficacy. One of those testing it, Rentaro Suzuki, a near relative of Eitaro Mabuchi, then mayor of Kyoto and former governor of Kyoto prefecture, came all the way from Yamagata prefecture (some 1,000 miles from Kyoto) to visit Mr. Aoki, expressing in very high terms his appreciation of the special diabetes treatment, thanks to which, the visitor testified, he had been perfectly cured in the course of a little over two months of the diabetic troubles which had harassed him for many years.

### Efficacy Guaranteed

Patients who have taken Mr. Aoki's Diabetes Specific are astonished at its efficacy, and those who have had their ailments cured—immense numbers of such cases have been reported—look upon Mr. Aoki as their savior. The remedy's reputation has now become worldwide; inquiries and orders for the Specific come in great numbers from China, Hawaii, Java and the South Seas, North America, and even from Europe.

Mr. Aoki guarantees that if his Specific has been taken for 30 days continuously and his directions for use have been faithfully followed, it will be found that the element of sugar originally contained in the patient's urine has decreased considerably.

### Price And Postage

The price of the Specific is ¥7 per box containing 30 bagfuls. This is enough for 30 days.

Postage for one box of the Specific:—

33 sen for Japan proper.  
62 sen for Chosen, Taiwan, Karafuto, and Manchoukuo.

¥2 for foreign countries. (This includes expenses for special packing).

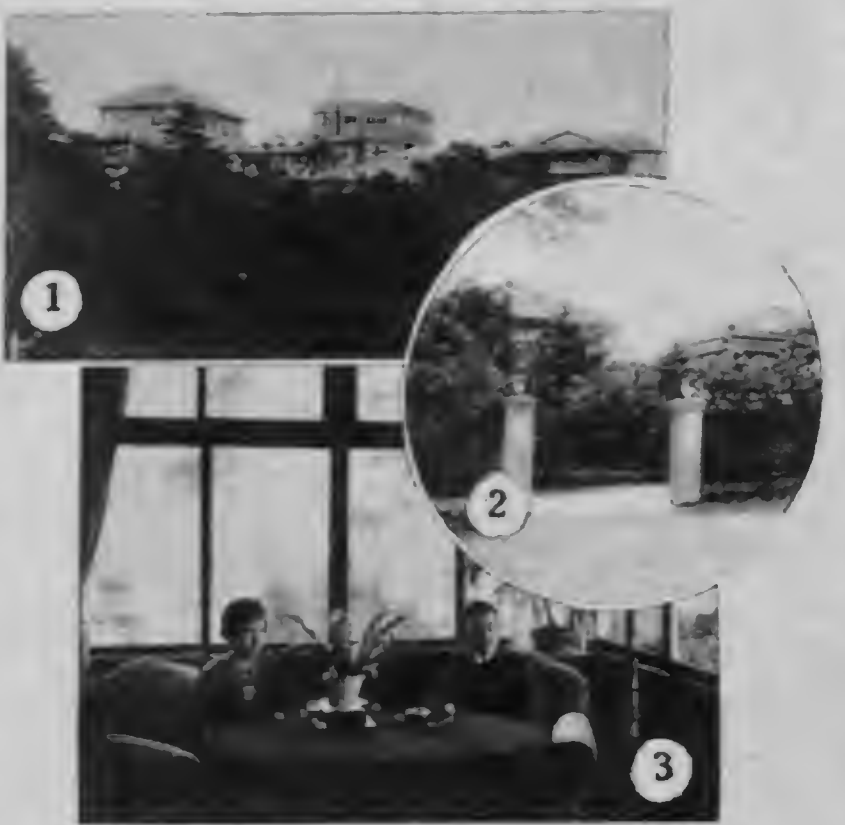
The price and postage should be sent with the order.

Persons residing abroad are advised to send their remittances through the Yokohama Specie Bank, the Bank of Taiwan, the First Bank (Dai-ichi Ginko), the Mitsui Bank, the Kawasaki 100th Bank, or other Japanese banks (those above have branches and agencies in many parts

## Kyoto Sanatorium

The Kyoto Sanatorium, famous throughout Kansai, stands by the Midorigaie pond, Kamikamo, Kyoto, commanding a splendid view of the ancient capital of Japan. It has a branch hospital in the city.

Dr. Yasushi Tomita is the president. Mrs. Tomita is in charge of a maternity and a pediatrics hospital at Shimomachi Agaru and Shokubutsuen, respectively.



Pictures:

1. View of Sanatorium at Midorigaie.
2. Branch hospital near Shokubutsuen.
3. Dr. and Mrs. Yasushi Tomita.

## Shochiku Kyoto Studio

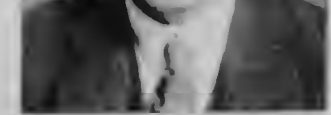
The Kyoto studio of the Shochiku company, one of the most influential motion picture producers of Japan, stands beside the Kamo river. It specializes in the production of feudal age pictures, the present day films being produced at the Tokyo studio of the company.

The Shochiku Kyoto studio possesses a spacious talkie stage which is equipped with the Tsuchihashi type Shochiku-Phone, a Japanese-made apparatus of international fame. There are well over 300 actors and actresses at work here.

"Chushingura" (The 47 Ronins), an all star production of Greater Shochiku, filmed at the Kyoto studio in 1932, created a sensation.

## Shinko Kinema Thriving

As its name shows, the Shinko Kinema (Newly Rising Cinema) is full of vitality and activity. Its studio is in Uzumasa, Kyoto, a district known as the Hollywood of Japan, where more than 800 actors, actresses, directors, cameramen, and operatives are engaged in the making of pictures. Shintaro Shirai is president of the Shinko company.



Mr. Shirai

## Kyoto Gas Co.

The Kyoto Gas Co. is making steady progress. The company now supplies eight towns and villages, in addition to Kyoto.

Capitalized at ¥16,000,000 and having a history of 25 years, the company is on an extremely sound basis.

of the world); or through the post office.

The address to which all letters and remittances should be directed is:—

Mr. Kojiro Aoki,  
Hirano-Jinsha mae agaru,  
Kamikyo-ku,  
Kyoto, Japan.

Mr. Aoki's postal transfer account number is "Osaka 72,282." This is to be used within Japan only. His telephone number is Nishijin 6140, Kyoto.

## Kleix, Made From Vitamin B And Yeast Is Highly Effective in Treating Beriberi

Kleix, which is a mixture of vitamin B and yeast, is the result of many years of study conducted at the Kisawa Beriberi Research Institute, of Shimabara, Kyushu, of which Choji Kisawa is the chief physician. It gives vitality to internal secretions and various intestinal organs, making the stomach and intestines strong, besides being an effective remedy for beriberi.

## Nikkatsu Strides Ahead

The Nikkatsu (the Japan Motion Picture Co.), which is one of the most powerful producers in Japan, has two studios, one in Kyoto and the other in Tokyo. These studios are equipped with the Western Electric system and each turns out three talking pictures a month.

The company is proceeding with the installation of Western Electric projectors at 100 out of the 600 Nikkatsu chain theaters in Japan.

## Uzumasa Talkie Co. Active

Though its history is less than two years, the Uzumasa Talkie Picture Co. has secured a firm position in Japan as a talkie producer. Hirohisa Ikenaga, one of the leaders of the national movie industry, is its president.

The picture "Nanko Fushi," starring Sessue Hayakawa, had the honor of being inspected by H.M. the Emperor in the spring last year. It won nationwide applause as a historical picture.

## Kataoka, Noted Screen Star

Chiezo Kataoka is one of the most popular screen stars of Japan and he is also the head of the prosperous Chiezo Production Co., Kyoto.



Pictures:

1. Chiezo Kataoka, Star and President of the Chiezo Production Co.
2. The Sagano Studio.
3. A Talkie Machine Used at the Same Studio.

## SHIMADZU SEISAKUSHO, Ltd.

MANUFACTURERS  
Established in 1875  
Capital: ¥4,000,000.00 Employees: 1,500

MAIN BUSINESS LINES:  
Physical and Chemical Apparatus,  
General Precise Measuring Apparatus,  
Material Testing Machines,  
Electric Furnaces and Chemical Balances,  
Reducing Gears,  
Acid and Alkali Proof Alloy Wares,  
Platinum Net Catalysts,  
Roentgen Apparatus and Mercury Sun Lamps,  
Pumps and Nozzles for Rayon,  
Mannequins and Various Specimens.  
HEAD OFFICE: KYOTO  
Branch Offices:  
Tokyo, Fukuoka, Osaka, Dairen, Keijo, and Taihoku

It has been proved, as the result of extensive experiments at various schools in treating beriberi afflicted children, that the medicine is highly effective. Moreover, when the institute, as part of the commemorative program of its 20th anniversary in 1933, sought the view of clinics in the six largest cities of Japan, the result was highly encouraging.

Kleix is sold to schools at actual cost. It is prepared both in powder and tablet form.

## Sokkosan Checks Blood Poisoning

"Sokkosan," made in Kyoto, is a remarkable internal medicine which prevents blood poisoning from cuts and similar injuries.

As this medicine aids the circulation of the blood, it is also effective



Mr. Kubota

in treating dropsy, beriberi, colds, bruises, vertigo, etc.

The medicine is produced by the Kubota family, which has a long history. The present Shozoen Kubota is its 11th head.

The price of "Sokkosan" is 50 sen for 7 doses, ¥1 for doses sufficient for 4½ days, ¥2 for 10 days, ¥3 for 15½ days, ¥5 for 26 days and ¥10 for 60 days.

## Kyoto Exchange Advances

The Kyoto Stock Exchange, which has 48 member traders, is under the able management of Chairman Kamejiri Sugimoto, and is making steady progress.

Attached to the exchange are a credit association, the Kyoto Stock Co., and the Economic Journal, all of which were founded by the joint investment of the exchange member traders.

A feature of the exchange is that a majority of its members is also engaged in rice deals.

## J. OSAWA & CO. LIMITED

### Wholesale Merchants Importers and Exporters

Watches, Clocks, Rubber Products, Woolen and Silk Piecegoods, Belting, Bicycles, Auto Rearseats, Machine Tools, Automobiles, Auto Parts and Accessories, Motor and Machine Oil, Photographic Materials, Motion Picture Equipment, Processing Station, Etc.

Head Office: KYOTO

Branches:

Tokyo, Osaka, Kobe, Kokura

J. O. Studio: UZUMASA, KYOTO

CAPITAL: ¥3,000,000

Established in 1880

## Dairen Is Gateway to Manchuria, Mongolia; Its Annual Trade Is Valued at ¥600,000,000

The port of Dairen, the gateway of Manchuria and Mongolia, is the leading port of the Far East. Its annual trade is approximately ¥600,000,000. As a modern city, its name is known throughout the world.

The city is characterized by its grand scale planning. The port facilities are unexcelled and the ware-

houses and coaling stations are adequate in capacity.

The city proper has fine shopping districts, markets, and commercial and industrial provisions.

In the amusement districts, there is found the typical Manchurian atmosphere which never fails to impress tourists. Dairen abounds also in scenic spots.

## Dairen Exchange Trust

Dairen has the only state managed exchange in Japan. The object of the state management is facilitation of foreigners' participation in the business of the exchange.

The Dairen Exchange Trust Co. is organized on the basis of joint responsibility of all the member traders for the transactions executed, instead of the management's holding itself responsible. The members are Chinese and Japanese.

## Morita Drugs Selling Well

The Morita Drug Manufacturing Co. at Kajima-cho, is the oldest firm in Saga prefecture dealing in drugs. It has a wide reputation, as is shown by the popularity of its special product "To-jinko" throughout Japan.

Morita drugs are supplied in Manchuria and Mongolia through the Tokuki Zensan Pharmacy in Heiwagai, Dairen.

## Dairen Zensho Shintaku

The Dairen Zensho Shintaku Kabushiki Kaisha is capitalized at ¥5,000,000 (one fourth paid up). The company is in the money-exchange business.

## S.M. Electric Co.

The South Manchuria Electric Co. has under its control the entire electrical industry in the South Manchuria railway zone.

The head office is located at Dairen with branches at Mukden, Hsinking, Antung, Anshan, Haiyu, Lienshankuan, Chikuanshan, etc.

## Uritani Chicken Feed

Chozo Uritani completed at Dairen in February, 1934, a modern plant for the production of synthetic chicken feed. The plant is located on Kajima island.

## South Manchuria Gas Co.

The gas business in Manchuria was inaugurated by the South Manchuria Gas Kabushiki Kaisha, which separated from the S.M.R. in March, 1925. It supplies gas in Dairen, Antung, Mukden, Hsinking, and Anshan.

## Sakakidani-Gumi

Senjiro Sakakidani is the proprietor of the Sakakidani-gumi, the designated civil engineering contractor of the South Manchuria Railway. The head office is located at Noto-cho, Dairen.

Mr. Sakakidani comes from Hiroshima prefecture. He organized the Sakakidani-gumi in 1920.

## Dairen Commodity Exchange

The Dairen Commodity Exchange—usually called the Gohin Exchange—was several years ago in a very stringent financial state, but it has gradually improved its business.

## Suzuki Nijuen Orchards

Outstanding among the prosperous agricultural enterprises in Kwantung province are the Suzuki Nijuen farms where acres and acres of apples, cherries, peaches, western pears, and other fruits are grown entirely according to American system.

The farms were founded by Shinzo Suzuki in 1925. At present, Shinji Suzuki, the heir, is in charge of the enterprise.

The fruit grown by the Suzuki Nijuen is noted for its flavor and quality. It is sold far and wide. The markets extend to North Manchuria, China, Siam, Java, the Philippines, and British India (experimental shipments having been made there).

Shinji Suzuki is a graduate of Keio University.

## Handles S.M.R. Freight

The Kokusai Unyu K.K., an S.M.R. subsidiary company capitalized at ¥5,000,000, of which ¥1,700,000 is paid up, was established in August, 1926. Its head office is on Yamagata-dori, Dairen, and its branches and agencies are spread all over the Far East.

The company handles baggage and freight for the S.M.R. and the other railways within Manchuria. It also handles all the natural products of that region.

## Fukusho Koshi Busu

The Fukusho Koshi, capitalized at ¥1,000,000, fully paid up, is located on Yamagata-dori, Dairen. It has branches at Hsinking, Harbin, Mukden, Tsingtao, and elsewhere.

The firm's business is multiplex. But the house enjoys the fullest confidence of the Kwantung government, the S.M.R., and the Manchoukuo government.

## Tokutai Is Leading Firm

The Tokutai Koshi is one of the leading companies in Manchurian financial circles. It is a member of the Dairen Commodity Exchange and is the Dairen Exchange's money-exchange department.

The company was established as one of the units of the Nomura Interests in 1927.

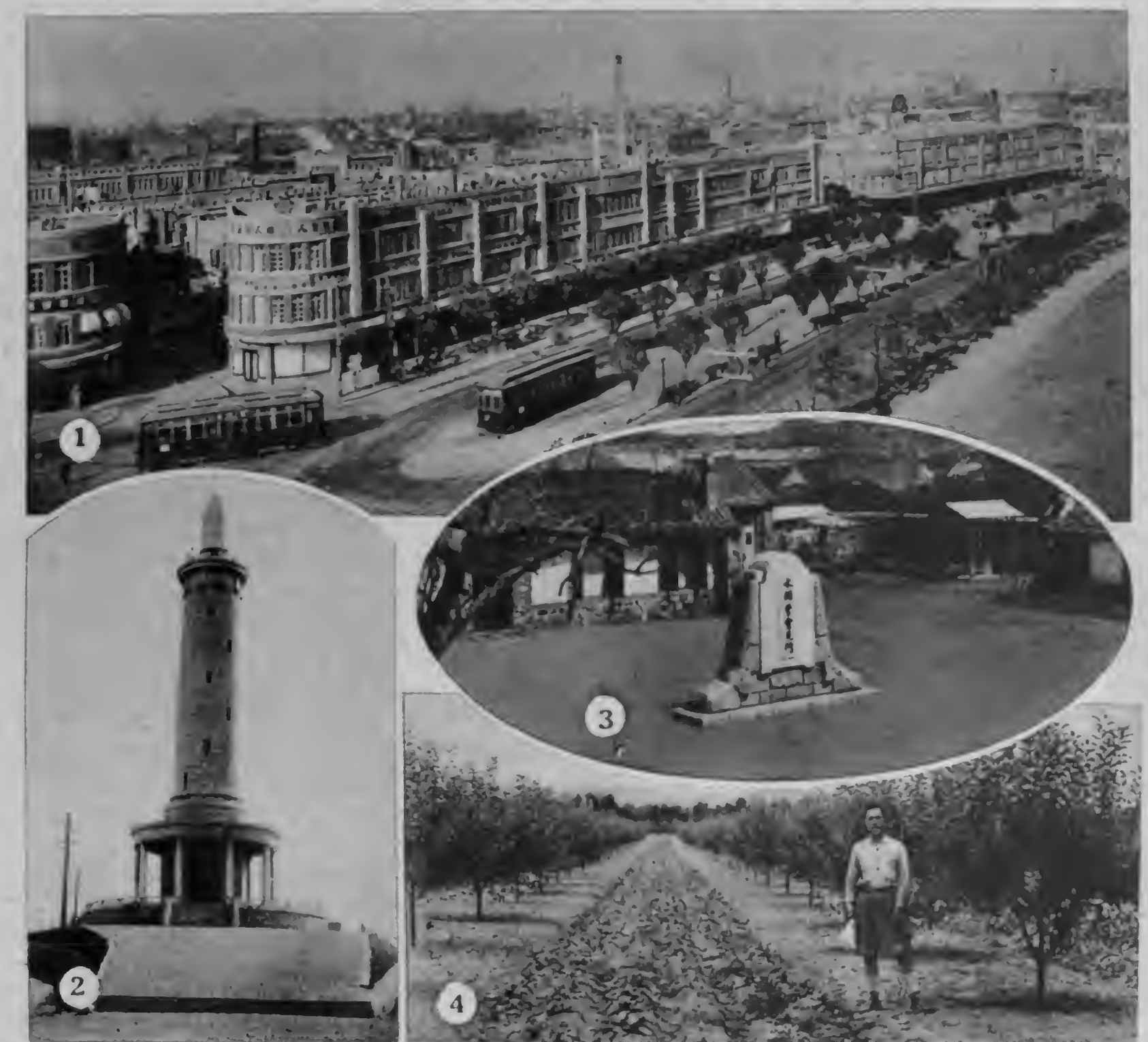
The main office is located at Yamagata-dori, Dairen.

## M.C.I. Produces Fertilizer

The Manchuria Chemical Industry Co. was established in 1933 with the capitalization of ¥25,000,000 (one half paid up). The company manufactures and sells sulphate of ammonia and other synthetic fertilizers, such as those of the nitrogen group.

## Supervises Coolies

The Fukusho Kako Kabushiki Kaisha is an organization for the purpose of supervising and managing the Chinese coolies in Dairen. The company was organized in 1926 as a subsidiary of the S.M.R.



Pictures:

1. Rensagai, the Thriving Shopping Street of Dairen.
2. "Glorious Dead" Cenotaph at Ryojun.
3. The Monument Which Marks the Spot Where the Historic Suishiei Interview Took Place Between General Stessel of Russia and General Noji of Japan.
4. Apple Orchards of the Suzuki Nijuen Farm in Ryojun.

## Nishikawa Shoten, Importer

One of the oldest trading firms in Dairen is the Nishikawa Shoten, in Kii-cho. The firm is the direct importer of the following products:

Machines for industrial plants, steel, glass, building materials, railway equipment, electric, gas, and water equipment, internal combustion engines, sanitation equipment, ventilation and heating equipment, watches, tobaccos, and liquors.

## Rensagai Shopping Center

Rensagai is the shopping section of Dairen. Though it was established only five years ago, its fame has spread all over Manchuria. More than 200 stores are found in this district, all modern in equipment.

## Mori Yoko Doing Well

The Dairen branch of the Mori Yoko handles watches and clocks, cameras, precious stones, jewelry, phonographs, and special souvenirs of Manchuria. The main store is located at Mukden.

## Delco Ladies' Store, Dairen

Fashion begins with Delco. This is a byword among the fashionable ladies of Dairen. The Delco store stands on Tokiwa-dori, Rensagai. Paris is brought direct to Dairen by the company.

## Katsumata Store, Dairen

The Katsumata Yofukuten, located in Rensagai, Dairen, is one of the leading stores in the Far East handling western style wearing apparel.

## Yanagiya Prosperous

The Yanagiya, Rensagai, is a representative store in Dairen, handling foreign sundries and traveling necessities, such as trunks and bags.

## Taito Yoko, Dairen, Active

As a store dealing in tobaccos and liquors, the Taito Yoko, Rensagai, Dairen, has a name known throughout the Far East. Extensive trade with foreign markets is carried on by the firm.

## S. Sudo, Noted Financier

Sadamu Sudo is one of the magnates of the Dairen securities market.

He is the proprietor of the Toyo Senso and the president of the Gohin Daiko Kabushiki Kaisha.

Mr. Sudo was born in Oita prefecture and after being educated in Japan, he became

an official of the Kwantung government. While working as a civil servant, he also studied the Chinese language. He entered the money exchange circles of Dairen in 1917.

## Ryojun Attracts Tourists

At Ryojun (formerly Port Arthur) is the Hyochuto, the grand monument dedicated to the 22,722 soldiers of the Japanese army who gave their lives in the Russo-Japanese war.

There are many places of interest in Ryojun to attract tourists.

Guides are provided free by the authorities for the benefit of visitors.

## NAGOYA HOTEL

HARBIN, MANCHURIA  
Main Hotel at Hsinking  
Branch Hotel at Kirin

## DAIREN KISEN K. K.

Main Office: DAIREN  
REGULAR LINES:  
Dairen-Tsingtao-Shanghai Line, every two or three days.  
Antung-Dairen-Tientsin Line, every 10 days.  
Dairen-Keelung-Takao Line, every 10 days.  
Dairen-Tsuruga-Fushiki-Niigata Line, twice a month.  
Dairen-Chefoo-Seishin-Takao-Keelung Line, twice a month.  
Tientsin-Chefoo-Tsingtao-Shanghai Line.

## The Best Japanese Sake 'TENZAN'

SHICHIDA HONTEN  
OGI-CHO, SAGA PREFECTURE  
Phone: 30



## :- O.S.K. Makes Spectacular Development in 50 Years :-

### Is Trade Pathfinder

By Saburo Nango  
President, Nippon Menka K.K.

People may consider that the foreign routes of the O.S.K. extended side by side with the increase of Japan's trade, but it is more logical to say that the O.S.K., by opening new routes one after another, played the role of a pathfinder in the Japanese commercial activities abroad.

We traders deeply appreciate the far-sightedness and judgment of the O.S.K. in starting new lines in the past, heralding the flow of Japanese goods. And we expect much of the O.S.K.'s activities today and in the future, particularly in view of the recent "trade emergency," so to speak.

Speaking of the wonderful development that the O.S.K. has made, one may attribute it largely to the unbroken cooperation and harmony in the company from the president down to the lowest-paid employee. My sincere hope is that the future of the company will be still more brilliant than its history of 50 years of progress.

### U.S. Route Opened

By Seichi Shinjo  
President, Osaka Marine & Fire Insurance Company

Many of my ex-fellow workers in the O.S.K. will agree with me when I say that the opening of the North America run in 1909 was the most important event in the 50 year history of the company.

The shipping business at that time was at the rock bottom of depression. The company staked everything on the plan. The mere fact that the O.S.K. spent half of its capital for inaugurating the North America line clearly shows its determination.

For the first trips over the trans-Pacific route, ships of the 4,000 ton class were chartered. The voyage across the ocean in such small boats was not always comfortable, but they managed to pull through.

The Osaka Marine & Fire Insurance Co., headed by Mr. Shinjo, has a high reputation in the realm of insurance. Most of the O.S.K. vessels are insured by the company.

### Had Able Pioneer Leader

By Yasushige Hayashi  
President, Ujigawa Electric Co.

The O.S.K. came into existence in 1884 through the efforts of such men as Messrs. Iba, Fujita, and Tanaka. Each of those men was every inch an enterpriser, with matchless ability and quick to think and act. The O.S.K. was thus lucky from the start, being under the control of able leaders.

In the O.S.K.'s 50 year history, the opening of the North America line in 1909 was the most difficult task, but there was not any achievement so encouraging to the company as this. There were two reasons for this success. One was the freight-first policy; the other was the fighting spirit of the O.S.K. staff.

The first O.S.K. boat sent across the Pacific was almost overloaded in Kobe and had no more space left for Yokohama cargo.

The Ujigawa Electric Co., of which Mr. Hayashi is the president, is one of the "Big 5" in Japan's power industry.

### Growth Is Like Dream

By Jiichiro Nomura  
President, Settsu Shosen Kaisha,  
Kita Nihon Kisen Kaisha

The O.S.K., which was begun as a small concern engaged in coastwise navigation in home waters, is now 50 years old and one of the greatest shipping companies of the world. To me, one who was connected with the O.S.K. directly or indirectly for 37 years, this development is like a dream.

Among the now amusing achievements of my colleagues and myself in the O.S.K. was the towing of coal barges from Kyushu to Osaka. The direct reason for this was the coal shortage and price jump during the Russo-Japanese war.

The Settsu Kisen is a subsidiary concern of the O.S.K., aiding its coastal business. The Kita Nihon Kisen, which was 20 years old in 1934, has a fleet of 26 ships of 49,000 tons.

### Kozuki Recalls Early Days

By Junosuke Kozuki  
President, Osaka Ceramic Industry Co.

It was shortly before the close of the Sino-Japanese war that I joined the O.S.K. The concern's Taiwan route was opened in 1895 when peace returned. The O.S.K. at that time was capitalized at ¥2,500,000 and had a small fleet of slightly more than 20,000 tons.

The opening of the Taiwan line on the government's order was the result of our painstaking efforts.

The Osaka Ceramic Industry Co. has its head office in the Shosen building, Soze-cho, Kita-ku, Osaka. The company manufactures insulators and terra cotta products.

### Expansion Impressive

By Katsutaro Abe  
President, Setsuyo Shosen Kabushiki Kaisha

Deep emotion fills my heart when I look back into the past when I worked for the O.S.K. How small the company's business was at that time is well explained by a little episode: In 1886, I received a special bonus of 50 sen for extra work, together with an official letter of commendation. And I was in the position of the vice-chief of the transportation department!

I was active in distributing ships during the Sino-Japanese war and that won me the 6th Order of Merit. This was the most delightful experience throughout my 30 years with the O.S.K.

The Setsuyo Shosen head office is at Aikawa, Minato-ku, Osaka.

### Takashimaya Popular

The Takashimaya Department Store is one of the most popular of its kind in Japan. In Osaka, its new and magnificent building has become one of the "sights" for tourists.

The store is honored with orders for upholstery from the Imperial Household Office and from Imperial Princes' households.

The history of Takashimaya's interior decoration is long and its fame is established.

The greater part of the cabin decoration of the O.S.K. fleet was carried out by the store's experts.

### Nakahashi, True Genius

By Yoshizo Ikeo  
President, Nippon Power Co.

It was in October, 1912, that I was put on the payroll of the O.S.K. The late Tokugoro Nakahashi was the president of the company in those days. What impressed me most about Mr. Nakahashi was that he was a genius in using his men to the height of their efficiency. He never let an able man sit idly about. I am sure that the O.S.K. of today owes much to Mr. Nakahashi for its leading position.

Two years after I joined the O.S.K., the company celebrated the 30th anniversary of its founding. I was the head of the document section then and so I took an active part in commemorating the occasion, which proved to be the prelude to even greater prosperity for the company.

The Nihon Power Co., of which Mr. Ikeo is the president, is one of the "Big 5" in Japan's power industry.

### O.S.K. Yangtse Line

By Kyuichi Sho  
President, Nichiei Mineral Oil Co.

My career as a teacher of navigation closed in 1896, when I entered the Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

The first foreign route of the O.S.K. was the Yangtse line, and two boats were used. They were of only 500 tons each, but we were proud of those ships.

The Nichiei Mineral Oil Co. has revolutionized the marine oil industry in Japan and, at present, the Nichiei marine oil is widely used.

### Mitsubishi Heavy Industry Co.

The two champions of Nippon's heavy industry—the Mitsubishi Dockyard Co. and the Mitsubishi Aircraft Co.—have been amalgamated, under a new banner, the Mitsubishi Heavy Industry Co.

In spite of their independent status, the nature of the two companies' enterprise is so similar that it is almost inseparable.

This merger is interpreted to be a preparation for the future expansion of the Mitsubishi heavy industry enterprises.

### O.S.K. Grows

A concern with a ¥1,200,000 capital and an inefficient fleet of wooden ships, not an "ironside" among them—that was how the Osaka Shosen Kaisha stood when it was incorporated half a century ago, in 1884. The inauguration of the company was the result of the efforts of Kansai shipping pioneers like Saihei Hirose, Sadatake Iba, and Nobuyoshi Kawahara, who acted as its promoters.

Today, the O.S.K. has a capital of ¥100,000,000 and a great modern fleet aggregating more than 500,000 tons. Its routes cover the whole world.

### Harima Shipyard Active

The Harima Shipyard Co., has its head office at Aioi, Ako-gun, Hyogo prefecture. Its business includes the building and repair of commercial vessels and warships, engines and other machinery for marine and land use, land steel construction, welding, etc.

The history of the company dates back to March, 1908.

Special mention should be made of the fact that it built several ships for the allied countries during the World War.

### Osaka Iron Works

The Osaka Tekkojo (iron works) which will shortly be annexed by the Nihon Sangyo Kaisha, once had special relations with the O.S.K., through the participation in its management of men from the shipping company. At present, the works are directed by Chairman Giusuke Ayukawa, who is the head of all the Nihon Sangyo group of enterprises.

The forerunner of the works was a private plant operated by a foreigner, H. Hunter. It was reorganized into the present system in April, 1914.

The company has four plants at Sakurajima, Osaka; Chikko, Osaka; Innoshima, Hiroshima prefecture; and Hikoshima, Shimonoseki, respectively. The head office is at Sakurajima, Konohana-ku, Osaka.

## Leading Transportation Companies

### YAMANAKA UNYU KABUSHIKI KAISHA

(Yamanaka Transportation Co., Ltd.)

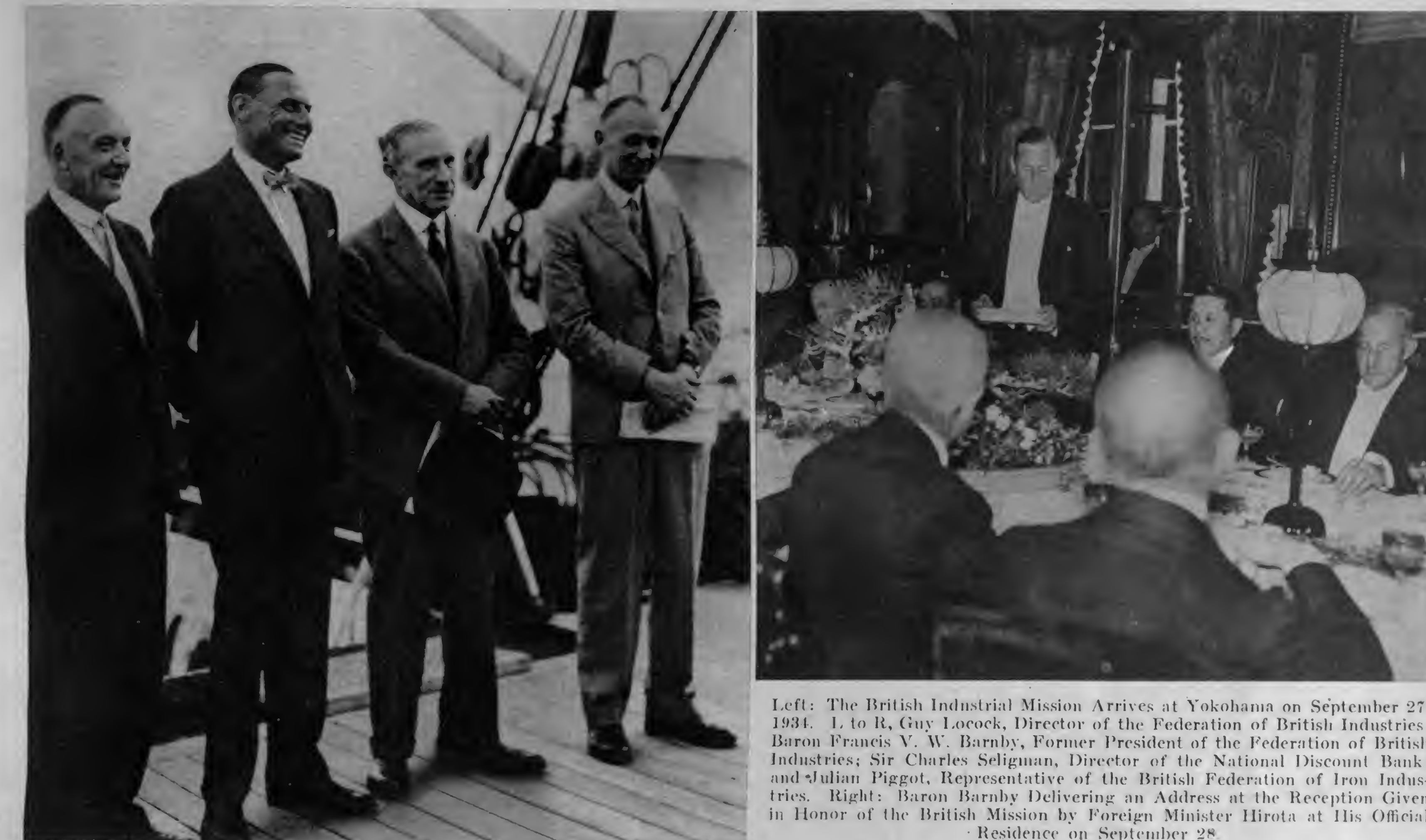
### Kokusai Tsuun Kabushiki Kaisha

### OSAKA SHIPPING AGENCY

### KABUSHIKI KAISHA SHOUNSHA

### OSAKA SHOUN KABUSHIKI KAISHA

# British Industrial Mission's Inspection Tour



Left: The British Industrial Mission Arrives at Yokohama on September 27, 1934. L. to R. Guy Locock, Director of the Federation of British Industries; Baron Francis V. W. Barnby, Former President of the Federation of British Industries; Sir Charles Seligman, Director of the National Discount Bank; and Julian Piggot, Representative of the British Federation of Iron Industries. Right: Baron Barnby Delivering an Address at the Reception Given in Honor of the British Mission by Foreign Minister Hirota at His Official Residence on September 28.

THOUGH it is still too early to forecast the concrete results of the visit, the coming to Japan and Manchuria of the British Industrial Mission, composed of four members in the fall of 1934, was one of the most significant of such events occurring during the year.

Representing the industrial, financial, and economic leaders of Great Britain, Baron Francis Barnby, Sir Charles Seligman, Guy Locock, and Julian Piggot, arrived in Yokohama on September 27. They came on the Tatsuta Maru, via the United States.

During a stay of about a week at Tokyo, the members of the mission were the guests of honor at numerous luncheons, banquets, and discussion meetings. The reception program arranged for them was so elaborate that they were almost overwhelmed.

The party met the outstanding leaders of Japan, both official and non-official. In these interviews, important steps toward the harmonious settlement of trade conflicts and the laying of a solid foundation for future economic cooperation between Great Britain and Japan were taken.

It was apparent that one definite view was obtained both by the members of the British mission and by the Japanese leaders, namely, that cooperation and mutual conciliation are necessary if the many conflicting interests between their respective nations are to be amicably settled.

Tokyo was left behind on October 3, when the mission started on its Manchurian tour. Nara and Kyoto were visited on the way to Shimonoseki. Traveling via the Chosen route, the party arrived in Mukden on October 9 and in Hsinking on the following day.

In the Manchurian capital, the members were granted an audience by H.M. the Emperor of Manchoukuo. After careful inspection of the economic and industrial conditions of the new state, the party left Hsinking on October 13 and returned to Tokyo on October 21 via the peninsular route after seeing Dairen, Ryojun, and Osaka.

October 19 and 20 were spent in the industrial metropolis of Japan. Textile mills and other industrial units were visited by the members of the party. They also visited the Osaka Mainichi and exchanged views on current topics with the paper's executives.

On the evening of October 20, the party left Osaka for Tokyo. After another series of significant

interviews and informal programs, the British visitors sailed for home on October 26 aboard the Empress of Canada, returning to London via the United States.

When the Tatsuta Maru reached Yokohama, the leader of the British mission issued the following statement:

"On arrival in this country, I should like to give a message of friendship and goodwill on behalf of the British industry to the industry and the people of Japan.

"In Great Britain, we realize and we admire the progress your country has made in industry and commerce.

"We claim, too, that in our own country, in spite of many adverse factors, we have, during the past few years, surmounted our difficulties, created a sound economic and financial basis for our business life, and regained the position we so long occupied as the chief exporting country of the world.

"We have problems to face and you have problems to face.

"My hope is (it is shared by every member of our mission) that the industries of the two countries will take every opportunity of coming together in order to solve mutual difficulties.

"With goodwill on both sides, we have a large field in which cooperation is possible and I can assure you that the earnest desire of the people of my country is to maintain and develop that spirit of friendship between the peoples of our two countries, which has always existed and which we value so highly."

In response to the welcome message sent by the Osaka Mainichi and the Tokyo Nichi Nichi to the Tatsuta Maru, while the liner was still at sea, the following reply was dispatched by the members of the mission:

"We appreciate very much your telegram of welcome and are looking forward to our visit to your country and the prospects of contact with its industry.

"We have been charmed with the comforts and the kindly Japanese hospitality on this ship.

"It was with deepest sympathy and regret that we learned of the recent storm disaster in Japan."

The members of the mission were:

Baron Francis V. W. Barnby, former president of the Federation of British Industries.

Sir Charles Seligman, director of the National Discount Bank.

Guy Locock, director of the Federation of British Industries.

Julian Piggot, representative of the British Federation of Iron Industries.

The itinerary of the British Industrial Mission in Japan, Chosen, and Manchuria was as follows:

Sept. 27: Arrived at Yokohama on the Tatsuta Maru. Registered at the Imperial Hotel, Tokyo. Made formal calls on Foreign Minister Hirota and other officials. Attended an informal banquet at the British Embassy.

Sept. 28—Oct. 2: Attended public functions, visited official circles, and took part in discussions and inspections in and about Tokyo. Visited Hakone on Sept. 30—Oct. 1.

Oct. 3: Left Tokyo for Kansai. Arrived in Nara via Kyoto in the evening and registered at the Nara Hotel.

Oct. 4: Sightseeing in Nara. Went to Kyoto in the afternoon.

Oct. 5: Left Kyoto for Shimonoseki.

Oct. 6: Left Shimonoseki for Fusan, Chosen.

Oct. 9: Arrived in Mukden via the Chosen route.

Oct. 10: Arrived in Hsinking.

Oct. 11: Received in audience by H.M. the Emperor of Manchoukuo.

Oct. 12-13: Attended public functions, banquets. Inspected industrial and economic conditions. Sightseeing.

Oct. 14: At Fushun.

Oct. 15: Arrived in Dairen via Mukden.

Oct. 16: Sightseeing in Dairen and Ryojun.

Oct. 17: Left Dairen for Japan via Mukden, Antung, Keijo, and Fusan.

Oct. 18: Arrived at Shimonoseki.

Oct. 19: Arrived in Osaka. Visits to authorities, newspapers, etc. Inspection of industrial conditions till October 20.

Oct. 20: Left for Tokyo at 9:30 p.m.

Oct. 21: Arrived in Tokyo.

Oct. 24: Baron Barnby gave a grand party for 140 odd national leaders in Tokyo.

Oct. 26: Sailed for home via the United States on the Empress of Canada.



## Industrial Shiga Prefecture Noted For Rayon; Its Scenic Beauty Attracts 2,000,000 Tourists

Shiga prefecture is distinguished for its exquisite beauty and also for its advanced industries.

Along the shores of Lake Biwa, the largest body of fresh water in Japan, there are many places of historical interest as well as wonderful scenery. The Japanese and foreign tourists coming to this prefecture easily exceed 2,000,000 annually.

A fine highway, 240 kilometers in length and running around the lake, will be completed in 1935.

As regards the industries, rayon ranks at the top with its annual production of 43,980,000 lbs. of yarn, which corresponds to about 50 per cent of the entire output in

Japan. Raw silk reeling, silk, hemp and other weaving industries are also prosperous.

### Shiga Noko Ginko

The Shiga-Ken Noko Ginko (the Shiga Prefecture Agricultural & Industrial Bank, Ltd.) which stands in Sakamoto-cho, Otsu, functions as a lubricant for the financial machinery of Shiga.

### Gifu Is Agricultural, Industrial Center

Because of its unusual scenic beauty and thriving manufacturing industries, Gifu has become one of the most distinguished of the districts lying between Kanto and Kansai.

Its Mino province is nationally famous for its rich yield of agricultural produce, while Hida province, with towering mountain ranges, is known for its sources of hydro-electric power.

The agricultural produce of Gifu amounts to ¥54,000,000 in value. Among its industrial manufactures

### Gifu Cooperative Body

The Gifu Prefectural Federation of Cooperative Associations, with its office at No. 21 Inakonachi, Gifu, has contributed much to the city's social welfare by financing middle and small sized enterprises.

Principal among the enterprises carried on by the federation are: joint purchases of fertilizer, of the daily necessities of farmers and foresters, and the gradual elevation of the standard of their living.

### Ozeki, Gifu Lantern Maker

The Ozeki Tsugunobuchi Shoten, of Koguma-machi, Gifu, Gifu prefecture, is one of the well known manufacturers of delicate Gifu lanterns. The company also makes fans.

Its products have won medals at many exhibitions in and outside of this country, and it has the honor of being a purveyor to the Imperial Household, which is a coveted distinction in Japan.

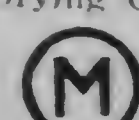
### VISIT LAKE BIWA!

The Government Railway and the Keihan Electric Railway Are Available Island-to-Island Visits on the Lake The Keihan Maru Sails at 10 a.m. Every Day  
**TAIKO STEAMSHIP CO.**  
OTSU CITY  
Literature Upon Application

### GERO SPA

**YUNOSHIMA-KAN HOTEL**  
GERO HOT SPRINGS.  
Masuda-gun, Gifu Prefecture  
Phones: 22 (long distance) and 23

We Specialize in the Manufacture And Sale of  
**AUTOMATIC WHEAT REFINING MACHINES**  
Patented Fire Heating and Steam Drying Compressor



### Asano Iron Works

Shimo Chaya-machi,  
Gifu City  
Phone (long distance): 1462  
Postal Transfer: 56,741



Salmon-Trout Fishing Pool at Samegai, Sakata-gun, Shiga Prefecture

## Fine Arts, Afforestation Features of Nara Region

Ancient fine arts and magnificent afforestation—these are the distinguishing features that make Nara prefecture famous.

The prefecture has no rival in this country in regard to shrines and temples. Among them are 194 buildings which are designated by the government as national treasures.

In regard to industry, Yoshino county yields ¥4,000,000 worth of lumber annually.

### Niuro, Celebrated Artist

Chinosuke Niuro, president of the Nara Fine Arts Board, is an artist of national fame.

He has won special distinction by his skill in restoring various ancient temples and images of Buddha.

### King Caps For Bottles

The Okan Shoji Kaisha, of Hijitsu-machi, Nara, is a joint stock company capitalized at ¥500,000, and engaged in the manufacture of "king caps," the production of "king cap" manufacturing machinery, and also the marketing of supplies connected with bottling. It was promoted by the present executive director, Yusaku Okamoto, in 1920.



### Jinkichi Watanabe, Financier

Jinkichi Watanabe, who is familiarly known as "Ori-Jin-San of Gifu," is one of the wealthiest men in Gifu prefecture, residing at Matsuyamachi, Gifu city.

Mr. Watanabe is the president of the Watanabe Industrial Co.

### Banshokan Hotel, Gifu

The name of the Banshokan hotel has a close association with Gifu and the famous cormorant fishing on the Nagara river.

The Banshokan is not far from the government railway station of Gifu, standing at the foot of Kinkazan hill, which is noted for its scenic beauty.

### Nara Trust Co.

The Nara Trust Co. was organized through the joint investment of the first class financiers and the wealthy people in Nara prefecture with the object of giving expert advice regarding the profitable handling of property.

### 'AKAHADA-YAKI' PORCELAIN

Producer SHOHAKU MATSUDA  
Nishinokyo, Ikoma-gun, Nara Prefecture  
Phone: Miato 32

### Ogaki Chemical Factory Limited

(Ex Kabushiki Kaisha, Ogaki Seiyakusho)  
Minamijinai, Ogaki, Gifu-ken, Japan  
Producers of  
Iodine Salts, Magnesia Salts, Bromine Salts,  
Sodium Sulfate, Carbon Disulfide  
Agents for Iodine Salts:  
Lanzkron & Mathiasen, Stockholm 11,  
Hamburg 8. (European Agent)  
D. Dahyabhai & Co., 25-27 Princess Street,  
Bombay No. 2. (Bombay Agent)

### Fancy Handicraft Articles

All Kinds of Thread and Supplies:  
Raw Silk, Rayon Yarn, Export Embroidery  
Thread, Tassels and Pringles, Woolen  
Knitting Yarn of Various Kinds, Etc.

### YAMAZOE SHOTEN

Horikawa Nishi-iru, Teranouchi, Kyoto  
Phone: Nishijin 3398  
Postal Transfer: Osaka 60,622  
TOKYO OFFICE:  
Fukui-machi, Asakusa-ku.  
Phone: Asakusa 7873  
OSAKA OFFICE:  
No. 1 Minami Noninmachi, Higashi-ku.  
Phone: Higashi 6383

### 16th Bank Popular

The Jaroku Ginko (the 16th Bank), of Kanda-machi, Gifu, which is capitalized at ¥5,000,000, enjoys complete public confidence in the financial circles of Gifu prefecture.

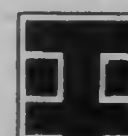
## The Nara Shin-Onsen Hotel

(The Nara New Hot Spring Hotel)

THE seed oils produced by the OKUDA OIL WORKS, LTD., find their way to all corners of the world, huddling the trade barriers, because of their high quality and low price. They are exported to the United States, the United Kingdom, France, Norway, and elsewhere. The company at present has unfilled contracts amounting to several million yen.

The works' bean cakes, a by-product of the seed oil production, are immensely popular in the farming districts because of their cheapness and efficiency as a fertilizer. The company is in receipt of orders from various cooperative associations, including that of the tobacco growers.

### Products of the Company:



### BRAND

Vegetable Seed Oil, Soya Bean Oil,  
Cotton Seed Oil, Sesame Oil,  
Castle Oil, Linseed Oil, Yemol Oil,  
Refined Rapeseed Oil

### OKUDA OIL WORKS LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE:  
In Front of the Notogawa Station on the  
Tokaido Line, Japan  
TOKYO OFFICE:  
1 Reizajima Itchome, Kyobashi, Tokyo  
BRANCH FACTORIES:  
No. 1:  
Suehiro-cho, Yokkaichi, Mie Prefecture  
No. 2:  
Inaba-cho, Yokkaichi, Mie Prefecture  
No. 3:  
Inaba-cho, Yokkaichi, Mie Prefecture



The 15th World Red Cross Conference Was Opened at the Headquarters of the Japan Red Cross Society at Shiba Park, Tokyo, at 10 o'clock, Saturday Morning, October 20, 1934. The Patron, H.I.H. Marshal Prince Kan'in, Is Seen Reading a Message From H.M. the Empress.

# Tokyo Scene of World Red Cross Conference

THE 15th International Red Cross Conference in Tokyo, it was the consensus of opinions, greatly increased the glow of humanity's torch, due to the efforts of the Red Cross Society of Japan, which furnished the seat of the parley, and the cooperation of the foreign delegates who came from all parts of the world. The significance of the conference was doubled when it was considered side by side with another peace attempt in the western hemisphere—the London parliaments for the 1935 naval conference. The Red Cross meeting's period coincided with the earlier part of the talk on the reduction of fighting ships.

Before the formal opening on October 20, 1934, there were four busy days of social functions and business meetings. On October 19, H.I.H. Prince Kotohito Kan'in, patron of the Japan Red Cross, was host to the world representatives at a luncheon.

The opening session was an impressive one. The spacious headquarters of the Red Cross Society of Japan were filled to capacity by about 500 Japanese and 200 foreigners. The "soldiers of the international humanity battlefield" heard Prince Isato Tokugawa, president of the Japan Red Cross, officially announce the opening of the 15th meeting.

The reading of the message from H.M. the Empress was one of the most important events of the occasion. Prince Kan'in conveyed Her Majesty's gracious words, which expressed appreciation of the unlimited activities of the International Red Cross, with wishes for the success of the conference. The celebrities from the rest of the world then rose to thank Nippon for her careful preparations for the gathering and voiced the hope that the 15th session would contribute to the welfare and happiness of the world's nations. Many different languages were spoken in the historic opening. Her Majesty's message and all the speeches were broadcast countrywide by a nationwide hookup.

The plenary session was held on October 22, 23, and 24. On October 23 and 24, the commissions met and discussed numerous subjects. The meeting of the board of governors of the league took place on October 25. Between the busy discussions and deliberations, the delegates also had crowded social programs. Between October 20 and 29, they attended the Tokyo Mayor's dinner; a joint reception by Kanagawa prefecture's governor, the Mayor of Yokohama, and the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce and Industry; a dinner given by the cabinet members, headed by Premier Admiral Keiske Okada; a reception by the Premier; Baron Iwasaki's garden party; the Japan Red Cross' Kabuki theater party; a tea given by Tokyo prefecture's governor; and the Japan Red Cross president's dinner.

An unusual scene took place at Hibiya park, October 25, when a lively Junior Red Cross rally was staged. The enthusiastic welcome by the Nippon youngsters deeply impressed the foreign delegates.

In the sightseeing part of the visitors' program as well, nothing was overlooked. The scenic, historic, and architectural beauty of Nippon was unfolded before the guests' eyes when they visited the places of note in both the eastern and western parts of the country.

The curtain of the conference dropped October 29. It was agreed to hold the next session in 1938 at Madrid. Prince Tokugawa, in closing the parley, announced the donation of ¥100,000 by T.M. the Empress and the Empress Dowager to the International Red Cross.

Thus ended the 15th International Red Cross Conference in Tokyo, leaving behind innumerable achievements toward ending the suffering of the world's unfortunate.

A complete list of the delegates follows. The Japanese group has been omitted. (Government) and (Red Cross) show the capacity of the delegates.

### International Red Cross Committee

Colonel Guillaume Favre, vice-president of the International Committee.  
Franz de Planta, member of the International Committee.  
Miss Lucie Odier, same.  
Carl J. Burckhardt, same.  
Dr. Paravicini.  
Mrs. Frick-Cramer, honorary member of the International Committee.

Sidney H. Brown, member of the secretariat of the same.  
Henry U. Hoepfli.

### League of Red Cross Societies

John Barton Payne, chairman of the board of governors of the league.  
Ernest J. Swift, secretary-general of the league.

Louis de Gieglud, under secretary-general.  
Georges Milsom, director of the Junior Red Cross Division.

### As Divided by Nationalities

**Afghanistan**—(Government): Habibullah Khan Tarzi, Afghan minister in Tokyo.  
**Albania**—(Red Cross): John Barton Payne (American Red Cross).

**America**—(Government): John Barton Payne, chairman of the central committee of the American National Red Cross. (Red Cross): Mrs. Wm. Arnold Angwin, Mrs. Truxtun Beale, Mrs. August Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. Clement M. Biddle, Miss Mabel T. Boardman, secretary of the American National Red Cross, Mrs. Katharine Fox Browman, Miss Lucille A. Boylan, Miss Marcella Boylan, Mrs. Anne Brigham, Mrs. Calvin Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. Milton Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. Gould C. Dietz, Mrs. T. R. Donovan, Mrs. John Allan Dougherty, Miss Jane V. Doyle, Mrs. Frank J. Ehlers, Miss Frances J.

Ehlers, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Fennemore, Colonel Henry Jewett Furber, Miss Alma Galterio, Mrs. S. H. Greeley, Mrs. Joseph Hupfel, Miss Josephine Holohan, Dr. James Woodendale Inches, Miss Mary L. Jones, Miss Jocelyn W. Knight, Miss Julia Krenwinkel, S. Porry Laucks, Mrs. Frances Leach, Mrs. Anna Bissell McCay, Mr. and Mrs. W. McCay, Mrs. Norman E. Mack, Mrs. Norman Mack Metz, Mrs. Charles S. Millard, the Rev. W. Coleman Nevils, James T. Nicholson, Miss Louise van Norden, John Barton Payne, Mr. and Mrs. Gustavus D. Pope, Gustavus Pope, Jr., Miss Elizabeth Lee Pope, Mrs. Paulus Prince Powell, Dr. G. H. Richardson, Ralph F. Rogan, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce D. Smith, Miss Josephine Smith, Dr. and Mrs. A. C. Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. Eliot Wadsworth, Miss Verall D. Wright, and John N. Zydemann.

**Australia**—(Red Cross): Mrs. Elsa Carlyle Smythe.

**Austria**—(Government and Red Cross): Ernst Stoeri, honorary consul-general of Austria in Tokyo.

**Belgium**—(Government): Prof. P. Nolf, president of the Belgian Red Cross, Lieut.-Colonel Voncken, (Army Medical Corps) secretary-general of the standing committee of the International Congress of Military Medicine and Pharmacy. (Red Cross): Prof. P. Nolf, Maurice Felt, Mrs. Satow, general delegate of the Belgian Red Cross in Japan, and Mrs. Voncken.

**Brazil**—(Government and Red Cross): Colonel Dr. Joao Afonso de Souza Ferreira, (Army Medical Corps), and Major Dr. Jesuino Carlos de Albuquerque, (Army Medical Corps).

**Britain**—(Government): C. E. S. Dodd, counselor of the British Embassy in Tokyo, and Surgeon-Commander W. H. Murray. (Red Cross): Lieut.-General Sir Harold Fawcett, director-general of the British Red Cross Society, Dame Rachel Crowdy, Lady Muriel Paget, Lady Glencouner, Mrs. Rome, and Miss Ida M. M. Simmons.

**Bulgaria**—(Red Cross): John Barton Payne (American Red Cross).

**Canada**—(Government): Herbert M. Marler, Canadian minister in Tokyo. (Red Cross): Mrs. H. P. Plumtree.

**Chile**—(Government and Red Cross): Sergio Montt, Chilean charge d'affaires in Tokyo.

**China**—(Government): Dr. Timothy Tientseh Mar, second secretary of the Chinese legation in Tokyo, Tung I. King, third secretary of the same. (Red Cross): B. Y. Wong, director-general of the Red Cross Society of China.

**Colombia**—(Government): Dr. Domingo Esquerro, Colombian minister in Tokyo, Jorge Carreno-Mallarino, first secretary of the Colombian legation in Tokyo, and Carlos Cuervo Borda, Colombian consul-general in Yokohama. (Red Cross): Dr. Domingo Esquerro.

**Costa Rica**—(Red Cross): Ernest J. Swift, secretary-general of the League of Red Cross Societies, and T. Tanaka.

(Continued on Page 153)



## Agriculture And Manufacturing Industries Flourish in Different Parts of Fertile Chosen

### Keisho Nando Is Fertile; Has Fusan, Masan Ports

Keisho Nando, at the southeastern end of the Chosen peninsula, is favored by ideal climate and soil, the region offering ideal agricultural land. Its population of 2,100,000 is the densest in Chosen.

Its agricultural, industrial, fishery, forestry, and mineral products aggregate some ¥150,000,000 a year.

The Keisho Nando district has two good harbors, namely, Fusan and Masan.

### Fusan, Gateway of Chosen

Fusan is situated at the southeastern extremity of the peninsula. It is Chosen's land and water transportation hub, being an important station on the Asia to Europe trunk line. Its annual trade volume aggregates ¥250,000,000.

### Taikyū Is Southern Center

Taikyū, the capital of Keisho Hokudo, is a commercial and industrial metropolis in southern Chosen, as well as a cultural center of that region.

### Mokpo Port Developing

Thirty-seven years have elapsed since Mokpo opened its port. During that period, it has made phenomenal progress. This port does an annual business of ¥30,000,000.

### Gunsan Is Rice Outlet

Gunsan is situated at about the middle of the southwestern coast of Chosen and is the peninsula's greatest outlet for rice.

### Gensan Is Natural Harbor

Gensan, on the Japan Sea coast, is the best natural haven in the peninsula and, occupying a vantage point in the Japan Sea transportation, it bids fair to develop vastly.

### Kanhoku Motor Co.

The Kanhoku Motorcar Co., with its headquarters at Kainei, in Kankyo Hokudo, has branches at Aigun, Ranan, Kainei, Yuki, and Seishin. This concern contributes much to the transportation facilities in northern Chosen.

### Rashin-Yuki Land Concern

The Rashin-Yuki Land Co., headed by Naosaburo Nakamura, one of the foremost businessmen of northern Chosen, enjoys increasing prosperity in view of the fact that Rashin and Yuki are the logical gateways for the Japan-Manchoukuo transportation lines. The firm is capitalized at ¥2,000,000, all paid up.

### Chosen Gas, Electric Co.

The Chosen Gas & Electric Co., Ltd., of Fusan, is capitalized at ¥6,000,000 and was established in 1910. Besides supplying light and power, the company operates trams, manufactures commercial gas and sells its by-products.

### Zenra Nando Prospers; Has Longest Shore Line

The Zenra Nando district, at the southern end of the Chosen peninsula, has the longest shore line in Chosen and has innumerable land locked havens. There are some 1,700 isles along the coast, inhabited and uninhabited.

The district is a real zone of plenty, turning out rice, cotton, cocoons, and marine products worth about ¥150,000,000 a year.

### Keijo Commerce Chamber

The Keijo chamber of commerce, substantially reorganized since 1930, is serving as a guide for all merchants and industrialists on the peninsula. Naoji Kada is the president.

### Kankyo Nando Is Fertile

The Kankyo Nando district, Chosen, is fertile, producing 2,500,000 bushels of rice, 28,000 tons of potatoes, and 1,000,000 bushels of wheat annually.

### Daiko Electric Co.

The Daiko Electric Co., of which Takenosuke Ogura is the president, has realized its long cherished ambition to establish a foothold in Manchoukuo and now bids fair to rule the power industry over a wide area there as well as in Chosen.

This concern serves the entire peninsula.

### Chosen Electric Co.

The Chosen Electric Co., with its headquarters in the town of Seishin, Kankyo Hokudo, is under the management of Fukujiro Ukon, the president.

### Gensan Electric Co.

The Gensan Electric Co., capitalized at ¥750,000, furnishes power and light to Gensanfu, Tokugen, Anhen, Bunsen, Kogen, and Eiko.

### Kankofu to Be Power Source

In the outskirts of Kankofu there is an enormous hydro-electric power project and a nitrogen fixation plant. The neighborhood abounds in scenic and historical spots.

### Kashij Is Business Leader

The dean of all businessmen in Chosen, a pathfinder with vision, and almost perpetual president of the Fusan chamber of commerce, Gentaro Kashij has won the implicit confidence of the authorities and citizens of Chosen. He exercises a tremendous influence on the peninsula.

His friends and associates are about to erect a bronze statue in his honor.

### Yamano Supplies Graphite

The black lead or graphite produced by the Getsumei mine, owned and operated by Hideichi Yamano, has won a worldwide reputation on account of its excellent quality. Chosen produces annually 15,000 metric tons of graphite, half of which comes from Mr Yamano's Getsumei mine.

## Fukui, Weaving Center: Is Noted For Rayon Silk

Fukui prefecture is unquestionably one of the most flourishing regions facing the Japan Sea coast.

The textile goods produced in Fukui are valued at ¥120,000,000, of which ¥64,150,000 represents export rayon goods, according to the figures for the 1933-34 fiscal year.

Fully 70 per cent of Japan's export rayon goods are produced in this prefecture.

Fukui's world famous habutae must also be mentioned. There are also other products that have made Fukui famous. They are, to name only two, "torinoko" paper and lacquerware.

### Kokuieki Chains Popular

The Kokuieki Chain Co. was established in September, 1933, as a large scale bicycle chain producer, in view of the fact that Japan built bicycles are taking the world by storm.

With its head office at No. 2 Kaji-cho Nichome, Kanda-ku, Tokyo, the concern has been operating two plants, one in Tokyo, and the other in Ishikawa prefecture. So great has been the demand for the Kokuieki chains that the company built another plant in Ishikawa prefecture, not far from the No. 2 plant, in August, 1934.

### Higashi Iwase Noted

The port of Higashi Iwase in Toyama prefecture has many claims to eminence.

The Home Office and the prefectural government recently completed an extensive harbor building program there, enabling 3,000 ton freighters to come alongside the pier.

### Toba Motors, Standard

Rising conspicuously on the Toba waterfront are the Toba Electric Appliance Works, established in 1917. They are a subsidiary of the Kobe Steel Works.

The Toba motors, made there, are regarded as standard in their line.

## HOTELS

Recommended by Japan Tourist Bureau

### The Takachiho-kan

Opposite Yamada Railway Station, Uji-Yamada, Mie Prefecture

### The Takachiho-kan

Opposite Outer Shrine, Uji-Yamada, Mie Prefecture

### HOTEL NANIWA

Ebisubashi-dori Nakasuiji, Dotomori, Osaka

Tourist Bureau Coupons Honored

## Okayama, Noted For Beauty, Becoming Industrial Center

Okayama is unquestionably one of the largest provincial cities in the Empire and has always been noted for its scenic beauty, possessing the Korakuen, one of the three major landscape parks of Japan, and also the Okayama castle which is designated a national treasure.

The city, however, is fast growing into a thriving industrial center, and the Asahigawa, the beautiful river that flows through the city's heart, is assuming much commercial importance.

The Okayama prefectural and municipal authorities are now working on a plan for vastly improving the Asahigawa at its mouth in order to make Okayama a good seaport.

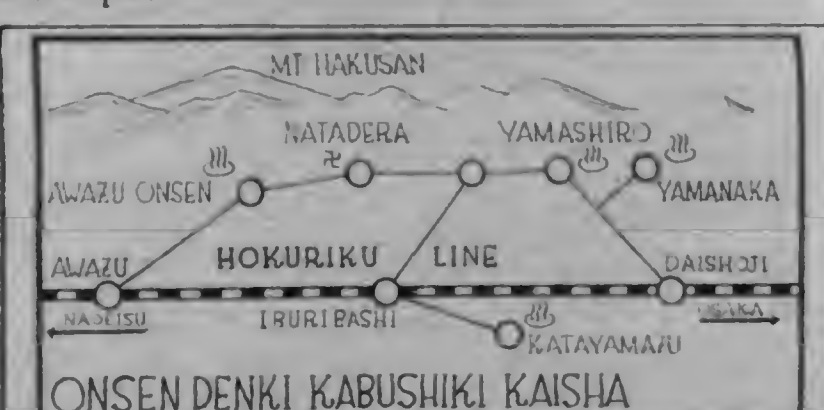
### Hamamatsu Prospers

The city of Hamamatsu has always thrived since the feudal age. Sarong, poplin, corduroy, velvet, and other textile goods produced here are exported widely to the Malay archipelago, China, India, Arabia, and Egypt.

### Asai Mankinko Effective

The Asai Mankinko Plaster, which is effective in reducing pain and curing stiff neck, sprains, etc., has a history of more than 200 years behind it.

The demand for the plaster has grown considerably of late, and at present the concern turns out 30,000,000 sheets of plaster per annum, some of Trade Mark of Asai them going as far Mankinko Plaster as North and South America and Europe.



## Nippon Seitetsu Kabushiki Kaisha (Japan Iron Works, Ltd.)

### HEAD OFFICE:

Yusen Building, Marunouchi.

Kojimachi-ku,

TOKYO

### FACTORIES:

YAWATA IRON WORKS:

Yawata, Fukuoka Prefecture

WANISHI IRON WORKS:

Muroran, Hokkaido

KAMAISHI IRON WORKS:

Kamaishi-cho, Kanihei-gun,

Iwate Prefecture

FUJI STEEL WORKS:

Kawasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture

KENJIHO IRON WORKS:

Kenjiho, Kokaiko, Chosen

FUTASE MINING WORKS:

Honami-mura, Kaho-gun,

Fukuoka Prefecture

## World Red Cross Conference

(Continued From Page 151)

**Cuba**—(Government): Dr. Calisto Whitmarsh y Garcia, Cuban charge d'affaires in Tokyo.

**Czechoslovakia**—(Government): M. F. Havlicek, Czechoslovakian minister in Tokyo, and Milos Krupka, first secretary of the Tokyo legation. (Red Cross): M. F. Havlicek, Milos Krupka, Mrs. Zdenka Havrankova, and Miss Fr. Janackova.

**Danzig**—(Red Cross): Major and Mrs. Rudolf Weise.

**Denmark**—(Government and Red Cross): Hugo Hergel, Danish charge d'affaires in Tokyo.

**Egypt**—(Government): Mahmoud Fawzy, Egyptian consul in Kobe.

**Estonia**—(Government and Red Cross): Dr. Hans Leesment, president of the Estonian Red Cross.

**Finland**—(Red Cross): Hugo Valvanne, Finnish minister in Tokyo.

**France**—(Government): Surgeon-Commander Bouvier, Army Medical Corps, director of the French Army Medical Service in China, Surgeon-Commander Rondet, division surgeon of the naval forces in the Far East, and Professor de la Morandiere of the law school of the University of Paris, director of the Maison Franco-Japonaise in Tokyo. (Red Cross): B. Flury-Herard, secretary-general of the central committee of the French Red Cross and of the Society for the Relief of Wounded Soldiers, and Marquise de Noailles.

**Germany**—(Government): the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, president of the German Red Cross, Dr. W. Noebel, counselor of the German embassy in Tokyo, and Colonel Eugen Ott, military attaché. (Red Cross): the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Lieut.-Colonel P. Druant, vice-president of the German Red Cross, and Mr. von Cleve.

**Greece**—(Red Cross): Alexandre Ractivand, special member of the central committee of the Greek Red Cross, and Mrs. Julie Ractivand.

**Guatemala**—(Government and Red Cross): Dr. Bunshiro Hattori, honorary consul of Guatemala in Tokyo.

**Hungary**—(Red Cross): John Barton Payne (American Red Cross).

**Iceland**—(Government): Hugo Hergel, Danish charge d'affaires in Tokyo.

**India**—(Red Cross): Miss Norah Hill, organizing secretary of the Indian Red Cross, Dr. Alice Pennell, Rani Krishna Jaitly, Mrs. Cuthbert King, Chandhri Bashir Ahmad Khan, Dr. Dhanjibhai H. Melita, and Burjorji P. Mehta.

**Italy**—(Red Cross): Giacinto Auriti, Italian ambassador in Tokyo, I. Mariani, counselor of the Tokyo embassy, and Mr. Dell'Oro, delegate of the Italian Red Cross in Japan.

**Jugoslavia**—(Government and Red Cross): Prof. D. N. Todorovitch.

**Latvia**—(Red Cross) Hans Hunter, honorary consul of Latvia in Tokyo, J. L. Graham, honorary secretary of the Latvian consulate in Tokyo, and Miss Lucie Odier, member of the International Red Cross Committee.

**Luxemburg**—(Government): Dr. Kaichiro Imazumi, honorary consul-general of Luxemburg in Tokyo. (Red Cross): Mrs. Mayrisc de Saint-Hubert, vice-president of the Luxemburg Red Cross.

**Mexico**—(Government and Red Cross): Dr. Miguel Alonzo-Romero, Mexican minister in Tokyo, and Carlos A. Baumbach, first secretary of the Mexican legation.

**Netherlands**—(Government and Red Cross): Lieut.-General J. C. Diehl, ex-director of the Medical Services of the Army of the Netherlands.

**Dutch East Indies**—(Red Cross): Lieut.-General J. C. Diehl.

**New Zealand**—(Red Cross): Mr. and Mrs. Harold Large, and Miss Thomson.

**Nicaragua**—(Red Cross): Dr. Rodolfo Espinosa, president of the Nicaraguan Red Cross.

**Norway**—(Government): Mr. Aubert, Norwegian minister in Tokyo. (Red Cross): Colonel Jens Meinich, president of the Norwegian Red Cross, T. E. Steen, and Miss Adelaide Mohr, Red Cross nurse.

**Paraguay**—(Government): Dr. Eduardo Leyba, counselor of the Paraguayan legation in Paris.

**Persia**—(Government): Hassan Ali Khan Kamal Hedayat, Persian minister in Tokyo. (Red Cross): Hassan Ali Khan Kamal Hedayat,



Baron Barnby, Head of the British Mission, Being Greeted by Premier Cheng Hsiao-shan of the Manchou Empire on the Arrival of the Mission at Hsinking, October 10.



The Members of the British Mission Exchanged Views on the Economic Situation With Finance Minister Fujii (Second From Left) on September 29.



The Headquarters of the Japan Red Cross Society at Shiba Park, Tokyo. The JRCSS Held Its Own General Meeting on October 17.

and Secretary Ardachir of the Persian legation in Tokyo.

**Peru**—(Government): Pedro E. Paulet, Peruvian consul-general in Yokohama. (Red Cross): Lieut.-Colonel Dr. Guillermo Fernandez Davila, secretary-general of the Peruvian Red Cross, Lieut.-Colonel Dr. Eudoro Aguilar O., and Pedro Y. M. Paulet.

**Philippines**: Dr. Tirso Abad, Judge Manuel Camus, Major and Mrs. George C. Dunham, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Forster, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel F. Gaches, Alfredo Jacinto, Mrs. Jaime C. de Veyra, and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Wolff.

**Poland**—(Government): Michel Moscicki, Polish minister in Tokyo. (Red Cross): Jacek Trawinski, second secretary of the Polish legation.

**Rumania**—(Government and Red Cross): Georges Stoicesco, Rumanian charge d'affaires in Tokyo.

**Salvador**—(Government): Leon Siguenza, consul-general of Salvador in Tokyo. (Red Cross): Dr. J. Max Olano, president of the Salvador Red Cross.

**Siam**—(Government): Phra Mitakarm Raksha, Siamese minister in Tokyo. (Red Cross): Phya Rajanakul, secretary-general of the Siamese Red Cross, Mom Chao Marayaira Diskul, Phra Charan Rogavicharn, director of the scientific section, Luang Suvejj Subhakkik, chief surgeon of the Chulalongkorn hospital, Miss Sanguan Fuangbejr, director of the public health nursing section, and Mom Chao Phorn Diskul, superintendent of the surgical wards of the Chulalongkorn hospital.

**South Africa**—(Red Cross): Miss Rosa Gielgud,

**Soviet Russia**—(Government and Alliance of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of the U.S.S.R.): Christian Rakovski, Mrs. Varvara Moirova, Mrs. Konstantin Yurenev, Andre Sabanine, Victor Naida, and Ivan Velikanov.

**Spain**—(Government): Santiago Mendez de Vigo, Spanish minister in Tokyo, and Juan G. de Molina, counselor of the Spanish legation. (Red Cross): Carmen Munoz Roca Tallada de Figueroa (Countess of Yebes), first class voluntary nurse, General Guillermo Summers y de la Cavada, Naval Medical Service, Jose Valdes Mathieu (Marquis de Casa Valdes), and Dr. D. Ricardo Munoz Carbonero.

**Sweden**—(Government): Baron E. Stjernstedt, secretary-general of the Swedish Red Cross. (Red Cross): Baron E. Stjernstedt, and E. de Bergengren.

**Switzerland**—(Government): Dr. Daeniker, charge d'affaires of the Swiss confederation in Tokyo. (Red Cross): Dr. Daeniker, and Mrs. Turrettini.

**Turkey**—(Red Crescent): Nebil Bey, Turkish charge d'affaires in Tokyo.

**Uruguay**—(Government): Eduardo Daniel de Arteaga, Uruguayan charge d'affaires in Tokyo. (Red Cross): Eduardo Daniel de Arteaga, Salvador Botella, treasurer of the Uruguayan Red Cross.

**Vatican**—(The Holy See not being a party to the Geneva Conventions, is represented by observers): the Rev. Dr. Bunkei Totsuka, Shino-o Inai, and Yasuo Ogata.

**Venezuela**—(Government): Dr. Carlos Rodriguez Jimenez, Venezuelan consul-general in Tokyo.



## Empire Has Access to Rich Seafood Supply; Overseas Demand Is Swelling Steadily

The food canning industry was introduced in Japan by a Frenchman in 1871. Since then, it has made such remarkable progress that today it is one of the major manufacturing enterprises of the Empire. The annual production not only fully satisfies the domestic needs, but permits the export of an enormous volume. In short, food canning in Japan has developed into an industry of international importance.

As regards the fundamental causes which account for the impressive development of the Japanese seafood canning branch of the industry, one may point out, among other things, the fact that Japan has easy access to an abundant supply of the materials which constitute one of its primary elements.

Japan is an island empire surrounded by rich fishing grounds. In the north, there is the Okhotsk sea, one of the three largest fishing grounds of the world. In the east and the south, there is the Pacific ocean. As far as maritime products are concerned, Japan is situated in the center of an inexhaustible supply.

Japan's canning industry has also made remarkable development in using products of the land, notably fruit.

Among other fruits, "mikan" (mandarin oranges) have suddenly sprung into prominence. Today the canned mandarin oranges are exported to all the principal markets of the world.

There is an extensive variety of canned food now exported to foreign countries from Japan. Principal among these are:

**Maritime products:** Crabs, salmon, salmon trout, tuna, sardines in tomato sauce, clams, shellfish, etc.  
**Land products:** mandarin oranges, pineapples, bamboo shoots, etc.

In view of the fact that these canned foods constitute an important item in Japan's export trade, the Japanese government gives the utmost assistance for the development as well as the protection of the industry, also conducting strict conditioning of the export goods.

### Crab Canning

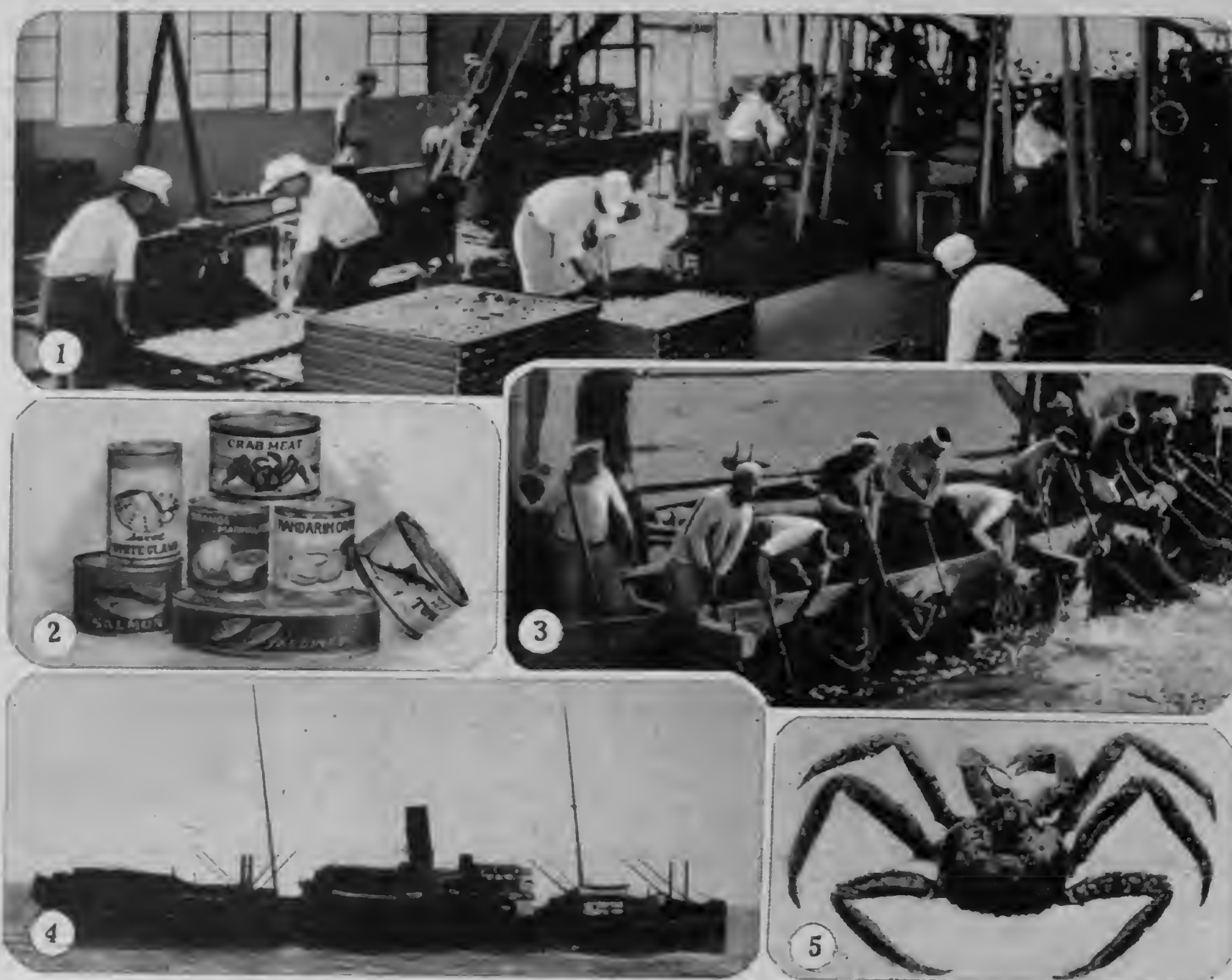
Several different kinds of crabs are made into canned food by the Japanese, these including the taraba-gani, ke-gani, zuwai-gani, hanasaki-gani, and so on, but the most common of all are the taraba and ke varieties, the former winning great popularity abroad.

The taraba crabs are caught along the coast of Hokkaido and among the Chishima islands, as well as off Karafuto and Kamchatka, their volume and quality having no rival in the world.

The crabs are packed in canneries on the shores of the above districts and also aboard floating canneries which convert their catch into the finished product within three hours. The process used on these floating plants is regarded as ideal from every point of view.

Listed below is the annual production of canned taraba-gani meat in Japan during the past five years:

(Unit, case)	
1929	522,751
1930	571,702
1931	411,222
1932	297,293
1933	310,832



1. Interior of a Tuna Cannery. 2. Canned Marine Products And Fruit. 3. Fishermen Ready For a Big Haul. 4. A Floating Cannery. 5. Delicious Taraba-Gani.

The principal customers for the Japanese canned crabs are the United States, Britain, France, Belgium, Australia, Germany, and Denmark.

### Salmon Canning

The fish generally called salmon may technically be classified into the following five kinds: Red salmon, king salmon, silver salmon, pink salmon, and Chan salmon. Of these, it is principally the red salmon of which the canned meat is actively exported abroad.

Just as in the case of crabs, the salmon are caught along the coast of Kamchatka and Hokkaido and among the Chishima islands, as well as off the Maritime Province. They are prepared by both land and floating canneries.

The annual production of canned salmon during the past three years is as follows: (Unit, case)

1931	1,621,929
1932	1,169,600
1933	1,413,844

The Japanese canned salmon is being exported to all parts of the world nowadays, though the principal customers are France, Britain, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, South Africa, and the Philippines.

### Tuna Canning

There are four kinds of "maguro" (tuna) caught in Japanese waters, these being hon-maguro, kihada, mebachi, and binuaga. Of these, the last mentioned is packed in oil. These varieties of fish are taken in an extensive area but the principal fishing grounds are located off the coast of Kochi, Shizuoka, Wakayama, Kanagawa, and Miyagi prefectures.

Tuna in oil is sometimes called "sea chicken" because of the similarity in appearance and taste. It is not consumed within this country, but the production amounts to a considerable figure, the output being entirely exported.

The annual production of tuna packed in oil during the past three years is as follows: (Unit, case)

1931	28,307
1932	264,941
1933	700,000

The principal destinations of the export are as follows: The United

States, Canada, Belgium, the United Kingdom, and France.

### Sardines in Tomato Sauce

Sardines are caught everywhere off Japan in large quantities, but it is only in Chosen, Nagasaki, Aomori, and Hakodate of Hokkaido that the sardines in tomato sauce are produced.

The canning of sardines is an instance where the nimble fingers of the Japanese come in handy.

At present, the principal importers of the Japanese sardines in tomato sauce are as follows: The Netherlands East Indies, the Straits Settlements, Siam, the Philippines, the United Kingdom, and Belgium.

The annual production during recent years is as follows: (Unit, case)

1930	30,000
1931	35,000
1932	257,000
1933	350,000

### Canned Oranges

The Japanese orange canning has made sudden development in recent years, following the perfection of a method of mechanical peeling, coupled with the sudden rise of the demand abroad.

The outstanding factors which have brought about the sudden rise of orange canning are: The taste appeals to foreigners and the fruit is excellent for adding color and flavor to cakes and ordinary cuisine.

The annual production during the past three years is as follows: (Unit, case)

1931	65,000
1932	150,000
1933	532,000

The fruit is cultivated everywhere, but Shizuoka, Wakayama, Osaka, Ehime, and Hiroshima are noted as orange producing centers. The annual output is approximately 80,000,000 kan or well over 650,000,000 lbs.

### Other Canned Products

The foregoing is a brief account of the outstanding state of affairs concerning the principal items of Japan's export food canning industries. In addition to those named, however, there are many other kinds of land and maritime products which are canned and exported to almost all corners of the world.

Listed below are data on the production and export of canned food during 1933:

#### 1933 Production in Japan

(Based on an investigation by the Japan Canned Food Association)

	c/s
Meat	80,000
Meat, vegetables, etc.	20,000
Pork	40,000
Condensed milk:	
Sugared	417,550
Ditto, (50 kin)	210,302
Non-sugared	106,788
Meat, birds, etc.	17,000
Salmon	772,925
Crabs:	
Land canneries	157,154
Floating canneries	153,678
Crabs, miscellaneous	15,177
Tuna in oil	705,488
Bonito and mackerel	115,000
Sardines in tomato sauce	438,502
Sardines	72,500
Whale meat	35,000
Abalones	15,600
Scallops	10,500
"Hokki"	15,400
Clams	52,500
Oysters	1,650
Periwinkles	25,500
"Akagai"	21,500
"Nori" (edible seaweed)	15,500
Other fish, shellfish, etc.	89,000
Pineapples	101,165
Peaches	50,000
Fruit jam	80,000
"Sumomo" (plum)	7,700
Chestnuts	6,000
Pears	5,000
Chinese quinces	2,550
Cherries	11,200
Mandarins	240,000
Other fruits	50,000

"Fukujinzuke"	95,000
Asparagus	6,500
Green peas	58,086
Mushrooms	30,000
Bamboo shoots	301,786
"Fuki"	10,000
"Nameko" (a kind of mushroom)	7,000
"O-Tafuku mame" (beans)	5,500
Cooked beans	3,500
Other vegetables	35,000

Total ..... 5,624,202

#### Japanese Production Within Soviet Areas

	c/s
Red salmon	286,815
Silver salmon	24,095
Chan	22
Pink	357,593
King	2,518
Crab	75,000

Total ..... 746,043

#### 1933 Exports From Japan

(Based on an investigation by the Japan Canned Food Association)

	c/s
Meat	932
Meat, birds, etc.	3,157
Salmon	1,344,822
Crabs (taraba)	433,731
Other kinds	6,702
Tuna in oil	680,282
Sardines in tomato sauce	306,682
Bonito and mackerel	8,872
Lobsters (boiled)	3,310
Other fish	37,015
"Hokki"	7,271
Scallops (boiled)	1,542
Clams	24,746
Periwinkles	6,742
Abalones	16,297
"Akagai"	480
Oysters	79
Other shellfish	7,833
"Nori"	290
"Fukujinzuke"	5,602
Other pickles	3,565
Bamboo shoots	52,928
Mushrooms	5,363
Green peas	7,393
"Fuki"	2,691
Other vegetables	2,194
Mandarins	117,497
Pineapples	93,974
Other fruits	14,248
Miscellaneous	12,852

Total ..... 3,209,092

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The company is a pioneer in the real estate business and it has always supplied land at the lowest possible price in view of the fact that the development of places along its routes eventually produce favorable results in regard to its railway enterprise.

The real estate section of the Hankyu electric railway designs homes and sees to their construction free of charge. Applications may be made at the offices of the section at Sumita-machi, Kita-ku, Osaka, or at the service bureau of the Osaka terminus of the line.

### Hirao Sells, Repairs Phones

The Hirao Denwa Komusho, with its office at No. 30, Dojima Nakamachi Itchome, Kita-ku, Osaka, undertakes to supply and install telephone apparatus. It has special relations with the Nippon Electric Co., the Fuji Electric Co., the Oki Electric Co., and the Toa Electric Co. for obtaining a supply of telephone apparatus and accessories, and it is recognized by the Osaka Communications Division.



Mr. Hirao

### Warabenosato Section

One of the healthiest and most convenient places for residence along the Nankai (Osaka-Wakayama) electric railway is Warabenosato, which is located near the sunny beach of Sakenatsu and can be reached in 27 minutes from the Namba terminus of the Nankai railway in Osaka.

### East Osaka Land on Sale

The Joto Tochi Kaisha with its office at Koribashi Nishizume, Higashi-ku, Osaka, is offering for sale land in the newly developed quarters in the eastern part of Greater Osaka. The municipal bus service extends to them.

### Senrien Is Popular

Senrien, an ideal place for a residence, is located close to the Toyonaka carstop on the Hankyu line (Osaka-Takarazuka section), and is managed by the Seikosha Co. Tokunichi Onishi is the proprietor of the Seikosha at Toyonaka.

### Land Offered in Hanayashiki

Hanayashiki, on the Hankyu electric railway, between Osaka and Takarazuka, is one of the outstanding scenic spots in the Osaka district. It can be reached from Osaka in less than 30 minutes.

The Hosokawa Real Estate Co. owns Hanayashiki Garden, and is offering residential lots for sale there.



View of Picturesque Ameyama Peak of Kisen Alps

### Rokurokuso Is Picturesque

Rokurokuso, located on a slope of the Rokko mountains, adjacent to Kurakuen, is an ideal place for residences in the Osaka-Kobe district. It has beautiful scenery and overlooks Osaka bay. It is within easy reach of both Osaka and Kobe.

Although it is located at a height of from 350 to 700 feet above sea level, it has all the essential arrangements such as water, gas, and electric light systems. The paved roads are well laid and there also is a recreation ground in the section.

The Rokurokuso Co., the office of which is at Hinoue-cho, Kita-ku, Osaka, is offering lots at moderate prices, between ¥26 and ¥63, according to their location.

### Toyonaka Lots Sell Well

The Kita Toyonaka residential district is located on an elevated tract close to the Toyonaka carstop of the Hankyu line. One can reach it from Osaka in 23 minutes.

The district is well zoned and has all modern arrangements, such as water, electric, and telephone system. The lots for homes at Kita Toyonaka can be had at low prices, running from ¥6 to ¥12 per tsubo.

### Daishin Chuo Tochi Kabushiki Kaisha

At SHUKUGAWA STATION  
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Okudo-machi, Hakata, Fukuoka City

### Hanwa Line Developing Many Residential Areas

The Hanwa Electric Railway Co. is offering for sale residential lots at Mukogaoka, Kasumigaoka, and Uenoshiba, along its line, which places can be reached from the Tennoji terminus of the Hanwa at Abenobashi, Osaka, in less than 15 minutes.

Both Mukogaoka and Kasumigaoka are sunny and healthy locations with beautiful surroundings.

Mukogaoka is on a height with beautiful pine groves and a pond called Midorigaika.

The Hanwa line commenced the sale of the lots in 1930. The land can be had either on a monthly or yearly instalment basis.

### Uenoshiba Convenient

The Shinko Tochi Kabushiki Kaisha, with its offices in the Daido building, Itchome, Tosabori, Nishi-ku, Osaka, is offering for sale lots of about 20,000 tsubo in all at Uenoshiba, on the Hanwa line.

The place can be reached from Abenobashi, Osaka, in 14 minutes by the Hanwa line, in five minutes from the Haboromo carstop of the Nankai line, and in 10 minutes from Sakai city by bus.

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(Illustrated Dictionary of Japanese Shellfish) In Japanese  
By Prof. SHINTARO HIRASE of the Seikei Higher School  
Price: ¥3.80

**KONCHU NANAHYAKU-SHU**  
(700 Species of Insects) In Japanese  
By TSUNETARO OKAZAKI, Inspector of Schools in Tokyo  
Price: ¥3.50

Published by **MATSUMURA SANSHODO**  
5 Maki-cho Nichome, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo

**MOHAN FUTSU-WA DAIJITEN**  
(Model French-Japanese Dictionary)  
Compiled by 10 Authorities Revised Edition  
Price: ¥9

**HAKUSUISHA RO-WA DAIJITEN**  
(Hakusuissha Russian-Japanese Dictionary)  
Prepared by  
The Eastern Asiatic Economic Research Bureau  
Smaller Edition, ¥8.50

Publishers: **HAKUSUISHA**  
Surugadai-dori, Kanda, Tokyo



**KASHU 'SHIRAHAE'**  
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By HAKUSHU KITAHARA  
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## Japanese Lease of Kuantung Insures Peace; Helps Manchoukuo Administration Immensely

Following the independence of Manchoukuo, much attention has come to be directed to the outstanding state of affairs in the Japanese leased territory of Kuantung.

That the Japanese government exercises its administrative authority in this leased territory and the South Manchuria Railway zone originates in the fact that Japan, by virtue of the Russo-Japanese peace treaty of 1905, received from Russia the lease of Kuantung as well as all the rights

adopted as the basis on which the new state worked out its own.

Several hundred men previously on the staff of the Kuantung government are now engaged in the civil service of the new state of Manchuria. These men are greatly aiding in the administrative progress of Manchoukuo, making use of the technical knowledge and experience they acquired while they were in the employ of the Kuantung government. It is worthy of note, too, that the



The Office of the Kuantung Government-General.

attached to the business management of the railway.

Subsequently, in 1906, the Japanese government established the Kuantung government-general, the administrative organization of which was changed into that of the present Kuantung government in 1919.

The leased territory of Kuantung is only 224 square "ri," which compared with the vast area of Manchuria is less than 3 per cent. It is almost infinitesimal.

Nevertheless, during the past 28 years, that is, ever since the territory was placed under Japan's suzerainty, Japan has made great efforts to introduce there all that is best in modern civilization. She has spared no efforts for the maintenance of peace and order, the development of culture, and the promotion of industrial enterprises in order to assure the welfare of the land.

All such efforts signify the materialization of Japan's ideal to insure permanent peace in the Orient, for which purpose she leased the Kuantung territory. Incidentally, what has been accomplished by Japan here is contributing much to the general development and enlightenment of Manchuria and Mongolia, as it is setting an example of model administration that those countries may copy.

At the time when Manchoukuo was established, in March, 1932, the laws, regulations, and forms which govern the administrative activities of the Kuantung government were generally

### Japanese Sake Is Produced In Manchuria by Nichiman

Japanese "sake" brewing in Manchuria in the past was regarded as impossible in view of the difference in the local water and the climate from those of Japan. The Nichiman Brewery Co., Ltd., however, has succeeded in producing first class "sake" in Manchuria, owing in large measure to the encouragement of Ryutaro Nagai, former Overseas Minister.

Masayoshi Kato, of Ishikawa prefecture with the support of local financiers, established a brewery in Harbin, with its offices in Hsinking, in 1933. The chemical institute of the Manchou government has found that the product is just as good as the best brewed in Japan.



Managing Director Kato of Nichiman Brewery Co., Ltd., former Overseas Minister.

### Hosokawa Gumi Successful

The Hosokawa Gumi, Partnership, is one of the most influential Japanese concerns in the civil engineering circles of Manchuria. Its head office is in Mukden, with branch offices at Fushun, Anshan, Antung, Penchihi, Hsinking, Teling, Supingkei, and Chichihar.

Norinori Mizuguchi is the representative partner of the concern.

### Manchuria Match Agency

The Manchuria Match Kungmai Chengtsungchu sells matches in Kirin, Mukden, Heilungkiang, and Jehol provinces. Its head office is in Hsinking.

This is one of several successful joint undertakings of the Manchurian and Japanese peoples.

### Sunghei Transport Co.

The Sunghei Transport Co. was organized as a result of the amalgamation of three groups of men engaged in transportation along the Heilungkiang and Sungari rivers, following the establishment of Manchoukuo. The enterprise has since been making smooth progress.

The company is under the joint management of Manchurians and Japanese.

### Agrarian Emigrants Helped

The Toa Kangyo Koshi (the Eastern Asia Industrial Co.) is a pioneer in the agricultural emigration to Manchuria, which has become suddenly active. The company is capitalized at ¥10,000,000 and included among its principal shareholders are the South Manchuria Railway Co., the Oriental Development Co., the Okura Gumi builders, and a noble Chosenese family. Its head office is in Mukden.

## Civil Airways Thriving

Previous to the establishment of Manchoukuo, not a single passenger airplane was to be seen in Manchuria. Today, following the short period of two years and half, the established airways run in all directions, the length and breadth of Manchuria.

The operation of the Manchurian airways is monopolized by the Manchuria Air Navigation Co., Ltd., which was established on September 26, 1932, with a joint investment by Manchurian and Japanese financiers. It began business on November 3, 1932. At present, the company operates 13 lines, of which the total length is 4,700 kilometers.



Pres. Ying Yuan Vice-Pres. Kodama

### Opium Control

The Manchou government organized the opium control bureau as one of the first enterprises following its establishment, with the object of gradually putting an end to the practice of opium smoking.

In a country like Manchoukuo, where the people have long been accustomed to taking the drug, it is well nigh impossible to stop the use of opium immediately. The people at large are not fully aware of its evil effects and a strict prohibition was regarded as undesirable from the administrative point of view.

During the fiscal years of 1931 and 1932, the Manchou government received practically no revenue from the opium control. On the contrary, it spent a considerable sum to crush the secret traffic.



Chief Chiang Vice-Chief Namba

### Manchuria Stock Exchange

The Manchuria Stock Exchange, of Mukden, was reopened on July 1, 1933, after being closed for some time. It is a joint stock company, capitalized at ¥1,000,000, of which one-quarter is paid up.

### Kondo, Forestry King

Shigeji Kondo, president of the Kondo Lumber Co., of Harbin, is one of the foremost operators in the timber felling enterprises of North Manchuria. Mr. Kondo was born in Oita prefecture.

### Manchuria Market Co.

The Manchuria Market Co., Ltd., of Mukden, reports highly satisfactory progress of its enterprises.

In recent months, relay transactions to the Chinchow district are increasing.

### Kayoji Ono Active

Kayoji Ono, proprietor of the Nichiman Shokai and a member of the assembly of the Japanese residents in Harbin, is one of the most active men in the city, always contributing immensely to the general welfare of the Japanese community. Mr. Ono has led a most colorful life. He was born in Odamura, Oda-gun, Okayama prefecture.

## Manchou Central Bank Has Accomplished Much

The prodigious enterprise of introducing unity and control in the currency system of the vast area of Manchuria by withdrawing the old bank notes of doubtful value and replacing them with authentic new issues backed by the Manchou gov-



Pres. Ying Hou Vice-Pres. Yamanari

ernment is making steady and remarkable progress under the direction of the Manchou Central Bank.

The old notes taken over by the Central Bank at the time of its establishment on July 1, 1931, consisted of 15 kinds of 136 different denominations, aggregating, in terms of the new Manchou yen, ¥142,200,000. Of this total, the bank succeeded in withdrawing ¥110,635,719 up to the end of February, 1934, or 77.8 per cent of all the old notes which were in circulation at the time when it was established.

The new notes, which thus replaced the old issues, in view of the stabilization of their value have enormously facilitated business transactions. They are at present in circulation not only throughout Manchuria but also in Tientsin and Peiping.

Since the establishment of the Central Bank, its backing of note issues with reserves has always maintained a high level, ranging around 60 per cent, though the monetary law provides that the note coverage may be 30 per cent.

### Tahsing Kongssu Prospers

The Tahsing Kongssu, of which the main enterprise is money lending, also runs a brewery, acts as a commission house for sundry goods, an agent for shops, and handles enterprises in real estate, public financing, and so forth.

These various business were originally handled by the Manchou Central Bank. The bank formerly conducted other enterprises as well, but reorganized the successful undertakings into one joint company, the Tahsing Kongssu, as separate from the bank, in July, 1932. The new company is capitalized at ¥6,000,000, fully paid up.

### Manshu Offset Printing

The Manshu Offset Printing Co., Ltd., of Mukden, is one of the largest and best equipped organizations in Manchuria's printing circles. The fact that the company was ordered by the Education authorities of the Manchou government to print the national school text books indicates its status.

### Civil Engineers Organized

The Manchuria Association of Civil Engineers (Manshu Doboku Kenchiku Kyokai), of Dairen, was established in May, 1908, for the purpose of introducing technical improvements in the civil engineering of Manchuria and also in order to bring about fraternal relations among the civil engineers working in the country.

The association has branches in Hsinking and Mukden.

## Hsinking, Capital of Manchoukuo, Progressing; Major Part of Building Completed in 1934

The position of Hsinking as the capital of the rising Manchou Empire has been firmly established by the enthronement of His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo. The further growth of the city is watched by all Manchoukuo and the rest of the world.

As the site for Greater Hsinking, a vast tract, 50 times larger than the old Hsinking site, has been laid out. Hsinking's population, which hovered around 90,000 when the new state was founded, now exceeds 200,000.

No small credit must be given the intelligent administration by the special municipality of Hsinking, which has been handling the difficult task of municipal administration wisely and with foresight.

Furthermore, no praise can be too high for the leadership of Mayor Chin, the seventh son of Prince Hsu, a descendant of the Ching line of

China. He is ably assisted by Deputy Mayor Yukuro Hashiguchi, a Japanese.

From the phenomenal strides the city has made in three years, one would hardly believe it was once the outpost known as Changchun.

The national capital construction board, having built trunk roadways and city water and sewer systems in 1933, practically completed the major portions of the civil engineering projects in 1934.

### Mukden Is Pivotal Point; Has Still Greater Future

Mukden in the past was always the capital of the Three Eastern Province and was, as a matter of fact, the birthplace of the founder of the Ching dynasty. It abounds in historic relics, such as mausoleums and lama temples.

It is also the pivot of Manchoukuo's transportation network, being the hub from which the S.M.R., the Mukden-Shanhaikuan railway, the Mukden Antung railway, and the Mukden-Hailin railway radiate.

The municipality of Mukden, governing the walled city, the treaty town, and Tatung ward, has an area of 460,000 square kilometers and a population of 397,323, in which there are 389,762 Japanese and Manchurians, and 784 westerners. It is the intention of the present municipal government to embrace all the six wards of Mukden, which will boost the area to 2,000,000 square kilometers and will eventually increase the population to 1,000,000.

### Seiryu Bank Is Success

The banking business in Manchoukuo, because the conditions there differ radically from those of Japan, is considered extremely difficult for financiers coming from outside to conduct successfully. Few Japanese financiers embarking upon the banking business in Manchuria have had good results.

The Seiryu Bank, at Oyama-dori, Dairen, has proved itself an exception to the rule. This institution, capitalized at ¥20,000,000, of which ¥5,624,375 has been paid up, is skillfully run by President Zenshiro Yasuda, Managing Director Yuzo Agei, and other able directors.

This, together with the prestige of the Yasuda interests, has enabled the bank to forge steadily ahead.



A View of the Liaotung Hotel, Dairen.

### Fujiya Taxis, Hsinking

The phenomenal growth of Hsinking has created a transportation problem. But the Fujiya taxicabs are there to solve that problem.

They are maintained and operated by Taketaro Gomi, proprietor of the Fujiya Hotel, Hsinking. The actual business end is handled by Manager Nobukatsu Kanaya.

### Tipless Service at Kokuto

The Kokuto Hotel, which is on the plaza facing the Hsinking railway station, has 32 Japanese style rooms and 10 western style drawing rooms. There is also a grill.

The hotel management prides itself on its tipless service. Rates range from ¥6.50 to ¥10 including two meals.

### Liaotung Hotel Popular

Rising seven stories high on Oyama-dori, Dairen, is the Liaotung Hotel, which is one of the show places of the gateway to Manchoukuo. It has 59 Japanese rooms, 36 foreign style rooms, and several combination rooms.

All are electrically heated and have running hot and cold water.

## A Peep Into Manchoukuo, Land of Progress And Beauty



1. A View of Shuishinting in Picturesque Wanchuanho Park, Mukden. 2. The Mukden Municipal Office. 3. The State Foundation Memorial in front of the Harbin Railway Station. 4. The busy Sungari River at Harbin.

## Thriving Harbin Is Center Of Commerce, Industry

Harbin is the largest city in North Manchuria. Its growth has been especially phenomenal since Manchoukuo was elevated to the status of an Empire.

Harbin, after having gone through 30 years of warfare, proclaimed a special municipality in July, 1932, under the Manchou rule. The city is now governed by an autonomous committee at the head of which is the mayor. The present executive is Lu Ling-han. He is ably assisted by Deputy Mayor Masatoshi Sato.

This city is favored by both land and water transportation facilities and is the heart of North Manchuria's commercial and industrial activity. The bulk of the imports and exports of North Manchuria passes through it.

All told, from 20,000,000 to 30,000,000 metric tons of North Manchuria products are shipped out of Harbin. Imports amounting to twice as much in quantity are brought in.

### Nagoya Hotel, Harbin

For Japanese who have tasted the charm of Manchoukuo in full, there awaits a bit of Japan in Harbin. The Nagoya Hotel, on Mostowaya Street where there are many Japanese stores, is it.

Established in November, 1911, it is owned and operated by Mrs. Hatsuo Endo and is one of the oldest hotels in North Manchuria.

### Buy Gems at Maeda's

Harbin is an excellent place to buy jewels. Here gems are much cheaper than they are in Japan and elsewhere. Furthermore, watches, clocks, and interior ornaments are less expensive and richer in variety.

Among all the jewelers and watchmakers in Harbin, Maeda's establishment on Chungkuo 12th Road stands preeminent.

### Matsuura Yoko Popular

Rising magnificently among the modern edifices on Kitaiskaya Street, Harbin's Broadway, is the five story Matsuura Yoko department store, famed far and wide for its excellent goods.

It is owned and operated by Takio Mizukami, one of the pioneers in the Russian and Chinese trade.

### Dine at Fuso Senkan

Of all the exotic charms yearned for by those from Japan, few things are liked better than Peiping dishes. The Fuso Senkan, on Sakae-machi in Dairen, is there to gratify the wishes of traveling epicures.

### Man-Mo Keori Kaisha

The Manchou-Mongolia Woolen Textile Co., Ltd., capitalized at ¥1,000,000 (all paid up), is going ahead by leaps and bounds. With a plant in Nagoya and 15 branches in Manchuria, it is one of the most lucrative among the S.M.R.'s affiliates.



An Aerial View of the Man-Mo Keori (Manchou-Mongolia Woolen Textile Co., Ltd.).



# My New Orientalism

By Hanni Ito



Mr. Hanni Ito

Soviet Russia's bolshevism and my New Orientalism fight on the Chinese continent.

What is the New Orientalism?

We believe in the resuscitation of the Orient. Things Occidental have proved to be shallow, as is fully revealed in the outstanding state of affairs on this earth, which is washed by waves of capitalism that have undergone qualitative changes. Hanni Ito hates the world of today, which is like a diamond coated with flour.

The Oriental civilization is deeper than the Pacific ocean. In this eternal Orient, however, all is still beyond the veil of mystery. The divine Orient is still in its budding youth.

The eastern hemisphere is the breast of the world where happiness is just at hand—the long awaited day of days when the flower of the Orient will bloom has come into sight.

## China, Japan Brothers

The population of 500,000,000 in China and Japan is sad, tormented by the Occident. And it is my mission to remove the sadness.

The new mode of life of mankind must be established on the Chinese continent, which is pregnant with my cherished dreams.

Should the beautiful flower of friendship bloom between the maritime nation of Japan and the continental people of China—and should China and Japan rise hand in hand—China and Japan, the brothers of the Orient!

The Marxists, who are abnormally sensitive without fully understanding "life and capital," have naturally failed. That characters differ just as faces differ is a mystery of government as well as of mankind. And arbitrary communists would force a uniform mode of life on countries and myriads of peoples, their difference of character notwithstanding.

We must first exterminate the ghost of Lenin which is wandering in the nocturnal skies of the Orient. And I, Hanni, am on an expedition against that ghost. It is a duel between Lenin, the enemy of mankind, and Hanni, the enemy of sadness.

## For Eternal Happiness

Let our Orient sever relations with the Occident for the time being. And let the material civilization in the Orient be elevated to the extent where laborers may enjoy their work. Let capitalism be promoted until capital makes this life happy.

The disgusting countries where food and provisions are abundant and yet masses are suffering from lack of work and supplies! The words "poverty" and "debt" should be scrubbed out in this world.

Paper money should be issued, provided that its monetary value is not seriously affected. The supply of paper money is short in spite of the fact that it is a daily necessity, just as much as food and clothing. Ten hand bills cannot be distributed among a crowd of 10,000.

Just as the spirit resides in the flesh, so happiness is found in materialism, and fine arts, too, are created. Religions are thus exalted and man's spirituality develops. Romances shine and nature can be admired. Then, there is the song of eternal life. The chaos called the "present day" has none of these.

Where there are 500,000,000 men, there should be and is work sufficient for the populace and provisions sufficient to meet all requirements.

## Overwork Is Crime

One man's overwork means the unemployment of another. The unredemptable established countries! It is false happiness.

The misfortune of the Orient is its foreign trade.

One is liable to make the mistake of thinking that trade is a process of selling and buying with money. If an export of ¥2,000,000,000 and an import of ¥2,100,000,000 are carried out, it is almost barter.

Barter was a necessary means of exchange in a period when man produced merchandise without consideration of the relationship of demand and supply. Today, as the result of scientific development, all kinds of commodities are produced in almost any country. Science has given aid to man and it has conquered climatic conditions.

Recognize this fact: Study the nature of barter and one finds that it is nothing more than the selling and buying of the same things, or the purchase of square things and the sale of them after they have been made triangular. Better give up such troublesome trade.

## Competition in Price

Trade between countries is a competition in price rather than in quality. When there is a competition for reducing the price in terms of money, the value of the man who produces the goods necessarily falls. And therefore the value of money is depreciated. There is a foreign exchange war.

The commodity price is cut down. Man's value is lowered. The monetary value is reduced. The aim of both the lowering and competition is eventually forgotten, thus working against the principle of production and distribution, cutting off traffic, and encroaching upon another's work by overworking oneself. And yet the foolishness of the barter system is not realized.

A country which depends entirely on other countries for its supply of food, clothes, and dwellings has no independence and no significance of existence. If a man could live depending entirely on others' supplying all that is necessary for life, God would not have burdened man with the necessity of producing food, clothes, and houses.

Production is man's instinct. It is a joy. The life of the so-called bourgeois is false, as it is not based on production.

## Art From Abroad

There is an exception to every rule. An extremely small quantity of foreign art objects, thought, medicine, and the like can be traded. All that is necessary for us to do is to watch diligently the scientific progress abroad. The objective of scientific progress is the physical improvement of mankind, is it not?

Learn from foreigners the interest and happiness to be found in producing commodities that the Orient needs.

Those who fear the stagnation of industrial development as a result of the suspension of foreign trade should learn the misery of trying to find the momentum of progress only in competition.

The Orient must be spared from the harmful foreign trade. But for the cursed foreign trade, the currency could be regulated properly and the entire Orient might enjoy life.

To enable the majority of the Oriental peoples to enjoy work for about five hours a day, to get proper wages, and to do away with unemployment and put an end to overwork, all that is necessary is to abolish the silly foreign trade.

The unlimited production of everything! The distribution of commodities with a proper quantity of currency for the sake of convenience! Consumption! This hope is the new Orientalism.

## Life of Japanese

Strength is not the entire value of Japan. And the Japanese must realize this fact ahead of all. Has

the life of 100,000,000 Japanese become fossilized?

Hanni wonders if, it is not the true will of God to mix the Japanese with the 400,000,000 Chinese who are full of life to the extent of primitiveness.

Hitler is thickening the German blood which grew thin during the World War. Hanni wants to thin the Japanese blood which is coagulating within the maritime country.

Listen, you Japanese! Just as Japan is the savior of China, so China is the savior of Japan. It is totally wrong to think that the Japanese need the Chinese produce but not the Chinese people.

## Chinese Are Lovable

The Chinese are a lovable people. They are a great nation in the making.

The oldest and all but destroyed country, China, is really new, like virgin soil. Any mode of life is feasible and any school of thought can be fostered. There is no marxism. There is no fascism. There is no imperialism. It is not an unstable colonial settlement. It is a new country.

China misunderstands Japan, too.

If Japan, in a world war that may come in the near future, is defeated at the hands of countries other than those in the Orient, the entire Orient will become dark. No Occidental nation knows justice and human love.

But if Japan wins, China will prosper anew. And British India will revive. And the Occident, too, will enter a new life. The world will be freed from the tyranny of national classification by virtue of our new Orientalism.

## People's Nationalism

I hate Soviet Russia that set fire to China instead of learning a lesson from the disaster caused by red poison in her own country. I pity those who adore the ghost of Lenin. Hanni alone knows the vulnerable point of the Russian Bear: Pierce through its white collar.

Save China from becoming the prey of arrogant Occidental capitalist countries. Recognize the entire Orient. Japan is too intellectual. Save Japan from arteriosclerosis. Mix continentalism with Japan's characteristics as an island nation. Make a new Orient!

Japan alone is not large enough. It gives one the impression of being so small that one has not room enough to stretch his limbs. Such is not life.

The people's nationalism of Hanni marches with the promotion of the happiness of individuals, the Orient, and the world as its objective.

A bright purple sun is the emblem of the new Orientalism. And it is under this flag that the activity and eternity of life will follow the passing generation.

# U.S. Track And Field Team Comes to Japan

ONE of the main features in the Japanese sports world during the fall of 1934 was the visit of 14 American track and field stars under the leadership of Coach John J. Magee.

The team arrived in Japan on the Taiyo Maru, September 1, and participated in meets in Tokyo, Nagoya, Osaka, Dairen, Keijo, and Fukuoka, again appearing in the capital city just before its departure.

The major dual meets held in Tokyo and Osaka were halved, the visitors winning the Tokyo event and the Japanese the Osaka competition.

The results of the various meets were:

**Tokyo** (Sept. 9 and 10) at Meiji shrine grounds. Japan 75, U.S. 84.

**Nagoya** (Sept. 12) at Tsurumai park. The Americans won all first places save in the javelin throw. The events totaled 13.

**Osaka** (Sept. 15 and 16) at Koshien south grounds. Japan 77.5, U.S. 75.5.

**Dairen**, Manchoukuo (Sept. 23 and 24) at Dairen city field. The U.S. team took 14 first places out of the total of 17 events.

**Keijo**, Chosen (Sept. 30 and Oct. 1) at the Keijo city ground. The U.S. team took 13 first places out of the total of 17 events.

**Fukuoka** (Oct. 6 and 7) at the Kasugahara athletic field. The U.S. team won 15 first places out of the total of 17 events.

**Tokyo** (Oct. 10) at the Meiji shrine grounds. The American team took 11 first places out of the total of 14 events.

In all the events, many new records were set up. The world record in the 200 was lowered by Metcalfe at Tokyo and again clipped at Dairen. The dark arrow also equaled the world mark in the 100 at Dairen. The hop-step-jump world mark was cracked by Kamakichi Oshima and Masao Harada at Koshien.

After the Japan tour was finished, part of the American squad sailed for Manila on the invitation of the Philippines A.A.F. The others returned to America direct.

The visit of the U.S. track and field celebrities to Japan made a great impression. The sport results were most satisfying and the contribution to international goodwill was great. (On page 84 in the "Track and Field" section brief reference is made to the coming of these athletes).

The visiting aggregation was composed of the following men:

John Anderson, New York Athletic Club.  
Robert Clark, University of California.  
Frank Crowley, Manhattan College.  
Glenn Cunningham (captain), Kansas University.  
Gordon Dunn, Stanford University.  
Donald Favor, University of Maine.  
Phil Good, Bowdoin College.  
Howard Greene, Abilene Christian College.  
Charles Hornbostel, Indian University.  
Walter Marty, Fresno State College.  
Ralph Metcalfe, Marquette University.  
Charles Parsons, Univ. of Southern California.  
Wirt Thompson, Yale University.  
Dudley Wilkins, Southwestern Louisiana Institute.  
John J. Magee, coach.

## Nippon Women's Team Returns

The Japanese representation to the 4th Women's World Games in London held during August, 1934, returned to Japan on October 5 aboard the Haruna Maru.

The members of the team were: Misses Sumiko Watanabe, Masako Shimpo, Kohide Kuzuo, Sadako Yamamoto, Fumiko Inui, Kiyoko Itoda, Yukiko Nakamura, and Kuriko Hirashima; Dr. Tosaku Kinoshita, leader; and Messrs. Chuhei Nambu and Yonetaro Nakazawa, coaches.

On the same ship came Miss Stella Walasiewicz, the Polish-American track star, for a series of exhibitions in Japan.

The members of Nippon women's team acquitted themselves well at the London meet and then later made visits to Berlin, Prague, and other European cities, taking part in meets there.

Further particulars are given on page 87.



The American team formally entering the Meiji Shrine stadium, September 9, for its first competitions. John Anderson of the New York Athletic Club heads the line, carrying an American flag.



The American team on the recreation ground at Shiba park, Tokyo, September 2, 1934.



The American team members were guests at a ten party given in their honor by Premier Okada at his official residence, September 5, 1934.



The Japanese team to the Women's World Games in London returned home on October 3, 1934.



### Scenic Ama-no-Hashidate Makes Miyazu Famous

The city of Miyazu is noted for its famous view of Ama-no-Hashidate. There are many interesting and historical places in the neighborhood of the city. Among them are Takiyama park, a ski run, and the Urashima shrine.

For the convenience of visitors, the government railway runs expresses from Osaka by which Ama-no-Hashidate can be reached within only three and a half hours.

#### Ama-no-Hashidate Ferry

Aboard the steamer of the Ama-no-Hashidate Kisen Kaisha, visitors to Ama-no-Hashidate are enabled to enjoy the fine view along the pine fringed shore between the Monju pier and Moto-ise-ichinomiya. The trip takes about 20 minutes.

#### Nakaya, Tourist Hotel

The Nakaya is a noted hotel at Ama-no-Hashidate. It is located near Hashidate, commanding a fine view. The hotel's rates are from ¥4 to ¥6 a day, with special reductions for parties.

#### Yamaka-ro Hotel, Miyazu, Noted

Ama-no-Hashidate is one of the model pleasure resorts in Japan and naturally has many good hotels. The Yamaka-ro is a noted hotel there and it is officially recognized by the Japan Tourist Bureau.

It is located near Miyazu and commands a fine view of the sea between Ama-no-Hashidate and Yosa.

#### Fukuchiyama Filature

The Fukuchiyama filature of the Kanegafuchi Spinning Co. handles more than 2,500,000 lbs. of cocoons a year, supplying raw silk to 150 silk sales associations in Kyoto and Hyogo prefectures. The plant now has 450 boilers for treating cocoons.

#### Ayabe, Picturesque Town

The picturesque town of Ayabe has become famous as a center of the Oomoto sect and also for the ayu fish in which the Inagawa abounds.

#### Gunze Operates 31 Silk Plants

One of the noted silk filatures in Japan is the Gunze Seishi Kaisha. This company is capitalized at ¥20,666,600 and was established in August, 1896. It has 31 factories throughout Japan and produces more than 6,500,000 lbs. of raw silk. Saburobei Endo is the president.

#### 'Wakesui' Is Home Medicine; Effective For Skin Diseases

"Wakesui" is the best home medicine. It is good for many ailments, but is especially adapted to diseases of skin.

It was discovered by Dr. Tetsudo Nakarai, a surgeon and the head of the Nakarai Hospital of Kyoto.

"Wakesui" is distributed to the public at low cost by the Wakesui Hanpu Gomei Kabushiki Kaisha at Maruta-machi, Kawara-machi, Kyoto. The Tampo Shokai at Hirano-machi Nichome, Higashi-ku, is the distributor in Osaka.

### Ama-no-Hashidate, One of Japan's Noted Beauty Spots



#### Chohoji, Cradle of Flower Art

The Shiunzan Chohoji temple in Kyoto, which is also known as the Rokkakudo Chohoji, is noted as the place where flower arrangement of the Ikenobo school originated.

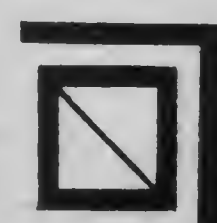
This temple was founded by Shoto-toku Taishi and was the first temple to be established in Japan.



#### Nippon Kyoritsu Co. Leads In Life Insurance Business

The Nippon Kyoritsu Life Insurance Co. is one of Japan's reliable underwriters and can be recommended to the public without hesitation. The house was established in 1894.

In August last year, Tarobei Maekawa succeeded President Fujii, on the latter's retirement. The company has its head office in Kyoto, near the Heian Jingu shrine in Okazaki.



#### Kabushiki Kaisha Arakawa Masujiro Shoten

Ayakoji-kado, Muromachi,  
KYOTO



#### THE MATSUI STORE

Supplier of  
"SHIN-NAGOYA-MATSUBA"  
SASHES

KYOTO, TOKYO, OSAKA, and  
HAKATA

#### Mt. Eizan Ropeway

Visitors to Mt. Hiei, noted resort for picnickers in the suburbs of Kyoto, may easily attain the summit, 1,000 meters high, by means of a ropeway. The trip from Kyoto to the foot of the mountain by tramway takes 30 minutes.

#### Kyoto Electric Light Co.

The Kyoto Electric Light Co. has a branch office in Fukuchiyama to supply light and power to the San-in district. The branch produces 8,260 k.w. of power and buys 4,600 k.w.



#### THE KYOTO ORIMONO K.K. (Kyoto Silk Weaving Co., Ltd.)

Shimo Adachi-cho, Yoshida, Sakyo-ku,  
KYOTO, JAPAN

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Mosquito Nets  
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Mosquito Nets  
Ready Made Goods  
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Blankets  
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TERAMACHI, KYOTO, JAPAN  
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Phone: 5344 Honkyoku  
P.O. Transfer Account:  
No. 29,750 Osaka

The dyeing art of the Nagai Factory is noted for its use of the "Miyo-no-Kuro" method. Any kind of cloth can be dyed in whatever color or decorated with whatever figures you request.

The drapers' shops or the agents in your neighborhood will be pleased to accept your orders for the Nagai factory.

### Seiji Rokushika, Leader Among Security Dealers

Seiji Rokushika, head of the Rokushika Shoten, Ltd., Kyoto, is one of the most prominent dealers in securities in Kansai, and holds a commanding position in the financial circles of his city. The Rokushika Shoten has its main office at Karasumaru, Sanjo, Kyoto.

Mr. Rokushika was born in Aichi prefecture in the spring of 1878. He entered his present business when he was 25 years of age, securing a seat in both the rice and stock transaction departments of the Kyoto Exchange.

He was the youngest of all the exchange's members.

Mr. Rokushika is one of the highest taxpayers in Kyoto. In 1925, he was elected a member of the Kyoto Chamber of Commerce.

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Manufacturer of And Dealer in  
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Cable Address: 'KYOTO-NAMAUEO'

#### KYOTO ENKANGYO K.K.

(Kyoto Dried & Salted Fish Co., Ltd.)  
Phone: Shimo 7770  
Cable Address: 'KYOTO-ENKAN'

#### KYOTO SEIKA K.K.

(Kyoto Vegetable & Fruit Co.)  
Phones: Shimo 7655, 6633  
Cable Address: 'KYOTO-MARUKA'

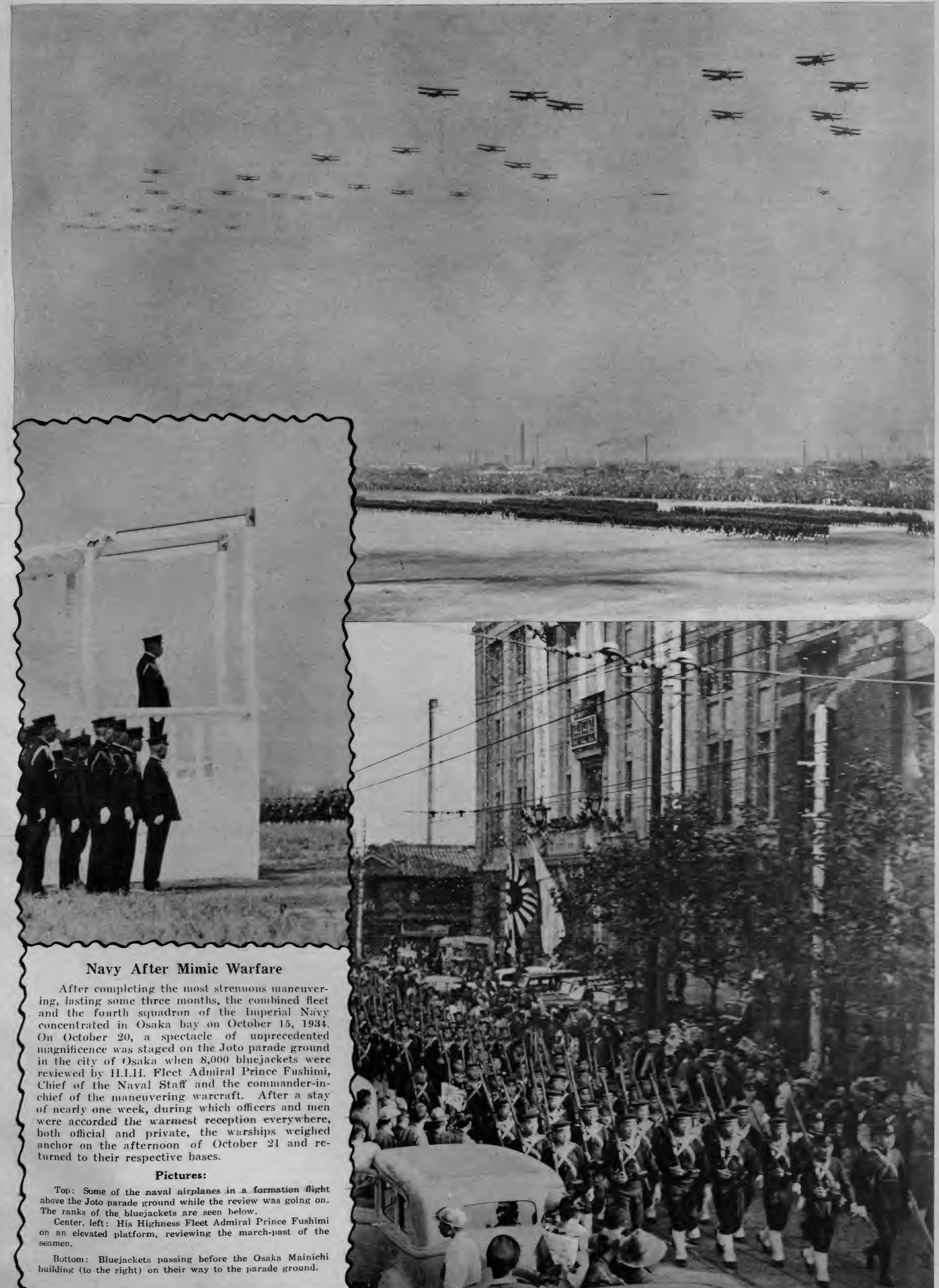
#### KABUSHIKI KAISHA TERAUCHI SEISAKU-SHO

Yoshinaga-cho, Fukakusa,  
Fushimi-ku, Kyoto



#### LEADING PRODUCTS:

Parts of Airplanes, Ordnance Accessories, Screws, Iron and Brass Bolts, Steel, Copper, Aluminum, Light-Metal Rivets, and Parts of Radio Sets, Telephones, Electric Cars, Motorcars and Batteries.



#### Navy After Mimic Warfare

After completing the most strenuous maneuvering, lasting some three months, the combined fleet and the fourth squadron of the Imperial Navy concentrated in Osaka bay on October 15, 1934. On October 20, a spectacle of unprecedented magnificence was staged on the Joto parade ground in the city of Osaka when 8,000 bluejackets were reviewed by H.I.H. Fleet Admiral Prince Fushimi, Chief of the Naval Staff and the commander-in-chief of the maneuvering warcraft. After a stay of nearly one week, during which officers and men were accorded the warmest reception everywhere, both official and private, the warships weighed anchor on the afternoon of October 21 and returned to their respective bases.

#### Pictures:

Top: Some of the naval airplanes in a formation flight above the Joto parade ground while the review was going on. The ranks of the bluejackets are seen below.

Center, left: His Highness Fleet Admiral Prince Fushimi on an elevated platform, reviewing the march-past of the seamen.

Bottom: Bluejackets passing before the Osaka Mainichi building (to the right) on their way to the parade ground.



### Incomparable Draperies Produced in Old Kyoto

Kyoto, the ancient capital of Japan and the cradle of the fine arts as well as the industrial arts of this



Upper: Count Keigo Kiyoura, Patron of the Japan Dyed and Woven Stuff Fair. Lower Left: Governor Muneyoshi Saito of Kyoto Prefecture. Lower Right: Mayor Kichigoro Omori of Kyoto. Both Are Vice-Patrons of the Same Fair.

country, produces the best draperies in the world. As a matter of fact, the city enjoys the position of leader in Japan's fiber industry at large, especially in regard to the manufacture of dyed and woven fabrics.

To promote further the dyeing and weaving activities of the city, an annual spring event called the dyeing and weaving festival was organized in 1931 by the prefectural governor, the mayor, and the president of the Kyoto commerce chamber and has been regularly held since then, many manufacturers and merchants participating.

Full information concerning the festival and the general activities of the city is obtainable by application to the tourist section of the Kyoto municipality.

### Tango Noted For Crepe

Crepe is the product for which the Tango district, Kyoto prefecture, is noted. The weavers there are organized into the Tango Crepe Industrial Union, which aims to supply high quality goods at low prices through industrial rationalization.

Mr. T. Tsubara. The union has a total of more than 1,400 members at Yosa-gun, Naka-gun, Takeno-gun, and Kumano-gun, four regions in Kyoto prefecture. The weaving machines controlled by the union number 12,000 and are operated by 13,000 workers.

The yearly production of the Tango crepe is valued on the average at ¥52,000,000, corresponding to about 70 per cent of the value of the recent national production of crepe in Japan.



Aerial View of Shimase Shoten at Muromachi, Kyoto.

### Clair Muslin Produced

The Shimase Shoten at Muromachi, Kyoto, is the manufacturer and distributor of "Clair" muslin, an excellent material for women's costumes.

The company's weaving plant is at Yamashina, Kyoto.

### Daimaru Popular

The Daimaru, king of department stores in Kyoto, has a history of 200 years. Its present store at Shijo, the heart of the ancient capital, is an eight story ferro-concrete building, furnished with up to date accommodations.



Facade of the Marubutsu Department Store, Kyoto.

### Marubutsu Dept. Store, Kyoto

If one wishes to buy representative products of Kyoto, one should not fail to visit the Marubutsu department store in the heart of the city. There, all sorts of products of the best quality can be obtained at reasonable prices.

The store does a large business, having three branch stores at Nishijin, Kyoto, in Yanagase, Gifu prefecture, and in Toyohashi, Aichi prefecture.

### Kawashima Mill Produces Embroidery And Brocade

The Kawashima weaving mill at Nishijin, Kyoto, is widely recognized at home and abroad for its embroidery work and figured brocade. The superiority of the products of the mill may be rightly judged from the fact that it has received orders from the Imperial Household Office from time to time.

The mill has established a store at Kyobashi, Tokyo, and an office at Awaji-machi Ichome, Higashi-ku, Osaka, where advice concerning interior decoration may be obtained and general contracts for the design and manufacture of interior decorations made.

### Cotton Enterprise Aided By Fine Domestic Looms



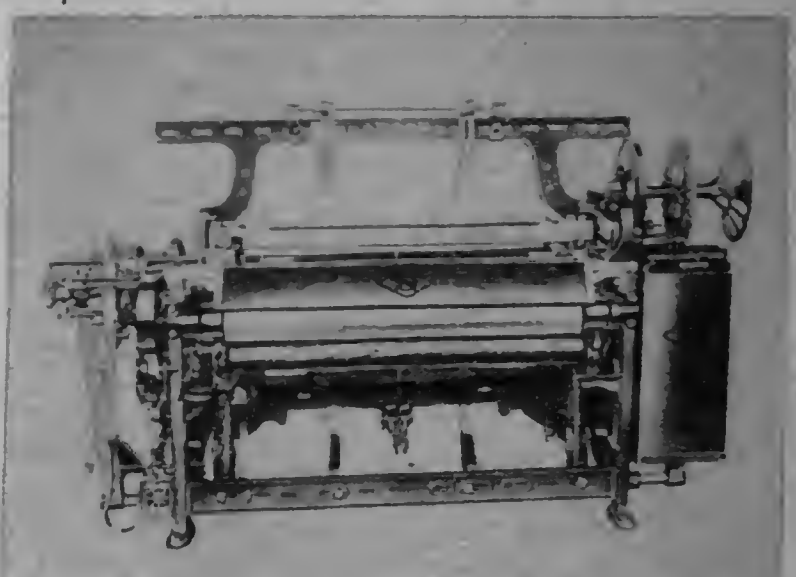
K. Sakamoto

Japan's cotton weaving industry, which has created a sensation in the world, owes much to the looms manufactured by the Enshu Weaving Machine Manufacturing Co., of Sunayama-cho, Hamamatsu, of which Kyugoro Sakamoto is the president and the chief engineer. His services to the industry were specially recognized by the Invention Association of Japan in 1933.

The representative achievement of President Sakamoto is the completion of the Sakamoto style cop-change automatic weaving machine in 1925.

Because of their efficiency and cheapness, these machines have come to be widely used in weaving mills, preventing the further importation of foreign machines.

The company's production reaches an annual value of ¥2,000,000, a considerable portion of which is now exported.



A Sakamoto Automatic Weaving Machine of the 8th Year Type.

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TEA CAKES

### GION AWAMOCHI GION DANGO

Gion Dango Hongo  
Kyoto

### KABUSHIKI KAISHA IBUKI SHOTEN

Minamie-iru, Ayanokoji, Karasumaru-dori.  
KYOTO

### EIRAKUYA HOSOTSUJI IHEI SHOTEN

Higashie-iru, Karasumaru, Sanjo-dori.  
KYOTO

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Manufacturers:  
**The Matsuo Dye Factory**  
Takatsuji, Nishi Shimichi,  
KYOTO

### KABUSHIKI KAISHA WATANABE IKUJI SHOTEN

MINAMIE-IRU, ROKKAKU, HIGASHINO-TOIN,  
KYOTO

### KABUSHIKI KAISHA NAKATA SHOTEN

TAKAKURA-KADO, TAKOYAKUSHI, KYOTO

### Goshi Kaisha Daika-Sawada Shoten

Wholesale Dealers in Kyoto  
Draperies  
Nishie-iru, Muromachi, Gojo-dori,  
KYOTO

### YOSHIMURA SUEKICHI SHOTEN

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DEALERS IN  
'Nishijin' Sash Cloth and Representative  
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### 'Clients First', Is Motto Of Kyoho Life Insurance

The Kyoho Life Insurance Co. is one of the most reliable in Japan, for it is founded on a solid basis and its first consideration is the interests of its policy holders.

The stability of the company is shown in the following extract from the business report made at the end of January, 1934:

The company is capitalized at ¥1,000,000. The policy holders total 193,600, and their policies represent ¥221,000,000. The legal reserve funds amount to ¥44,871,652, and the reserve fund for the payment of dividends to the policy holders amounts to ¥1,969,223. The company has paid a total of ¥35,500,000 in insurance money since its establishment, and a total of ¥6,786,210 as dividends to the subscribers from its profits.

The above figures will suffice at the same time to show the remarkable activities of the firm and the extent of the popular support it has enjoyed.

The company's business management has three distinguishing features. They are: (1) Happiness insurance, (2) Welfare insurance, and (3) Monthly installment insurance.

The first of the three enables one to prepare for the raising of the funds required for the education of one's children, to meet their marriage expenses, to accumulate capital for enterprises, and to save money. Even babies can be policy holders and without medical examination.

The welfare insurance consists of two forms. One is to prepare for retirement and the other is to protect the surviving families of policy holders.

The third system is self-explanatory.

The company's head office stands

### Kanagawa Prosperous

Kanagawa prefecture, which embraces Yokohama, Japan's largest foreign trade port, as well as the prosperous industrial regions of Kawasaki and Tsurumi, is one of the most thriving districts in Japan. Its annual industrial production is valued at ¥300,000,000, while the trade through Yokohama, even in the bad year of 1932-3, when commodity prices were low, amounted to ¥756,000,000.

Prominent among the major industries of the prefecture are: Shipbuilding, flour milling, sugar refining, and the manufacture of various articles such as glassware, electric lamps, cement, steel tubes, motor-cars, artificial fertilizer, beer, and so on. All of these industries flourish with Yokohama as their background.

Speaking of Yokohama, it is most impressive that the port has made such progress. The city was a mere fishing village a little more than half a century ago. In the course of the past four decades, however, the trade through this port has increased by 756 times.

Kanagawa prefecture is also famous because of its superb landscapes. Particularly fascinating are those around Lake Ashinoko, which region has been chosen as one of the national parks of Japan and which will be known as Hakone National Park.

The scenery there is excellent all the year round. Hot springs gush out everywhere. The mountainous region of Hakone is traversed by a network of driveways.

at Tamura-cho Ichome, Shiba-ku, Tokyo, and it has many branch offices and agencies in the principal cities throughout the country.

### Asahi Mine in Hokkaido Strikes Rich Gold Vein

At 5 a.m. on December 1, 1933, workers in the second pit of the Asahi Gold Mine in Hokkaido struck a rich vein in a spot exactly 160 feet below the surface of the ground.

The offices of the Asahi Gold Mine's promoters, in the Showa building, Marunouchi, Tokyo, have since been animated, many people coming there for the purpose of investment in the enterprise.



1. A Distant View of the Asahi Gold Mine.  
2. Chairman Onuki of the Board of Directors of the Mine Promoters' Society Investigating the Mineral Wealth of Hokkaido.



An Aerial View of Tokorozawa in Saitama Prefecture.

### Tokorozawa Important

Situated close to Tokyo, Tokorozawa constitutes one of the most important towns in the country from the standpoint of industry and national defense.

Under the administration of Townmaster Uchida, Tokorozawa is showing marked development. It has a population of more than 18,700.

The town has become the foremost commercial center and distribution hub in Saitama prefecture, especially for woven goods.

Tokorozawa is the site of a noted military aviation field.

### The Tokyo Electric Light Co. Limited

The Orient's Longest Established and  
Largest Electric Company

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up):  
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Chairman of Board of Directors:  
Baron SEINOSUKE GO

Head Office: TOKYO, JAPAN

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Marunouchi Building, Tokyo

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Yurakukan, Marunouchi, Tokyo

## HIGEBERA

(Collection of Pictures of Ceremonial Spatulas Used by Ainus)

Compiled by SUEO SUGIYAMA

Under the Direction of Dr. KYOSUKE KANADAICHI

Living in Hokkaido, just north of Honshu, the main Japanese island,

is the primitive race known as the Ainus.

Under the special protection of the government, the time-honored traditions, customs, and culture of the Ainus are still maintained by this primitive race. The race has simple but interesting art characteristics of its own.

The volume "Higebera" aims at introducing the carved "higebera" or wooden spatulas used by the Ainus on the occasion of ceremonies. One hundred and one different carvings are to be seen on them, including representations of animals, plants and trees, and family crests.

The delicate expression and the interesting style of the carvings make art lovers covet them.

The existence of the Ainus' spatula art was practically unknown until the author of the present publication went to Hokkaido some years ago.

He has collected several thousand spatulas. Of these, about 600 of the most typical have been reproduced in pictures with a view to showing the world the existence of such wonderful art among the vanishing Ainu race.

The Pictures Reproduced Here Are:—

1. Spatula with a carving of a sleeping otter and two fishermen.

2. Wine drinking cup.

3. Cup holder.

4. And 5. Spatulas with carvings of bears.

Price: ¥3.50

65 Collotype Pictures

Published by KAWADE SHOBO

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### Occidental Civilization Was Introduced in Japan Via Historical Nagasaki

Having a history of 350 odd years as a trading port, the city of Nagasaki is famous as the cradle of western civilization in Japan. It has a population of 213,800.

The Deshima wharves of the port, which aggregate some 500 meters in length, are the eastern terminal of the steamers plying between Nagasaki and Chinese ports.

Hamamachi-dori is the business and amusement center of Nagasaki, where leading stores, cafes, movie halls, and theaters are doing a flourishing business.

The Nagasaki fish market handles ¥7,000,000 worth of marine products. The Nagasaki region being situated close to the waters of Chosen and East China, the fishermen there take an active part in aquatic enterprises, employing no fewer than 22,000 boats.

Being the trading port through which Occidental civilization and culture entered Japan, Nagasaki has numerous places of historic interest, the most famous of which is the Onna Roman Catholic church.

Standing in the district formerly known as the foreign settlement, the church is the oldest Roman Catholic edifice in Japan and is protected by the state as a national treasure. It faces the Tateyama hills where a group of 26 early believers, now included among the Christian saints, died because of their faith.

Nagasaki offers places of scenic beauty as well as those of historic interest and it is no wonder that many tourists visit the city all the year round.

### Kyushu Tamaya Popular

Noted for courteous service and for the general excellence of the wide array of goods kept in stock, the Tamaya department stores enjoy an enviable reputation as the leading mercantile establishments in Kyushu.

A two years' ob-  
Mr. Tanakamaru served abroad, made for the special purpose of studying the systems of the large department stores in Europe and America, has proven of inestimable value to Zenhachi Tanakamaru, who is well qualified in many ways for his present post as manager of the head store at Hakata of the Tamaya department chain.

At Sasebo, there is a second Tamaya department store and a third store was erected in Gofuku-cho, Saga, last year.



Tamaya Department Store in Hakata

### 'Chic' Lifts Freckles

"Chic" is the best preparation for removing freckles and it enjoys great popularity. It is compounded and distributed by the Shinten-do Kenkyusho (Shinten-do Pharmaceutical Institute) at No. 60 Suwa-machi, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.

### Beautiful Choshi City, Chiba, Is Popular Among Tourists

Choshi is a picturesque city on the famous promontory of Inubo, Chiba prefecture. Because the entire city constitutes a fascinating park, many excursionists and tourists go there from all parts of the country.

Soy (Japanese sauce) brewing is the outstanding local industry, the Yamasa and Higeta breweries alone producing no less than ¥10,000,000 worth of soy annually. The locality is also noted for maritime products.

### Nagaoka Grows

Nagaoka in Niigata prefecture is a modern city in every respect. Having a population of approximately 60,000, the city carries on flourishing commerce and is also a center of the oil industry.

### 3 Sister Banks in Nagaoka

Contributing their share as financial institutions to the industrial and commercial development of Nagaoka, Niigata prefecture, are three leading banks. They are the 69th Bank, the Nagaoka Savings Bank, and the Nagaoka Bank. They are sister institutions.

The 69th Bank is capitalized at ¥12,660,000, the Nagaoka Savings Bank at ¥1,000,000, and the Nagaoka Bank, at ¥9,000,000.

### Nagaoka Red Cross Hospital

The Nagaoka Red Cross Hospital, under the management of the Niigata branch of the Japan Red Cross Society, which has its new hospital building in Daiku-machi, Nagaoka, Niigata prefecture, is the foremost hospital in the Chuetsu region.

### Cradle of Skiing

Having many green spots, Takata in Niigata prefecture is a picturesque city. Mount Kanaya in the vicinity of the city is the cradle of Japanese ski running.

### Sasebo Commercial Bank

A phenomenal development has been noticed of late in the commerce and industry of Sasebo city. Aiding this development and rendering valuable services is the Sasebo Commercial Bank, capitalized at ¥2,000,000, which stands as a staunch ally of the progressive people of the city in all things pertaining to money matters.

At the head of the bank is President Tokutaro Kitamura.

### 'Hifumi' Cures Skin Diseases

"Hifumi," a noted home remedy for skin diseases, prepared by the Moro-oka Tennen-do, at No. 19 Suehiro-cho, Kanda-ku, Tokyo, is popular not only in Japan but abroad.

Hifumi is remarkably effective in treating ringworm and similar diseases. It comes in a small metal box in the form of ointment and is applied directly to the affected part by rubbing. The prices per box are from 20 sen up to ¥2.

### JOCK Controls Broadcasting Throughout Central Nippon

JOCK (the Nagoya Central Broadcasting Station) was inaugurated in August, 1926, simultaneously with the foundation of the Japan Broadcasting Corporation, its controlling body.

The JOCK Broadcasting Station controls JOJK of Kanazawa, JODG of Hamamatsu, and JOFG of Fukui. The area coming under its control extends to the six prefectures of Aichi, Mie, Gifu, Fukui, Ishikawa, Toyama and to part of Shizuoka prefecture. JOCK is virtually in control of the radio programs in Central Japan and the cultural development of the region owes much to the station.

### Kofu Produces Crystals

With the completion of the electrification of the railway connecting Japan's capital and Kofu, Yamashiro prefecture, the city has become almost a suburb of Tokyo.

Kofu is noted for crystal products and situated in its neighborhood are many famous scenic spots, including the five lakes of Mt. Fuji.

### 114th Bank of Takamatsu Pivotal Financial Organ

The Takamatsu 114th Bank, a pivotal financial organ in Kagawa prefecture, was established in 1924, being capitalized at ¥12,620,000. The head office is located in Marugame-cho, Takamatsu, having 21 branches and seven sub-branches in Takamatsu and various places in Kagawa prefecture.

The deposits entrusted to the bank aggregate ¥30,000,000 against loans amounting to about ¥20,000,000. Various reserve funds now total approximately ¥2,000,000. The Takamatsu 114th Bank is highly regarded as an influential financial organ, not only in Kagawa prefecture but throughout Shikoku island.

Of the authorized capital, ¥1,150,000 is paid up.

### Hokuetsu Power Co.

Founded in 1905, the Hokuetsu Hydro-Electric Power Co., Ltd., of Nagaoka, Niigata prefecture, supplies the vast Hokuetsu region with cheap electric power and light. The concern, which is capitalized at ¥10,000,000, has its head office in Honmachi, Nagaoka.

## Buy The Best!! You Make More Money!!

### Tomoda Goshi Kaisha, Pioneer Importer Of Medical Supplies, Enters Export Field

The Tomoda Goshi Kaisha (Limited Partnership) was incorporated in 1879 as an importing firm of medical supplies. At that time the corporation was the only agency for chemicals in Japan.

In recent years the company has extended its activities to the export field, dealing in typical chemicals representative of the highly developed scientific and chemical industry in this country. It has close connections with a number of first rate chemical concerns throughout the world.

Along with various medicines and patented chemicals, the products of this company are utilized by most of the government medical colleges, their superior quality having been fully recognized. The corporation supplies various raw materials for many lines including the rubber, electric apparatus, electric bulb, toilet goods, spice, provisions, and paper manufacturing businesses.

Considerable shipments are made not only to British India, the South Sea islands and other Asiatic regions, but also to France, Great Britain, Germany, and the smaller European countries.

It is noticeable that this corporation has made a wonderful reputation in the markets of the Union of South Africa and the Latin American countries. On the principle of "exportation of manufactured goods of superior quality," the company has built up a great export trade and its future is bright.

### Unsurpassed Quality

### Competitive Prices

### Prompt Delivery



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Of all the methods of manufacture now existing, that invented by Mr. Nakano, an American-educated scientist, is the best. The process can be learned within a week by mail or in three days by personal instruction.

Particulars can be had gratis on application to the Chuo Kagaku Kogyo Kenkyusho (Central Chemical Industry Research Laboratory), 135 Nishiura-cho, Higashi-ku, Nagoya.

The investment of a few ¥10 notes as the initial capital will bring plenty of dividends! Why not begin manufacturing soap powder? Here is a golden opportunity.

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(As of April 30, 1934)

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Number of Customers ..... 991,420

### CAPITALIZATION

(As of April 30, 1934)

Capital Paid up ..... ¥130,000,000.00  
Funded Debt ..... ¥123,643,755.24

### NET EARNINGS

(For the Six-month Period April 30, 1934)

Gross Earnings ..... ¥28,526,113.20  
Less Expenses, Interest Charges, etc. .... ¥23,685,903.55

Net Earnings ..... ¥ 4,840,209.65

President: Y. MATSUNAGA

## NIPPON SEKIYU K.K.

(Japan Oil Co., Ltd.)

Head Office:

Marunouchi Sancho-me, Tokyo

CAPITAL: ¥80,000,000

President: KEISABURO HASHIMOTO

Products of the Company:

Benzine, Kerosene, Light Oil, Heavy Oil, Machine Oil, and Grease

## FUJI GAS BOSEKI K.K.

(The Fuji Gas Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.)

Authorized Capitalization: ¥45,000,000

Chairman of Board of Directors:

HEIZAEEMON HIBIYA

Managing Director:

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Head Office:

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## SHIROKIYA

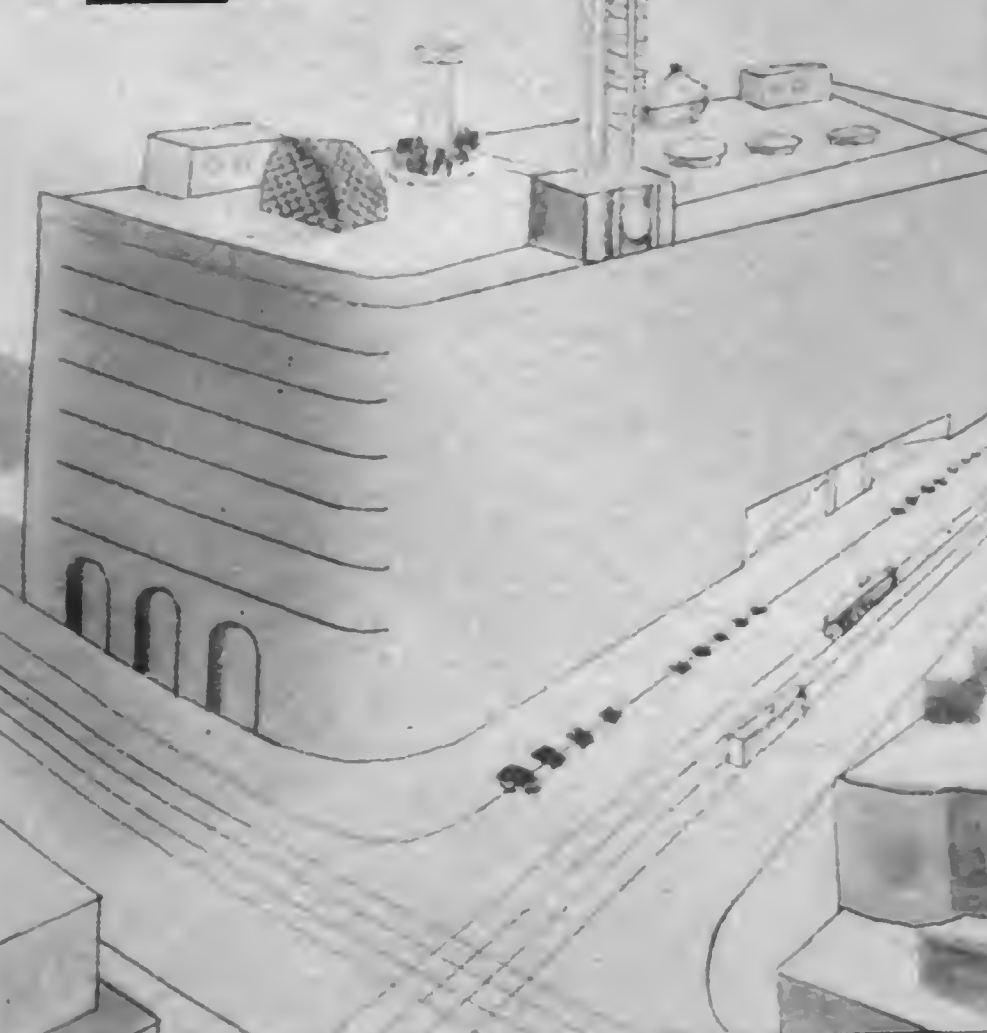
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Building Now Reconstructed

"Superior Quality And Reasonable Price"  
Is Our Motto

We Invite You to Visit Us When You Are  
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NARIHIRA TOBACCO MANUFACTORY, TOKYO

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### Honganji Temples Have 13,000,000 Devotees

Among the chief temples of the various Buddhist denominations representing the faith in Japan, the two most influential are the Higashi Honganji and the Nishi Honganji, both of which are in Kyoto.

The adherents of the Higashi Honganji total 6,000,000 throughout Japan. Its priests aggregate 25,000, and its branch temples 10,000. The ecclesiastical activities of the main temple is extended to Chosen, Taiwan, the South Sea Isles, Manchukuo, China, the Philippines, Hawaii, and the United States.

The position held by the Nishi Honganji is equal to that of the Higashi Honganji. A recent investigation shows that the Nishi Honganji has 7,000,000 devotees, 10,000 priests, and 10,000 branch temples.

The scope of its missionary activities is as wide as that of the Higashi Honganji and includes Chosen, Taiwan, Manchuria, China, the United States, and important cities in Europe.

### Takashimaya Flourishes

The Takashimaya is one of the major department store companies in Japan, and has under its management four stores, the Nankai Takashimaya, the Nagahori Takashimaya, both in Osaka, the Tokyo Takashimaya, and the Kyoto Takashimaya, which are individually leading department stores.

The president of the company is Shinichi Iida, a leader in the Japanese weaving industry.



### JOBK, Osaka, Active

Contributing in no small degree toward the cultural development of the Kinki region is JOBK or the Osaka General Broadcasting Station with its broadcasting studio in Uehonmachi Kuehome, Osaka, and its transmitting station at Senriyama in the suburbs of the city.

Similar to the Tokyo and Nagoya stations, JOBK has 10 kilowatt broadcasting apparatus in addition to an older type set which is used for the second program in the daily double broadcasting. The station employs a wave length of 400 meters. At present, the subscribers total more than 500,000.

### Don't Fail to Drop in at RESTAURANT FUNATSURU When You Visit Kyoto A La Carte And Table d'Hote

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Kyoto  
Branch:  
Kawaramachi Minami, Kyoto



### Mie Prefecture Famous As Site of Grand Shrine

Mie prefecture is well known as the seat of the famous Ise Grand Shrine. More recently, consequent upon the development of means of transportation, the number of people visiting Ise from all parts of the country has remarkably increased.

The commercial activities of the prefecture have been greatly stimulated, following the development of the Yokkaichi port at a cost exceeding ¥50,000,000.

### Tsu City Developing

The city of Tsu, the capital of Mie prefecture, has in recent years made remarkable development. In 1933, it completed its city planning.

A remarkable fact about Tsu is the recent growth of its industry, and a notable attraction of the city is its beautiful beach along the Bay of Ise.

### Yunoyama Spa Beautiful

Mie prefecture has numerous places of historical interest as well as natural beauty. Something may be said about the Yunoyama hot spring as one of best places to visit in all seasons.

It is located at a high point in the heart of beautiful nature, commanding a wonderful view of the country spread below, the region being called the Hakone of Kansai. In the winter there is a fine ground here for skiing.

The hot spring is of transparent water containing a rich mixture of radium. Its natural temperature is about 29 C.

Yunoyama is situated some 20 kilometers west of Yokkaichi and may be reached by taking a train of the Ise Electric Railway Co. The Kosetsuken Hotel, under the direct management of the Ise Electric Railway Co., is among the largest in the spa.

### Kukiura, Fishing Center

Kukiura is a famous fishing center on the Pacific coast of Japan. Its bay forms a natural harbor.

Economically the town follows a sort of communal system. All the men and women work for the community and receive equal shares from its total gains.

Yasuzo Tasaki is the director of the Kukiura Fishing Association.

### Monshichi Kuki

Monshichi Kuki, vice-president of the Yokkaichi Chamber of Commerce, comes from the famous Kuki family, and has an extensive interest in many industrial enterprises of national fame.

### Daiki Trains Speedy

In the olden days, it took weeks for the people of Osaka to visit the Grand Shrine of Ise, but they may now make the trip in two hours by the speedy Daiki trains.

After paying homage at the shrine, tourists usually visit Asamayama, Tobu, etc., and the Daiki line enables them to see those places in a day's trip.

### Godo Cable Car

Asamayama is next to the Grand Shrine in importance to the visitors to Ise. Formerly it was a difficult undertaking to reach the top of the mountain, but thanks to the cable service established by the Godo Co., visitors can now easily gain the summit.

From the top of this famous mountain, one can see many small islands scattered in the ocean. The view is exquisite.



The Well Known Iga Rhine

### Tsukigase Plum Blossoms

Tsukigase Baikai is the name of a vast orchard of plum trees beside the Nabari river in Yamato. It is the best place in Japan to admire plum blossoms. In early summer, azaleas bloom in abundance on the hillsides; hence the Nabari river is also called the Azalea river.

### Showa Tracing Paper

The Showa Tracing Paper Manufacturing Co., with its head office in Okinoshima, Yokkaichi, is famous for its Lion Brand tracing paper. It has branch offices in Tokyo, Osaka, and Nagoya.

### Tetsujiro Tsukawaki

Tetsujiro Tsukawaki of Shinhamacho, Yokkaichi city, created an epoch in the ceramic industry of Japan by inventing the famous Dai-tesuyaki light porcelain in 1932.

### Aigamachi Thrives

Aigamachi commands a beautiful view of the Pacific ocean and is therefore visited annually by a large number of tourists. The town is also a trading center for lumber, kindling, and charcoal.

## Mikimoto's Cultivated Pearls Popular Abroad; 5,000,000 Pearl Oysters Being Fed at Stations

Many of the pearls used in the west are from Shima, Japan, where women divers, defying rapid currents, gather the pearl oysters from the bottom of the sea.

There is an inevitable limitation to the natural supply of pearls, while the demand for them is limitless. So Kokichi Mikimoto conceived the possibility of cultivating pearls through artificial means in 1893, and his plan has brought him a fortune.

Mr. Mikimoto conducted his early experiments at Tatoku island, but later removed the experiment station to Shima, Mie prefecture. Today he is operating 12 similar station in different parts of the country, in addition to a newly established station in

the South sea. It is estimated that he is cultivating 5,000,000 pearl oysters at present.

Mr. Mikimoto's method of pearl culture consists of introducing a foreign substance, a grain of finely powdered shell, to be exact, into the tissue of the pearl oyster. He holds a patent for his process not only in Japan but also in Great Britain, the U.S.A., the Netherlands, Australia, and elsewhere.

### Matsuzaka Prosperous

The city of Matsuzaka takes special pride in the fact that it is the birthplace of Norinaga Motoori, a great scholar and patriot, and also that of the founder of the Mitsui house. These things prove that, although it is small, the city maintains a high cultural standard.

### Mie Shuppansha

The Nippon Shuppan K.K., better known as the Mie Shuppansha, of Matsuzaka, is engaged in the manufacture of maps and other colored printed matter used in schools and colleges. There is not a school in Japan which is not using some of the printed educational material made by this company.

### Iga Rhine Well Known

Descending the Iga Rhine by boat is rare amusement. The river is rapid and its banks are beautiful with rocks and trees.

When the boat reaches Sasase bridge, the river becomes smooth. The boat then enters the famous Mugen-kyo with many small and large waterfalls. Midway in the Mugen-kyo stands the Tsurunoya hot spring hotel.

### Yokkaichi Warehouse Co.

The Yokkaichi Soko Yunu Kabushiki Kaisha is known as the leading warehouse company of Yokkaichi. It has been in business for more than 50 years. The company has a large wharf at a convenient point.

### MCC Wrenches, Clippers

The M.C.C., or the Matsuzaka Cast Steel Co. is well known not only in Japan, but in the South sea islands, China, Manchuria, Chosen and other places in Asia. The M.C.C. specializes in the manufacture of the M.C.C. pipe wrench and the M.C.C. bolt clipper and motor wrench. The company has its factory in Matsuzaka, Mie prefecture.

Tomokichi Yasunishi, the director of the company, is the vice-president of the local chamber of commerce.

### Ishiwara Dockyard Company

Higashi Kawasaki-cho Sanchoe, Soto-ku, Kobe

### Taisho Dockyard & Steel Works

Higashide-machi Sanchoe, Hyogo-ku, Kobe

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### TONOMURA YOZAEMON SHOTEN

SANJO, YANAGINO-BAMBA, KYOTO

### TONOMURA ICHIROBEI SHOTEN

Wholesale Dealers in Kyoto Fabrics and Other Woven Stuffs

KYOTO OFFICE: KARASUMARU, SHUJO  
OSAKA OFFICE: HOMMACHI

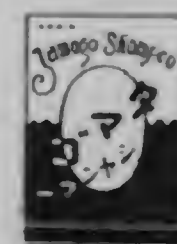
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GOJO-AGARU, MUROMACHI-DORI, KYOTO

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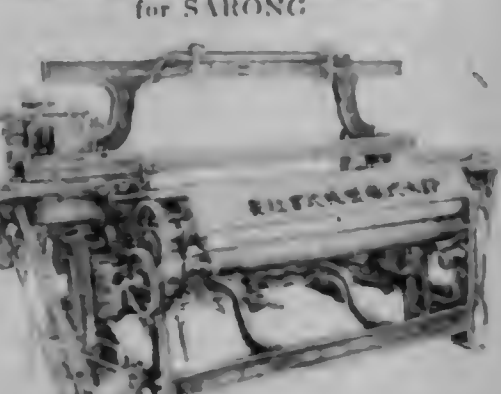
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## QUALITY TELLS

### The 'GEMBU' Marseilles Soap

Is a high quality product of the Dai-ichi Kokyo Seiyaku Co., Ltd. It is suitable for washing woolen, silk, rayon, hemp, and cotton fabrics.

It is recognized by the silk experimental station and the export silk drapery inspection bureau of the Commerce Office of the Japanese government, as well as by various industrial experimental stations, public and private.

It is known to all leading weaving factories and is also demanded widely for household use.

"Gembu" meets from 60 to 70 per cent of the total national demand for laundry soap.

The manufacturers and distributors of "Gembu" guarantee that the soap, used with cold water, will not damage any kind of cloth washed and will not injure the washers' hands. The soap is supplied in two forms, powder and cake. The powder is priced at ¥1.80, ¥1, and 50 sen, and is sold in cans, each containing a spoon.

One spoonful of the powder dissolved in about one gallon of water will make an ideal solution containing 0.3 per cent of soap. One spoonful of the powder weighs about 10 grams.

In addition to the "Gembu" Marseilles Soap, the company makes "Gembu" Laundry Soap, "Gembu" Soap Powder, and "Gembu" Toilet Soap.



### DAI-ICHI KOGYO SEIYAKU CO., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE: SHICHIJO SEMBON, KYOTO

Branches: Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya, Etc.



## Wake Tessen Kojo of Osaka, Foremost Iron Works; Produces Wire, Nails, Machines For Making Them

Coming from behind, Japan has forged far ahead of the older industrial countries of the world and now exports annually huge quantities of all sorts of manufactures to almost every part of the globe. Japanese products are today popular everywhere they go.

Particularly noteworthy in the remarkable progress made in the iron industry which constitutes the greater part of the country's heavy industry.

### Wake, Foremost Works

One of the important iron industrial plants is the Wake Tessen Kojo (Wake Iron Wire Manufacturing Works) at 10 Nakamoto-cho Nishinomiya, Higashinari-ku, Osaka, of which Ichisuke Wake is the head.

Established in August, 1895, the works produce annually 36,000 tons of galvanized iron wire, 15,000 tons of nails, 200 tons of barbed wire, and more than 250 machines for the manufacture of these products.

The plant obtains its material from the Yawata iron works, now known as the Japan Iron Co. The amount of its annual consumption is in excess of 60,000 tons.

The products of the Wake Iron Wire Manufacturing Works are sold not only in Japan but also in China, Manchoukuo, British India, the South

Sea islands, and other parts of the world.

It was not without difficulty that the Wake works rose to their present position. That rise is due in no small measure to the efforts of Mr. Wake. The son of a draper in Fuku-yama, Hiroshima prefecture, he was brought up to be a hard worker.

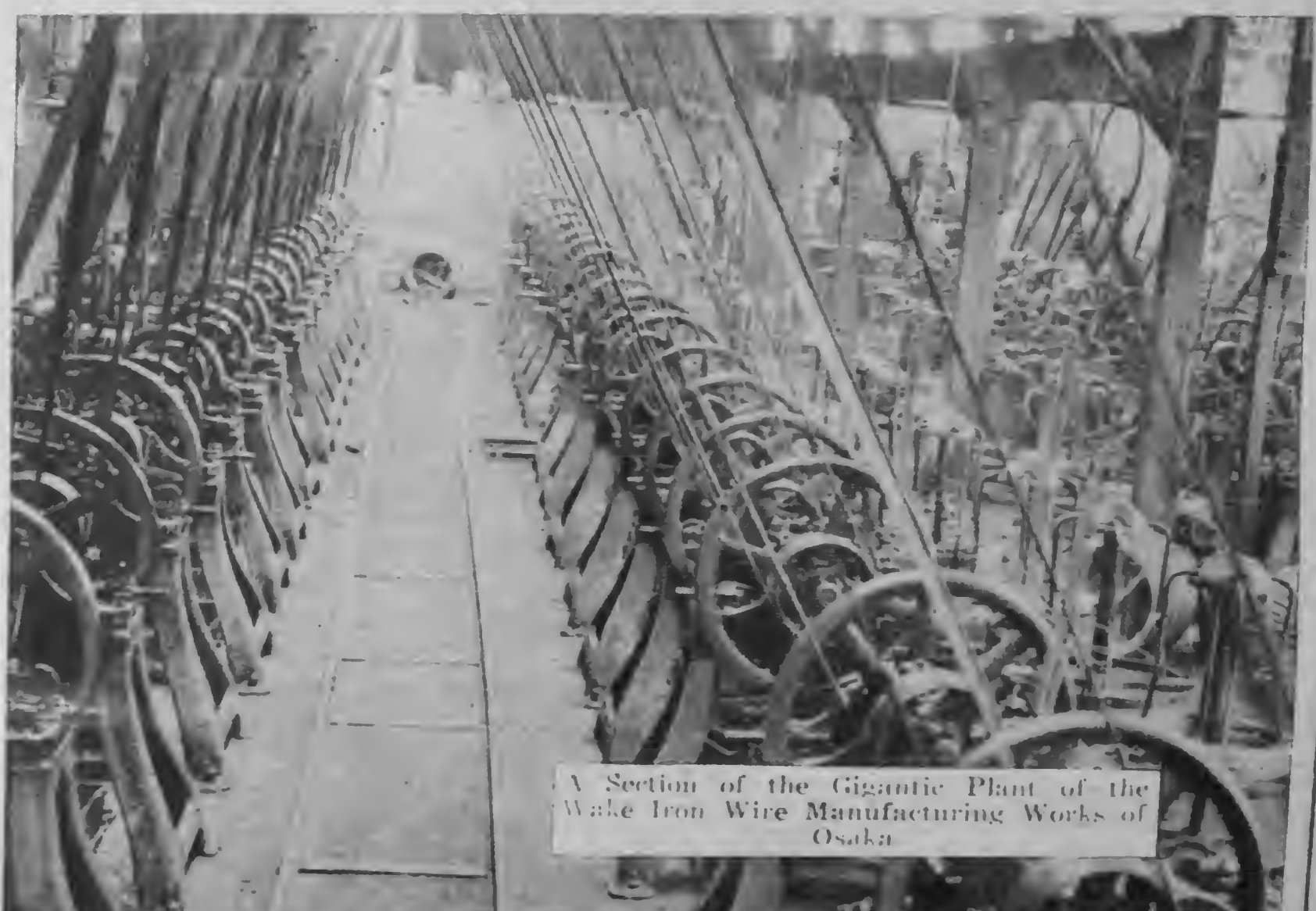
Not satisfied with the drapery busi-

ness, Mr. Wake began to consider the newer industries which were destined to serve the country in its advance. He started the manufacture of iron products on an extremely small basis in his home. That was in the year 1895.

Mr. Wake put every ounce of his energy into his industrial activity and his plant steadily developed until now

it is one of the leading producers of its kind in the Orient.

In October, 1931, Mr. Wake's old friend F. G. Sale, head of Sale & Co. of Britain, visited him and promised to supply him monthly with material up to 2,000 tons. This was when Mr. Sale came to the Orient as a member of the British government's industrial investigation commission. The incident shows how great is the confidence Mr. Wake enjoys in the industrial world.



A Section of the Gigantic Plant of the Wake Iron Wire Manufacturing Works of Osaka

## 'IMPERIAL' Assorted Spring Washer

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## Whole of Shizuoka Pref. Constitutes Beautiful Park

With the sublime Mount Fuji and other picturesque peaks on the north and a long and fascinating seacoast on the south, Shizuoka prefecture enjoys an extremely mild climate and constitutes a vast natural park. Tourists coming from foreign countries seldom fail to visit Shizuoka.

Favored with fertile soil and abundant natural resources, the prefecture turns out annually ¥275,000,000 worth of products, of which ¥70,000,000 worth goes to foreign countries.

The prefecture is the tea producing center of Japan and exports yearly ¥12,000,000 worth of green tea to Canada, the United States, Soviet Russia, Morocco, and other countries. Oranges and similar fruit grown in Shizuoka prefecture are also popular, the exports aggregating ¥6,000,000.

## Ibaragi Pref. Fertile

Bounded on the east by the Pacific ocean, on the south by the great Tone river, and situated in the center of Japan proper, Ibaragi prefecture is a distribution point for various products.

Favored with extremely fertile soil and well developed means of communications connecting with the Tokyo-Yokohama region, Ibaragi prefecture is showing rapid development in all lines of activities.

The prefecture's annual output has a value of ¥150,370,000, of which some ¥80,820,000 worth, or more than 50 per cent, is in agricultural produce. Fishing and cattle raising is also active in this prefecture.

## 'OSK's Name Is Dear'

By Kiyoshi Kimura  
President, Hanwa (Osaka-Wakayama) Electric Railway Co.

It was in 1903 that I was employed by the Osaka Shosen Kaisha. At that time, the concern had able leaders, headed by President Nakahashi.

Before my joining the O.S.K., every one of my college friends had expected that I would enter the Nippon Yusen, as my wife's father was president of that great concern.

There were, however, two reasons for my choice of the Osaka company. The first was Mr. Nakahashi's article in the magazine Taiyo. His character and foresight, as shown therein, attracted me strongly. The second was my youthful ambition, that made me determine to aid the small O.S.K. in growing to be a great concern, rather

## Tochigi Thriving

Tochigi prefecture, which includes the area which was recently designated as Nikko National Park, is one of the most thriving prefectures in the country.

Tochigi was the cradle of eastern Japan's civilization in ancient times and it is no less important today.

The prefecture leads other regions in the field of agriculture, mining, and industry. It also leads in cotton crepe, hemp, and various mineral products. The prefecture's annual output is valued at ¥145,000,000.

Tochigi prefecture also has unrivaled scenic beauty. Among the places noted for their landscapes are Nikko, with its shrine of international fame, the picturesque Kinu river, Shiohara, and Nasu.

## Ibaragi Mujin Kaisha

The most popularly utilized financial institution in Ibaragi prefecture is the Ibaragi Mujin Kaishiki Kaisha (the Ibaragi Mutual Aid Financial Co., Ltd.).

The company is capitalized at ¥300,000.

## Ideal Spinning Machine

To the delight of the silk spinners and weavers of the world, the long awaited machine which spins and twists at the same time, saving labor and production cost, has at last appeared. It is called the Nagako-shiki (Nagako style) machine and is produced by Masusawa & Co. in Okaya, Nagano prefecture.

## Matsuzakaya Stores

The Matsuzakaya department store, with its head store in Nagoya and branches in leading cities, has a history of more than 300 years behind it and enjoys undisputed public confidence.

than entering the already powerful N.Y.K.

Of the various companies I have worked for, my stay in the O.S.K. was the longest and the name of the O.S.K. is dear to me. I heartily congratulate the company on its 50th anniversary.

The Hanwa (Osaka-Wakayama) electric railway company has its head office at Hiden-in-cho, Tennoji-ku, Osaka. Trains of the line make the trip between the two cities in two hours. The Hanwa employs all the latest equipment in modern traffic facilities.

## Mountainous Gumma Pref. Mecca of Climbers, Hikers

The mountainous prefecture of Gumma is a veritable mecca of mountain climbers, hikers, campers, and lovers of hot springs.

But it is also an industrial region, embracing such cities as Maebashi, Takasaki, Kiryu, Tomioka, and Ise-zaki, which are noted for textiles. The prefecture also has an elaborate railway network.

## Gumma-Sha Prospers

The Gumma-sha has contributed enormously to the development of the cotton spinning and weaving industry in Gumma prefecture by reducing the cost via mass production and subsequently stimulating export.

## Takasaki Cellophane Co.

Approximately 40 per cent of the cellophane produced in Japan is made by the Takasaki Cellophane Manufacturing Co., Ltd., with its head office at 100 Tamachi, Takasaki, Gumma prefecture, and factories in Takasaki and Kawaguchi.

The company was established in November, 1931, and its capital now stands at ¥2,000,000.

At the head of the company is Keisaburo Sumitani, who is also the chairman of the Takasaki city assembly.

## Gumma Mujin Kaisha

The Gumma Mujin Kaisha, a mutual aid financing corporation, of 6 Konyamachi, Maebashi, Gumma prefecture, enjoys unrivaled public confidence as a reliable institution.



The Okeas Maru of the Sado Steamship Co. Plying Between Niigata And Sado Island.

## Trip to Sado Enjoyable

Washed by the blue waters of the Japan sea, the island of Sado off the mainland of Niigata prefecture is truly picturesque.

Sado is visited by many people for pleasure and recreation all the year round.

The white Diesel-engined 500-ton liner Okeas Maru of the Sado Steamship Co. plies daily between the island and the mainland.

## Gumma Daido Bank

Contributing greatly toward the development of local commerce and industry is the Gumma Daido Bank. It has its head office at 93 Honmachi, Maebashi, Gumma prefecture, and branches and sub-branches in the leading cities and towns throughout the prefecture.

The Gumma Daido Bank had its origin in the amalgamation of the two rival financial institutions of the region, namely, the Gumma Bank and the Joshu Bank.

## Fujimi Sanatorium

Situated 1,000 meters above sea level on the southern slope of Yatsugatake peak of the southern Japan Alps, the Fujimi Plateau Sunlight Sanatorium is the leading high altitude hospital in the Orient. It was established 10 years ago.

## Chichibu Meisen Popular

Of all the textile fabrics made in Japan, the best known is the Chichibu meisen silk cloth, which has a history of more than 2,000 years. In fact, the Chichibu meisen is the oldest silk cloth in Japan. It is produced in Saitama prefecture.

With the advance of scientific knowledge, great improvement has been made in the Chichibu meisen's weaving process, in its designs, and in its dyeing.

The main characteristics of the Chichibu meisen are durability and reasonable price.

## Ferro-Chromium Produced

The Chichibu Denki Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha (Chichibu Electric Industrial Co., Ltd.) with its factory in Kagemori-mura, Chichibu-gun, Saitama prefecture, is actively engaged in manufacturing ferro-chromium, which is used in making stainless steel. It also turns out manganese and low carbon manganese, a large quantity of which is exported.

## Hokuetsu Seishi Makes Paper

The Hokuetsu Paper Manufacturing Co., Ltd., which is capitalized at ¥6,000,000, has its head office in Nagaoka, Niigata prefecture, and is engaged in the production of western style paper and cardboard.



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Thirty yen extra is needed as a registration fee for those in Japanese territories other than Japan proper. A booklet in Japanese on "How to Grow Cactus" is given free to all those who order from the nursery.



## Toyama, Land of Power, Has Brighter Prospects

Toyama prefecture is the land of hydro-electric power, rice, and drugs. With Mount Tate and other high peaks of the Japan Alps in its border region and facing the Japan sea, Toyama has many rivers and streams such as the Kurobe, Joganji, Jintsu, and Shokawa.

Being numerous and having strong current, these rivers afford an ideal means of generating electric power.

The waters of the prefecture have the capacity for turning out approximately 1,300,000 horsepower of electricity, that is, about 10 per cent of the entire production in Japan. Further progress of the industry is expected.

Contributing greatly toward the development of trade with Manchou-kuo and Mongolia is the Toyama-ken Mammo Yushutsu Kumiai which has its office within the prefectural government. The organization now has branches in Harbin and Hsinking.

Toyama's drugs go to all parts of the country. The annual production reaches ¥30,000,000.

## Big Fair Planned in Toyama To Promote Manchou Trade

With a view to promoting further amity between Manchoukuo and Japan through mutual trade promotion, a gigantic industrial exposition will be held in Toyama, in August, 1935, under the auspices of the municipality.

Toyama is the capital of Toyama prefecture which has two good ports on the Japan sea coast of which the importance has increased following the foundation of Manchoukuo.

The city is a local industrial center and various manufacturing enterprises there are thriving side by side with the progress of its constructive measures.

Favored with many scenic spots which constitute part of the Japan Alps National Park, Toyama is one of the regions that visitors to Japan should not miss. Regular air mail and passenger service is operated between Toyama and Nagoya and between Toyama and Tokyo.

## Fushiki Port Grows

Ishikawa turns out yearly some ¥120,000,000 worth of products, 69 per cent of which are textile fabrics. Among the best selling varieties of domestic silk cloth made there, the most popular for export are the Dai-shoji habutae, Komatsu crepe and habutae, and Fuji silk.

The port of Fushiki, Toyama prefecture, has made remarkable progress, as the result of a series of harbor improvements and especially following the growth of trade with Manchoukuo.

Situated in Fushiki are a number of industrial concerns of national fame, including the Oji Paper Co., the Daihachi Fertilizer, the Nippon Steel Pipe, etc.

## Fujietsu Steel Goods Noted

The Fujietsu Kozai Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha (Fujietsu Steel Products Manufacturing Co., Ltd.), located in front of the Yamamuro railway station in the suburbs of Toyama, ranks among the foremost concerns of its kind in Japan.

The works have the annual capacity of turning out ¥1,500,000 worth of steel products, such as springs, drills, and saws. These are sold under the brand "Nachi" to foreign countries through the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

## Industrial Ishikawa

Forestry, agriculture, silk weaving, fishing and allied enterprises, and the manufacture of porcelain and lacquer ware are the salient activities of the ever progressing Ishikawa prefecture.

This prefecture embraces Kaga and Noto provinces. The hot springs of Yamanaka, Yamashiro, Awatsu, and Katayamatsu in the Kaga region and the spa of Wakura in the Noto region are famous.



An Aerial View of the Unazuki Hot Springs Resort. One of the Best Known Spas in the Kurobe Gorge Region.

## Kurobe Gorge Peerless

Because of its incomparable grandeur and peerless beauty, the Kurobe gorge on the river of that name is internationally famous and the region has been chosen as one of the national parks of Japan.

Situated along the Kurobe river are numerous hot springs.

## Kanazawa, Industrial Hub

Kanazawa, the capital city of Ishikawa prefecture, is well known as an industrial center and also as a place for sightseeing.

Kenroku park, one of the three most noted parks of Japan, and beautiful Utatsuyama park are situated within Kanazawa.

Kenroku park is truly picturesque all the year round. Within its area of some 30,500 tsubo, there are numerous rocks of odd shapes and many interesting trees.

## Daiichi Ramie Yarn Noted

Employing in all 1,200 operatives and 15 staff members, the Dai-ichi Ramie Boreki Kaisha (the First Ramie Spinning Co.), of Toyama, is the foremost concern of its kind in Japan. The firm produces annually 2,400,000 pounds or ¥2,600,000 worth of ramie yarns.

Yasutaro Osawa, who served with the Kanagafuchi Spinning Co., for 17 years, is the managing director and the chief of the factory.

## Kaga Chains Selling Well

The Kaga Chain Manufacturing Co., which operates a gigantic factory at Kawaminami-mura, Enuma-gun, Ishikawa prefecture, annually turns out 2,000,000 chains for bicycles and about half that number of chains for other machines.

Previous to the foundation of the plant in 1928, Japan used to import more than ¥1,065,000 worth of chains from abroad, but the import has now been drastically checked.

Of the chains manufactured by this company, the roller chains stand out preeminently on account of their superior quality and reasonable price.

In view of the steady increase in the sale of its products, the management is planning to expand its plant and to enlarge its warehouses.

## TOMK Leading Weaver

The Toyama-ken Orimono Mohan Kojo (the Toyama Prefectural Model Weaving Mill) is one of the leading silk and rayon fabric producing concerns in the Orient. The mill turns out annually nearly ¥2,000,000 worth of fabrics.



An Aerial View of the Unazuki Hot Springs Resort. One of the Best Known Spas in the Kurobe Gorge Region.

## Kurobe Gorge Peerless

Because of its incomparable grandeur and peerless beauty, the Kurobe gorge on the river of that name is internationally famous and the region has been chosen as one of the national parks of Japan.

Situated along the Kurobe river are numerous hot springs.



## Call of Hot Springs

The Ishikawa Prefectural Hot Spring Society, in cooperation with the Kanazawa Sightseeing Society and the Kanazawa Railway Bureau, is conducting efficient publicity work to draw more visitors to the region.

## Miyaichi Daimaru Success

The Miyaichi Daimaru Department Store, of Katamachi-dori, the busiest street in Kanazawa, is head and shoulders above other stores in the city in every point. It was established in November, 1923, by the father of the present managing director, Mr. Imura.

The Miyaichi Daimaru store of Toyama is its branch.

## JOJK Progressing

The Kanazawa Broadcasting Station (JOJK), which was established in April, 1930, has 27,000 subscribers in Fukui, Ishikawa, and Toyama prefectures and plays a big role in the progress of radio broadcasting in Japan.

## Kanazawa Chamber

The commercial and industrial development of the Kanazawa region is due in no small measure to the Kanazawa Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Ishikawa prefecture, of which Tokutaro Nakajima is the president.

Cooperating with the Kanazawa chamber is the Kanazawa Industry Promotion Society which makes investigations and researches, holds lecture meetings and exhibitions, introduces goods and samples to prospective purchasers, and supplies information gratis.

## Noted Hotel in Yamanaka

The Yoshinoya Hotel is one of the best in the Yamanaka hot spring resort in Ishikawa prefecture.

The hotel has 60 comfortably furnished Japanese style rooms and four foreign style rooms in addition to three large family bath rooms, a library, a bar, and a banquet hall.

## Takaoka Is Industrial City

The city of Takaoka, famous for its bronze manufacturers, lacquerware, and textile fabrics, has a population of more than 57,000.

Situated near Fushiki port, the terminal of the regular steamship service to Vladivostok and northern Chosen ports, Takaoka assumes a foremost position in international commerce.

## Takaoka Electric Light

Established in 1903 and capitalized at ¥9,830,000, the Takaoka Electric Light Co., Ltd. supplies light and power to large areas in Toyama and Ishikawa prefectures.

## Darumaya Prosperous

In this age when department stores in the leading cities are finding it hard to surmount the financial difficulties resulting from the keen competition among them, the Darumaya Department Store of Fukui is enjoying business prosperity, although it is small compared with some of the other leading stores. It is under the able management of Shin-ichi Tsubokawa whose motto is "Service First."



Pres. Tsubokawa

## Uchida Produces Belts

The Uchida Belt Manufacturing Co. is noted for the superiority of its hide and rubber belts which are popular everywhere. They are exported to China, India, the South sea islands, Europe, and America.

The company is capitalized at ¥100,000 and is headed by President Jinzo Uchida. It annually turns out 450,000 belts and 700,000 lbs. of joint-sheet packing.

Its factory stands at 202 Shimomakajo, Ibaraki-machi, Mishima-gun, Osaka prefecture. Its business office is at 38 Sueyoshibashi-dori Shichome, Minami-ku, Osaka. It has agencies in Tokyo, Nagoya, and Keijo (Chosen).

## Glassware, Gas Utensils

The Nakanishi Gomei Kaisha is one of the pioneer manufacturers of gas utensils. At the same time, it engages in the making of glassware. The products of the firm find markets everywhere at home and abroad.

The company was established about 18 years ago by Narakichi Nakanishi, the present proprietor. It has its office and factory at Suita, Mishima-gun, Osaka prefecture.

## 'Ibaraki' Velvet Excellent

'Ibaraki' velvet is produced at Toyokawa-mura, Mishima-gun, Osaka prefecture, and is the best of its kind in Japan, although its annual production is the fourth largest in its group, being valued at ¥350,000.

The originator of the cloth is Shintaro Hayashi, who operates his own velvet mill and yearly markets about ¥100,000 worth of the cloth or a little less than one-third of the total production of the region.

He is a born textile manufacturer, being a native of Nishijin, Kyoto, where the famous "Nishijin" fabric is produced. He began the manufacture of the "Ibaraki" velvet in 1910, introducing the industry in the village of Toyokawa on the advice

## Niitaka's Candy Popular

The Niitaka Confectionery Co. has been in business for the last 30 years, during which time it has enjoyed wide popularity and has increased its production as well as the variety of its output. Its representative products are "Niitaka" banana caramel, "Niitaka" milk caramel, "Niitaka" balloon chewing-gum, "Niitaka" drops, and "Niitaka" camel caramel.

The president of the company is Heitaro Mori, its founder. Born in 1878 in Saga prefecture, Kyushu, he went to Tokyo at the age of 15 and began his career as an apprentice under Mr. Sakuma, father of the present head of the Sakuma Confectionery Co., famous for its manufacture of Sakuma drops.

In 1903, Mr. Mori went to Taiwan for the purpose of launching a new confectionery enterprise on that island. Soon after his arrival there, his attention was attracted by the fact that Taiwan produces bananas in enormous quantities. He used the fruit in manufacturing his first candy.

It proved a hit and Mr. Mori was encouraged to add other caramels, chewing-gum, and drops bearing the name "Niitaka."

The company has its head office in Taihoku, Taiwan, and its factories at Suita, Osaka prefecture, at Iwai, Chiba prefecture; at Omori, Omori-ku, Tokyo; at Seindai, Dairen; and on Tanegashima island, Kyushu. The total annual manufacture is valued at ¥4,000,000.

## Attractive Estates For Sale On Hanwa Line Near Osaka

Those who want to build their own homes in a healthy and comfortable place somewhere along the Hanwa Electric Railway need not worry about the choice of the land. They may simply choose from among the lots being offered for sale by the Osaka Kinko Tochi Kabushiki Kaisha at Chienoso, close to the Kuzunoha carstop of the Hanwa line.

Chienoso is very conveniently located, being only a short distance from Osaka. It can be reached in 17 minutes from the Tennenji station of the Hanwa Electric Railway.

The place is located on a high level and the climate is ideal, being warm in the winter and cool in the summer. The average temperature for the last 20 years was 10.49 degrees C. in January and 29 degrees in July. Excellent water is obtainable and there is every convenience.

The scenery at Chienoso is excellent and there are many scenic attractions around the place, including the famous Kuzunoha shrine, Hamadera park, and so on.

## Asanogawa Railway

The region traversed by the Asanogawa electric line, from Kanazawa to the mouth of the Awagasaki, abounds in places of scenic beauty.

Awagasaki park in particular deserves special mention. Established by the Asanogawa railway, it embraces an area of 60,000 tsubo in which is found every modern facility for recreation.

of Manager Kishimoto of the local distributing agency of the Osaka Mainichi.

There are now 45 mills in the district and the varieties of the cloth have been greatly increased.



## SHOWA MENKA K.K.

(Showa Cotton Company, Ltd.)

Gosho Building, Nakanoshima, OSAKA, JAPAN

Post: Central P.O. Box 57, Osaka

Phones: Honkyoku 6125 to 6129 & 4509

Telegrams: "Showamenka Osaka"

Codes: Acme, Bentley's Complete Phrase

Bentley's 2nd, Buenting's 2nd, Lombard

IMPORTS: Raw Cotton, Jute, Etc.

EXPORTS:

Cotton Yarn, Cotton Piecegoods,

Rayon Yarn, Rayon Piecegoods,

Woolen Yarn, Woolen Piecegoods, Etc.



## THE MARUSAN STORE

Furnishes by Special Appointment Regulation Uniforms For Girls' High School Students in Kyoto

Located in Front of The Daimaru Department Store at Shijo, Kyoto

Phones: Honkyoku 1676 & 5343



## Pictures:

Upper: Gem-Like Chikubushima Island Studding the Blue Expanse of Lake Biwa, Japan's Largest Body of Fresh Water.

Middle: Arashiyama, Situated in the Vicinity of Kyoto, Is Noted For Its Picturesque Scenery.

Lower: The Beautiful Residential Section of Mount Hiei.



## Newly Opened Industrial Region Along Kanzaki River Prospers; Adjacent to Osaka, District Promises to Make Further Progress

### KOJURO HAMAGUCHI

Specialist in Bleaching, Dyeing, And Fleece-Raising  
16 Komatsu-cho, Higashi Yodogawa-ku, Osaka

### KENKICHI YAMADA

Specialist in Bleaching, Dyeing, And Fleece-Raising  
74 Komatsu-cho, Higashi Yodogawa-ku, Osaka

### KENSUKE TAKEDA

Specialist in Bleaching, Dyeing, And Fleece-Raising  
619 Komatsu-cho, Higashi Yodogawa-ku, Osaka

### Yamaguchi Bleaching & Dyeing Plant

Komatsu-cho, Higashi Yodogawa-ku, Osaka

### Kamide Dyeing & Bleaching Plant

1320 Ezuchi-cho, Higashi Yodogawa-ku, Osaka  
Proprietor: KOTOJIRO KAMIDE

### Kansai Sulphur Industrial Co., Ltd.

524 Sotojima, Kami Shinjo-cho, Higashi Yodogawa-ku, Osaka

### Fukumatsu Yokota Shoten

Manufacturers And Suppliers of Bleached Cotton, Absorbent Cotton, Gunpotton, And Raw Cotton  
Minami Daido-cho, Higashi Yodogawa-ku, Osaka

### Ueno Bleaching Plant

Suita-cho, Osaka Prefecture  
Proprietor: INOKICHI UENO

### Central Paper Mfg. Co. Limited

Suita-cho, Osaka Prefecture

### JUN-ICHI SAWAKI

Dealer in Bleached Rags  
5137 Suita-cho, Osaka Prefecture

### Kitaguchi Rag Bleaching Plant

Dealer in Export Rags  
513 Suita-cho, Osaka Prefecture

### Yoshida Bleaching Plant

5136 Suita-cho, Mishima-gun, Osaka Prefecture

### 'Yuzen' Drapery Factory

4810 Suita-cho, Mishima-gun, Osaka Prefecture

### Araki Bleaching & Dyeing Plant

Suita-cho, Osaka Prefecture

### Kagihira 'Yuzen' Drapery Factory

28 Komatsu-cho, Higashi Yodogawa-ku, Osaka

### Kawabata Knitted Goods Finishing Factory

Suita-cho, Osaka Prefecture



## Miyazaki Is Rising Star In Japan's Industrial Sky

Miyazaki prefecture in southern Kyushu is a rising star in the industrial sky of the Empire.

Rice growing and sericulture are the principal vocations of the 800,000 inhabitants of the prefecture, the output of those industries having a combined value of ¥37,000,000 a year. The rayon goods industry is also active, its annual output amounting to ¥23,300,000.

In addition, the prefecture produces lumber, maritime products, and minerals.

The industrial activities of Miyazaki are attributed largely to the recent remarkable development of its traffic and transportation facilities in general. The government railways extend in all directions, while privately managed lines and modern highways are numerous.

Seikichi Kimijima is the governor.

### Miyazaki Progressive

Miyazaki city is the administrative, financial, industrial, cultural, and commercial center of Miyazaki prefecture. It has an up to date water and sewer system, an isolation hospital, a public dispensary, public pawnshops, a fish market, a park, and numerous schools.

The total industrial production is valued at ¥6,000,000 a year.

### Katsura Lures Tourists

Situated on the famed Shimabara peninsula, Nagasaki prefecture, is the Katsura international bathing beach, under prefectural management, which is visited every summer by a large number of foreigners as well as Japanese. Thousands of yen have been spent to make the resort modern and up to date in every respect.

There are such famous scenic spots as the Unzen national park and the picturesque town of Obama in the vicinity.

### Kenjiro Furusho Active

Kenjiro Furusho & Co. are the leading financiers in Kyushu and under their control are the Furusho Co., dealers in drapery and piece-goods, the Kinka Knitted Goods Co., the Higo Mutual Financing Co., the Kaneyama Shoten, and the Furusho Real Estate Co. These firms have been created through the strenuous efforts of Kenjiro Furusho and his father.

The senior Mr. Furusho laid the foundation of the present gigantic structure by opening a dry goods store in Kumamoto in 1877.

### Fukuroya Pharmacy Makes Fine Anti-Hookworm Drug

Sufferers from the hookworm disease first become anemic and conspicuously pale, experience a slight difficulty in breathing, and feel too languid to do anything. The medical treatment usually applied demands fasting and employs purgatives.

To those who would obtain far quicker relief, the Fukuroya Pharmacy at 107 Waifumachi, Kumamoto prefecture, recommends "Ankrogin" pills, its special product.

The remedy is prepared from a combination of artemisia, polygonum, and a few supplementary medicines. It destroys hookworms and helps to increase the red corpuscles. Anemia, difficulty in breathing, and heart acceleration are usually cured in two or three weeks.

## Nobeoka, Industrial Hub

Nobeoka city in Miyazaki prefecture is the leader of the industrial circles in the eastern part of the island of Kyushu and at the same time is one of Miyazaki's famous scenic places. Its industrial activity consists of rayon production and the manufacture of soda and medicine.

### Kirishima State Park

The Kirishima national park is noted for the grandeur of its scenery, the feature of which is Mt. Kirishima, rising in its center.

The region presents exceptionally colorful views in autumn and spring.



A Japanese Cypress in Kita Oguni-mura, Kumamoto Prefecture, which is said to be more than 1,500 years old.

### Visit Kirishima Spa!

The Kirishima spa at the foot of Mt. Kirishima in the national park of the same name, is unique throughout the country in that it has waters of wide variety, containing salt, sulphur, alum, or iron solutions.

### Tsuatate Hot Spring

The Tsuatate Spa at the western foot of Mt. Aso in Kyushu is famous for its hot mineral waters, which well out of the crevices in the lava from the volcano. The waters of this spring are especially noted for their curative properties.

### Manganji Spa Noted

The Manganji spa at Minami Oguni-mura, Aso-gun, Kumamoto prefecture, is nationally famous. The water is alkaline and is effective in treating swellings and cuts.

### Hakata Enameled Ware Co.

The Hakata Enameled Ware Co. has been generally recognized as a manufacturer of first class goods since its establishment at Umade-Kaiden-cho, Fukuoka city, in 1920. Its fame is justified, for it has continued to carry on researches regarding enameled ware, sparing no efforts to make improvements in its output.

### Nishimatsu-gumi

The Nishimatsu-gumi, a leader among the builders and contractors of Japan, which has its head office in the Yaesu building at Marunouchi Nichome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo, engages in extensive operations in Kyushu through its branch office at Honsho-machi, Kumamoto city.



Luxuriant Growth of Areca-Nut Palms on the Isle of Aoshima, Miyazaki Prefecture.

## Yamagataya Prosperous

The Yamagataya Department Store at Kaneo-cho, Kagoshima city, has a history of 150 years. Originally a dry goods store under private management, it now is a joint stock company, capitalized at ¥2,000,000.

The store is the pride of the city of Kagoshima and sets the fashion in the southern part of the island of Kyushu. The store also has two distributing branches, one at Nishihonmachi, Naha city, Okinawa prefecture, and the other at Nase, Oshima-gun, Kagoshima prefecture, as well as a purchasing office at Higashi-ku, Osaka.

### Oguni Village Prospers

The village of Kita Oguni, Aso-gun, Kumamoto prefecture, is comparable to any small city in its industrial, hygienic, and cultural progress. The village is famous as the native place of the late Dr. Baron Shibasaburo Kitazato, a world authority on bacteriology.

### Oguni Bank Flourishes

The Oguni Bank, capitalized at ¥1,000,000, is a most influential institution in the financial circles of Oita and Kumamoto prefectures, and is regarded as one of the leading provincial banks in this country.

### Fukai Iron Works

The Fukai Iron Works, with their plant in Mitsuishi, Okayama prefecture and of which Nakaji Fukai is the proprietor, are Japan's foremost concern for the manufacture of chemical ceramic machines of superior quality.

In the production of ceramic machines alone, the works turn out no fewer than 60 different kinds. Besides, they produce stone crushing machines, ore grinding machines, machines for grinding cereals and fibers, machines for mixing sand, machines for cutting anti-acid fire-proof bricks, various pressing machines, pressure filtering machines, filling machines, vacuum driers for medical preparations, all sorts of casting machines, etc.

Inasmuch as the plant is situated in the ceramic center, the Fukai Iron Works management takes particular pride in the production of different apparatus for that line.

The business office of the Fukai Iron Works is situated at 1-529, Nori-cho, Nishi Yodogawa-ku, Osaka.

A catalogue showing the works' products will be sent free on application.

### Rheumatism Cure Found

The "Ootsuzufuji," a medical plant valuable in treating rheumatism and neuralgia, is found in the mountainous region of Miyazaki prefecture.

The plant is collected and prepared as a medicine by Mr. Sakamoto of the Sakamoto-Ryubundo Pharmacy, which specializes in herb medicine, at Fukatsubomachi, Miyazaki.

## The Miyazaki Agricultural & Industrial Bank, Ltd.

Honmachi, Miyazaki City

## The Hyuga Industrial Bank Limited

Tachibana-dori Ichome,  
Miyazaki City

## The Kaho Mining Co. Limited

ESTABLISHED IN 1926

204 Tobata, Tobata City,  
Fukuoka Prefecture

Capital . . . ¥3,000,000

Chairman:

KENJIRO MATSUMOTO

Executive Director:

SHIGERU MATSUMURA

## Scenic Wakayama Pref. Replete With Noted Spots

Wakayama prefecture has many scenic spots and there is a good number of visitors to the "southern paradise" throughout the year.

Of the various scenic places in Wakayama, Wakanoura and Shin Wakanoura have always been popular. The Shirahama-Yusaki spa has become even more popular than Bepu on account of its proximity to Osaka and Kyoto.

Wakayama prefecture is also noted for its lumber and is sometimes called "the lumber province." The preferential conditioning of lumber together with that of pyrethrum was started in 1934 and the high quality of both is greatly appreciated in the market.

Oranges grown in this prefecture are exported to the United States, Manchoukuo, and Chosen. Offshore fishing is active.

Kishu cotton flannel is a representative product of Wakayama city.

### Hanwa Trains Speedy

With the construction of the Hanwa (Osaka-Wakayama) Electric Railway, which connects the two cities in only 45 minutes by a super-express, visiting southern Kishu has become very easy. The company claims its coaches are the most comfortable in Japan.

### Wakayama Iron Works Weaving Machine Specialist

Cotton weaving and finishing machines, especially the main parts of such machines, were imported from Britain and Germany by Japanese weaving companies until several years ago, but today they are all manufactured in Japan.

The Wakayama Iron Works are one of the country's leading weaving machine makers. The company was founded by Okazaki & Son, being reorganized according to the joint stock system in Japan, 1917.

The weaving machines made by the Wakayama Iron Works are not only used in Japan, but are also exported to China and British India. The company's sales have reached about ¥12,000,000 annually.



An Efficient Machine For Printing Patterns on Cotton Cloth, Manufactured by the Wakayama Iron Works. Inset: President Okazaki.

### Kiyo Senko, Old Textile Firm

The Kiyo Senko Kaisha, which is located at No. 185 Shin-nai, Wakayama, is one of Japan's oldest companies for printing and bleaching silk and cotton textiles, having been founded 1904. The company's products mostly go to the foreign markets.

### Kishu Lacquered Ware Noted

Kishu lacquered ware is one of the major products of Kainan city, which was given municipal status on May 1, 1934. The annual production amounts to ¥4,500,000. Some 4,500 persons are now engaged in the manufacture of the ware.



PICTURES:  
1. Exquisite Gorge of Doro-Hatcho.  
2. Beautiful Scenery at Katsu-ura.  
3. Impressive Waterfall of Nachi.

### Katsura, Kumano Gateway

Katsura is the gateway of Kumano, which is mentioned as the site of a national park. Visitors to Kumano land at Katsura from an Osaka Shosen liner. It offers an excellent natural harbor. Many modern hotels stand along the beach.

### Doro-Hatcho Gorge

Doro-Hatcho gorge is a grand natural scenic spot, of which southern Kishu is proud. The propeller-boats operated by the Kumano-gawa Flying Boat Co., enable one to enjoy its scenic beauty fully.

### Sightseeing in Nachi

Seeing the Nachi scenic spots in one day has become possible with the introduction of the Nachi Mounting Bus Co.

### Kata Noted For Scenery

Kata facing the Kitan (Kishu-Awaji) channel, is noted for its scenic beauty as well as its fishing. Motor boats may be hired for a cruise around the island of Tomogashima. The trip from Wakayama to Kata takes 24 minutes.

### Kodama Anti-Mosquito Sticks

The Chrysanthemum brand anti-mosquito sticks are produced by the Kodama Brothers Co., Kano, Wakayama prefecture. The company has a large factory with up to the minute equipment. This is evidenced by the superior quality of its products.

The Chrysanthemum brand anti-mosquito sticks are sold not only throughout Japan, but are also exported. The Osaka office of the Kodama Brothers Co. is located at No. 4 Wataya-machi, Kita-ku.

### Wakayama Mempo Kaisha

The Wakayama Mempo Kabushiki Kaisha, whose authorized capital is ¥1,000,000, of which ¥750,000 is paid up, is a representative company among the many cotton weavers in Wakayama. It stands at Nakano-cho, Hatayashiki, Wakayama.

### Tamura-Shin, Wakayama

The Tamura-Shin Shoten is one of the leading cotton goods companies in Wakayama. The office is located at Shin-Naka Dori Nichome, Wakayama. The company is managed by Shimbei Tamura and his relatives.

The annual sales amounts to more than ¥5,000,000 and one half of the sum represents exports. The company produces poplin and cotton flannel.

### Shingu, Tourists' Mecca

Shingu city, in which the municipal system was adopted in October, 1933, promises to become a center of sight-seeing as well as of industry in southern Kishu. Shingu annually exports some ¥2,650,000 worth of lumber to Taiwan and Manchoukuo.

### Kogaura Spa Popular

An ideal spa has been added to the hot spring district of southern Kishu. Known as Kogaura, it is located about one mile south of the Shirahama-guchi station of the government railway.

### Shirahama Spa Hotel

The Shirahama spa, which can now be reached in only three hours' train ride from Osaka, rivals Bepu in popularity. And the Shirahama Onsen Hotel there is one of the best. It has many Japanese and foreign style rooms.

### Yura Dyestuff Excellent

The Yura Dyestuff Co. of Wakayama has made a great contribution to the present activity of the cotton textile export from that region. The finishing work of Kishu textiles is conducted by the company.

Asajiro Yura, founder of the Yura Dyestuff Co., is one of the pioneers in the Japanese chemical industry. The company was established before the European War and its aniline dyestuff sold well when the import of the German product was suspended.

Since then the demand for the home dyestuffs has greatly increased, as it has been found that the quality of the Japanese variety is just as good as any imported from abroad.

### Mitsuboshi Towels

Recommended as Presents

MASUI FACTORY

No. 1 Misujime-cho, Wakayama City

## Nankai Bleaching Powder Co. Shows Phenomenal Progress

Prominent among the Japanese chemical industrial companies, all of which are unusually animated of late due to the inflationary boom, is the Nankai Bleaching Powder Co. Its head office is located at Minato-mura, Kaiso-gun, Wakayama prefecture, and its business office is at Sugino-Baba, Nichome, Wakayama city. The company was promoted by Yonezo Koizumi, its present head, and some others in 1906.

Following its modest start with a capital of ¥200,000, its management encountered innumerable difficulties before the enterprise attained its present status. The capital now stands at ¥3,000,000.

### Many Chemicals Produced

The company produces sulphuric acid and other chemicals. Among those turned out by the company are liquid nitrates, hydrochloric acid, compound hydrochloric acid, sulphuric chloride, high temperature bleaching powder, phosphoric chloride, carbonic chloride, benzol chloride, sulphuric acid, zinc chloride, caustic acid, and caustic acid chloride. These are all high grade chemicals. The company now produces anti-insect powder and disinfectants as well.

The present success of the Nankai Bleaching Powder Co., after the ups and downs during the trying period of its early days, is due in great measure to the foresight and strenuous efforts of President Koizumi.

### Nankai Trust Co. Active

The Nankai Trust Co. is a leading financial organ in Wakayama prefecture. With the recent establishment of its securities department, the company is expected to show further activity. The head office is located in Wakayama city and there is a branch office in Gobo-cho, Hidakagun, Wakayama prefecture. The business area of the company covers northern and southern Kishu.

## Nankai Suiryoku Denki Kaisha

(Nankai Water Power Electric Co., Ltd.)

Hikata-machi, Kainan, Wakayama Pref.

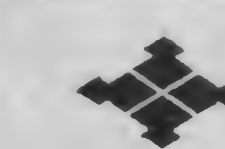


### Tokan Stockings

### Tokan Socks

## Sakaguchi Shoten

Shimmachi Shichome,  
Wakayama City



## TAKENAKA & CO., LTD.

Kita Kyutaro-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka  
Nakano-cho, Miki-machi, Wakayama-shi  
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Manufacturers and Exporters of  
Worsted and Woolen Yarns, Cotton Yarn,  
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Codes Used:

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## Taiwan Island Is Important Strategic Point; Plays Big Role in Preserving Peace in Orient

The question concerning aggression or non-aggression is one of the most important subjects of discussion among the powers today. It is especially so in Europe where for the last several years the powers have been eager to conclude non-aggression pacts as a means to secure territorial integrity, both individually and collectively. The Far East is no exception to this universal international tendency and in this connection a group of Chinese have criticized Japan's possession of Taiwan as an instance of aggression.

The Chinese criticism is unfounded, as will be shown by the history of Japan's relations with Taiwan.

The Japanese, individually and as a nation, are lovers of peace and fighters in the cause of justice. They have never cherished a desire to add to their territory through aggression. Otherwise, they would have seized many opportunities in the past and might easily have taken part of the coastal region of China during the 2,000 years of Japan's long history. As it is, Japan's history is a testimony of her peaceful development, nationally and internationally.

### Never Aggressor

That Japan has never adopted an aggressive foreign policy will be shown by the fact that during the last 40 years since she has owned Taiwan, she has not taken advantage of the strategic position of the island to extend her territorial interests. Facing Fukien province in China across a narrow strait, the island has maintained close relations with the province from ancient times. Many people of Fukien have migrated to Taiwan. Despite this connection between Taiwan and Fukien, all Japan has demanded from China was China's promise not to cede or lease the whole or part of the province

### Agriculture Is Mainstay

The representative phase of Taiwan lies in its industrial activities. Among them, agriculture holds the leadership and accounts for about 50 per cent of the total value of the industrial products of the island. Chief among the agricultural output are rice, sugar cane, sweet potatoes, peanuts, beans, wheat, sesame seeds, hemp, tobacco, bananas, pineapples and other fruit. In 1932, such products were valued at ¥270,000,000.

Forestry in Taiwan is specially benefited by the unique geography of the island. The lumber produced during 1932 amounted to 96,300 cubic meters and was valued at ¥2,532,000.

Taiwan's trade has recently been on the increase, totaling ¥405,225,700 in 1932, the export being ¥240,727,000.

to any foreign country under any circumstances. This was because at one time certain European powers were eager to secure leaseholds on the China coast.

To sum up, Taiwan is an important strategic point in the national defense line of Japan, and plays a prominent part in the maintenance of peace in the Far East. The island came into Japan's possession as a result of the Sino-Japanese war, through the peace pact in which Japan and China recognized the position it assumes in the international relationship. China consented to the interest of both states to place it under Japanese rule for the purpose of securing peace in the Far East in the most effective way possible.

### Monopoly Working Well

Any description of the industrial activities in Taiwan is incomplete without mention of the monopoly business of the government-general, which takes in opium, salt, camphor, tobacco, and alcoholic beverages.

When Japan came into possession of the island, there was a considerable number of opium addicts among the people there.

Japan at once placed the production and sale of opium under the control of the government-general and at the same time took measures gradually to suppress the habit. As a result, the number of opium addicts, which was 4.2 per cent of the population of the island in 1905, had decreased to 2.9 per cent in 1911 and to 0.4 per cent in 1932.

The camphor of Taiwan is famous all over the world, due to the superiority of its quality and the large scale of its production. The yearly manufacture amounts to about 3,000,000 kilograms or 70 per cent of the world supply of natural camphor.

In addition, Taiwan produced 105,250,000 kilograms of raw salt and 17,800,000 kilograms of refined salt in 1932, and the Taiwan tobacco factory's sales in 1932 were ¥14,788,000.

### Natural Resources Developed

Taiwan is a land of endless summer, where sugar cane and bananas grow and rice is harvested twice a year. With the modernization of all its social activities, schools have been opened, roads built, railways extended, and ports constructed. Grand scenery spreading from the foot of Mt. Ari and Mt. Niitaka typifies the island's natural charms.

Taiwan is, so to speak, a natural treasury for Japan in view of the fact that the Empire's main islands are narrow and the natural resources there are limited.



Upper: A Sugar Cane Plantation in Taiwan. Middle: A Banana Farm. Lower: Extracting Camphor From a Giant Tree.

### Colonial Work Success

For her achievements attained in the development of Taiwan during the last 40 years, Japan has won international notice. Her efficient colonization is primarily due to the work of government officials and citizens who have spared no efforts to carry out all necessary projects.

Among the accomplishments recorded, the most praiseworthy is the gradual enlightenment of the aborigines in the mountainous regions. Outrages committed by aborigines have become a thing of the past. The more enlightened have shown themselves capable of organizing peaceful communities and of leading simple but useful lives.

The Japanese government-general in Taiwan has accomplished another difficult task, that of extending a modern police system throughout the island. An unprecedentedly high standard of peace and order and of hygienic administration has been attained. Malaria has been almost completely exterminated in the principal cities and towns. Epidemics of cholera and dysentery have become comparatively few.

Communications and transportation facilities have been extended. Schools and other educational institutions have been increased. Due attention has also been paid to industrial development.

### Railways Improved

When Japan took possession of Taiwan, railways, roads, and harbors were undeveloped. The then existing railway service, for example, was limited to a 62 mile line between Keelung and Shinchiku. In the hands of the Japanese, various railways have been rapidly constructed and extended, with the result that now a 246 mile trunk line traverses the island from north to south, while various other lines, such as the Heito, the Kaigan, the Shushu, the Taito, the Heikei, and the Giran, have been built.

The trunk line starts at Keelung, the gateway of Taiwan, and ends at Takao, the principal port in the south. At Chikunan the line divides into two branches, the Kaigan and Taichu lines. These railways traverse the fertile plains in the northern and central parts of the island and connect all important cities and towns in the region. The two lines meet at Kagi and thence the main line resumes its way southward.

The relation of this railway system to the agricultural and industrial activities along it is the same as that of the spinal cord to the rest of the human body.

The branch or independent minor railway lines on the island total six at present.

## Taihoku Is Progressing; Coral Important Product

Taihoku province is situated at the northern end of Taiwan and has a population of 988,000. Taihoku city, the capital of Taiwan, is located here. The province is a center of culture as well as of industry and communications.

Its most important product is coral. It also turns out agricultural, marine, forest, mineral, and other products, while live stock is bred there to a considerable extent.

### Taihoku, Island's Heart

Taihoku city, which is situated in the center of the Taihoku plain, is the heart of Taiwan. Here are located the offices of the government-general, the supreme court, and the headquarters of the garrison. The city also has various cultural, administrative, and economic organs.

City planning has been effected, and Taihoku is now comparable to any well developed metropolis in Japan proper.

### Taichu, Poet's City

Taichu in Taichu province is called the poet's city because of its great scenic beauty. The principal streets are flanked by coconut palms and semi-tropical trees of various kinds. There are two rivers flowing through the city, which, together with a park, augment its attractions.

### Farming Flourishes in Taichu

The province of Taichu, situated in the central part of Taiwan, is a fertile agricultural district, abounding in wide arable lands and having an agreeable climate. Its products include rice, sugar cane, bananas, and mandarin oranges.

Although Taichu has no ports worthy of mention, railway traffic there has been well developed under private companies.

### Heito, Farming Center

Heito is an agricultural center of Heito plain in Taiwan and is specially noted for its sugar industry. In the suburbs of the city, native farmers are actively engaged in the growing of pineapples and bananas.

### Shoka, Industrial Hub

The ancient city of Shoka in Taichu province is now an industrial hub of central Taiwan, and its vicinity is noted for rice culture and sugar cane growing.

### Shinchiku Has 5-Year Plan

Shinchiku province in North Taiwan, not being fully developed in comparison with other provinces of the island, launched in 1934 a project to improve its general industry on a five year basis.

The province has a fertile plain that extends from the coast to its eastern half and it is planned, therefore, to develop the rich natural resources offered here for farming.



1. Interior of a Finishing Mill in Taihoku of the Mitsui Black Tea Plantation. 2. Tea Leaves Growing in a Mitsui Field. 3. A Camphor And Opium Factory, Nammon, Taihoku. 4. Taiwan Aborigine. 5. Taihoku Factory of the Mitsui Black Tea Plantation.

### Tainan Has Long History

Tainan is one of the oldest cities in Taiwan. It is associated with international history and is an important commercial center of South Taiwan.

About 300 years ago a group of Dutchmen landed on the southern tip of the island and established themselves in the city together with the Chinese residents. Sixty years later, however, the Chinese drove the Netherlands away.

### Ari Range Line Starts at Kagi

Kagi city in Tainan province is noted as the starting place of the Ari mountain railway, which climbs deep into the primitive forests of the Ari range, and extends to the foot of Mt. Niitaka. The railway, including the Tosan electric line, covers a total distance of 52 miles, ascending about 7,570 feet.

### Taiwan Kangyo Mujin

The Taiwan Industrial Mutual Financing Co., Ltd., with its head office at Hommachi Sanchoime, Taihoku city, gives financial facilities to the medium and small scale farmers, merchants, and industrialists on the island.

The firm's business is on a sound basis and its contracts are increasing. The president of the company is Zenjiro Yoshishika.

### Taiko Hats Go Abroad

Among the handiwork produced by the nimble-fingered native women of Taiwan, are Taiko hats, known also by the name of Taiwan hats.

These hats are exported to Europe and the United States.

### Takao Exports Sugar

Takao province constitutes the southern end of Taiwan, and Mt. Niitaka, the highest mountain in the Japanese Empire, is on its northern border.

The principal industry of the province is agriculture. Due to the high temperature and ample rainfall in summer, sugar cane is widely cultivated. Rice, sweet potatoes, and various fruits are also abundantly produced.

Takao exports about 80 per cent of the total manufacture of sugar in Taiwan.

### Tainan Well Developed

The province of Tainan is the best developed and wealthiest region in the southern part of Taiwan.

Compared with the arable land area of other Taiwan provinces, that of Tainan is the largest. The principal industry is sugar manufacturing.

### Taiwan Camphor Co.

Taiwan takes pride in its camphor, which is of the best quality in the world and which meets about 60 per cent of the world's total demand.

One of the leading camphor suppliers on the island is the Taiwan Camphor Manufacturing Co., capitalized at ¥10,000,000 and situated at Hama-cho Nichome, Taihoku city.

### Taiwan Railway Hotel

The Taiwan Railway Hotel, which stands in front of the Taihoku station, is the only foreign style hostelry in Taiwan. It is under the management of the government railway.

## Nitto Black Tea Popular; Foreign Demand Rising

The "Nitto" black tea produced by the Mitsui interests in Taiwan has proved highly popular. Cultivation was started in 1927, when the growing of oolong tea was discontinued after seven years' successful operation, the demand for this native product of Taiwan in America having heavily decreased.

Previous to the inauguration of black tea production, the Mitsui house dispatched experts on its staff to Java, India, and Ceylon to study the conditions there, and it also investigated the tea markets in London, New York, and Manchuria, not to mention Japan. This preparation naturally contributed to the success of the enterprise.

In 1928, the first shipment from Taiwan to Japan was made and later the tea was exported to Manchuria, China, the South Sea islands, the Malay peninsula, Persia, Africa, and Australia.

The company now has eight large plantations over an area of 6,125 acres in the mountainous region taking in parts of Taihoku, Shinchiku, and Taichu provinces of Taiwan. The climatic conditions there are ideal for tea production, being similar to those of Darjeeling, India, where the world's best black tea is grown.

### Taiwan Power Expanding

The Taiwan Electric Power Co., with its head office at Shoin-machi Ichome, Taihoku city, takes pride in its gigantic power plant now under construction at Jitsugentan.

When completed, the plant will be the largest of its kind on the island and will contribute much toward the rapid advance of the welfare and industrial activity of all Taiwan.

### Teikoku Sugar Company

The Teikoku Sugar Manufacturing Co., with its head office at Takasago-cho, Taichu city, is one of the largest firms of its kind in Japan.

It has many mills and sugar cane fields at various places in Taiwan and exports its products to Manchuria, China, and the South sea isles.

The company is capitalized at ¥18,000,000 and made a net profit of ¥1,778,000 in the latter half of 1933, paying a dividend of six per cent.

### Taiwan Spot Rice Market

The Taiwan Spot Rice Market Union, the only such organ on the island, publishes authoritative rice quotations, insures the business of farmers, and effects transactions on a large scale.

### Taiwan Gas Co. Promising

The Taiwan Gas Co., established May 2, 1934, is the latest comer in the circle of gas enterprisers of the island. The head office is at Taihoku city and the plants are at Keelung, Takao, and three other important places on the island.

"The Public First" is the motto of this company and it has bright prospects.



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(Meiji Seito Kabushiki Kaisha)

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Managing Director: KENSUKE ARISHIMA

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SOLE AGENTS: MITSUI BUSSAN KABUSHIKI KAISHA

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### OSAKA OFFICE:

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### SHOKA No. 1 FACTORY:

Wabisho, Shoka-gun, Taiwan

### SHOKA No. 2 FACTORY:

Wabisho, Shoka-gun, Taiwan.

### KAGI FACTORY:

Tairisho, Kagi-gun, Taiwan.

### OSAKA FACTORY:

4 Kasugade-cho Kami, Shichihome, Konohama-ku, Osaka



## All Kinds of Industries Flourish in Hyogo Pref.

Hyogo prefecture, which includes the port of Kobe, is one of the most flourishing in Japan.

Favored with mild climatic conditions and having rich natural resources, all sorts of industrial and commercial activities exist in Hyogo. Included among the most famous products of the region are the "sake" or Japanese wine of Nada, the soy of the Tatsuno district, the salt of Ako fields, the needles of Hamazaki, the cutlery of Miki, the leather goods of Himeji, and the textile fabrics, noodles, and abacuses of Banshu.

The port of Kobe handles annually more than ¥2,000,000,000 worth of goods.

### Kobe Prosperous

The city of Kobe and its port have always progressed side by side and will continue to do so. They are inseparable. In the amount of international business done, the port comes 11th in the world.

The Kobe region abounds in scenic spots and places of historic note.

### Arima Spa Noted

Situated in a picturesque mountainous region not far from Kobe, the Arima hot spring resort is a mecca of health seekers and tourists. It is said that the spa was founded in ancient times.

Arima has two public bath houses. The Radium Bath House is noted because its mineral water contains a large percentage of radium, while the water of the Hon-Onsen Spa contains salts and iron. The former is good for any ailment, while the latter is particularly effective for indigestion and women's diseases.

### Chikuma Shoten, Kobe

The Chikuma Shoten, also known as the Kenbushiya, of Motomachi Sanehome, Kobe, is a leading exporter of woolen fabrics as well as the "Kokki" brand silktext and the same brand of rain-coats made by the Teikoku Sanshi K.K. The concern was established by Junsaburo Chikuma in 1903.

### Teikoku Does Delicate Work

The Teikoku Seimitsu Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha at Oike-cho Shichome, Hayashida-ku, Kobe, is Japan's foremost manufacturer of various delicate parts of machines, armament, motorcars, tractors, locomotives, etc.

Yogoro Yamamoto, the president, is one of the leading industrial magnates in Japan.

### Military Dogs Trained

The Shiroyama Kennels, Nishinomiya, Hyogo prefecture, are not the largest in Japan, but in aiding national defense through training military dogs, few other kennels can compare with them. Long before other lovers of dogs realized the importance of the military species, Masayoshi Tanaka, proprietor, had been training them, mostly Great Danes.

### Ishikawa Exporters Lively

Established in March, 1902, the Ishikawa-ken Yushutsu Orimono Dogyo Kumiai (Ishikawa Prefectural Export Fabrics Dealers' Association) is contributing much toward the promotion of Japan's cloth trade.



Sogo Department Store of Kobe

### Sogo Store, Kobe

With an array of one thousand and one kinds of goods, the Sogo Department Store of Kobe stands pre-eminent in Japan's department store business. The store has an up to date seven-story building located at one of the busiest spots in Kobe. The basement of the Sogo store forms the terminal of the underground section of the Hanshin (Osaka-Kobe) electric railway.

"Service First" is the policy of the management. The salesgirls are courteous, the delivery of goods is quick, and the articles sold are high in quality and low in price.

From time to time the store holds exhibitions of clothing, furniture, paintings, and other things.

### Daimaru Store, Kobe

The Daimaru Department Store of Kobe, which is situated at the entrance to the city's thriving shopping district, is the veritable center of Kobe's fashions. With a large assortment of excellent goods, the store enjoys unrivaled public patronage.



Taniya Pharmacy

### Taniya Pharmacy Active

Enjoying not a little public confidence is the Taniya Pharmacy in Katsuyama, Fukui prefecture.

The store manufactures and sells the Seiyotan pills which are an effective remedy for tuberculosis, stomach diseases, etc. The store also produces a number of other drugs.

### Central Warehouse, Tsuruga

The Tsuruga Chuo Soko Kabushiki Kaisha (Tsuruga Central Warehousing Co., Ltd.), of Tsuruga, handles mainly fish fertilizer and other marine products.

## MATSUTO NENSHI ORIMONO K. K.

(Matsuto Twisted Yarn Fabrics Co., Ltd.)

President: ICHII SEKI

HEAD OFFICE:

MATSUTO, ISHIKAWA PREFECTURE

BRANCHES:

% SUGIMOTO SEIRENJO, Kyoto Weavers of High Grade Rayon Fabrics For Export and Domestic Use, Including Those For Shirts, Children's Dresses, and Ladies' Garments.

Also Producers of "GIMPA" Fabrics and "DIA" Silk, Both of Which Are Protected by Patents.

## Fukui, Weaving Center

Spinning and weaving make up the key industry of Fukui prefecture and the region produces annually more than ¥101,000,000 worth of textile fabrics, of which about ¥83,000,000 worth is for export. Approximately 80 per cent of the total products are rayon or mixed rayon cloth. Fukui city is the distribution center for the textile fabrics made in the prefecture.

### Fukui Rayon Exchange

The Fukui Rayon Exchange is the pride of the textile fabric kingdom of Fukui. Tosuke Nishino is the chairman.

### Hokuriku Spas Call Many Visit Awara Spa

One of the most famous hot spring resorts suitable for a one-day trip from the Kyoto-Osaka-Kobe region is at Awara. It has in all 23 hotels with hot spring baths and 70 suppliers of hot spring water, including public baths. The whole locality is a natural park.

The water of the hot springs in the region is colorless and transparent, containing different kinds of salts and radium.

### Yamanaka, Noted Resort

Situated in the most picturesque spot in the Kaga region, the Yamanaka hot spring resort affords an ideal place for pleasure and for the promotion of health.

To visit this famed spa, take a train on the Hokuriku main line and get off at Daishoji station, there taking an electric express.

The site was discovered by Gyoki, noted Buddhist saint, some 1,200 years ago.

### Pioneer in Georgette Export

The Uno Kigyojo or the Uno Weaving Factory of Ono, a thriving town in Fukui prefecture, is under the management of Jirohei Uno who is a pioneer weaver of georgette for export. The Uno Weaving Factory was founded in 1892.

At present, the Uno factory operates 300 weaving machines and produces annually ¥1,000,000 worth of textile fabrics.

### Kawai Exports Crepe

The Kawai Eijiro Shoten at Sakae-naka-machi, Fukui, is famous for its KK and BK crepe which is exported in large volume to India, Egypt, Australia, Central America, South America, Britain, and elsewhere.

### Ryukokuji Temple

The well known Ryukokuji, a principal temple of the Shingon sect of Buddhism, at Mikuni, is famous for its picturesque garden.



Yamagishi Weaves Habutae

### Yamagishi Weaves Habutae

The Yamagishi company in Katsuyama, Fukui prefecture, of which Inosuke Yamagishi is the proprietor, has one of the principal weaving plants in the Fukui region.

The habutae silk produced by the company is mostly used for the lining of western style clothing and also for shirts. It is popular in Britain, France, India, South America, Australia, and elsewhere. The production totals ¥1,000,000 in value.

### Takahama Beach Beautiful

Takahama beach is one of the 25 second best scenic spots in Japan. It is the most beautiful spot along the Obama railway line in the Wakasa region.

### Nishino, Leader in Fukui

Tosuke Nishino, president of the Fukui Chamber of Commerce, is one of the outstanding men in the Fukui region engaged in business and industrial activities.

Mr. Nishino manages his own store, which deals in textile fabrics and yarns and is one of the foremost shops of its kind in Fukui city.

### Wakasa Lacquered Ware

By far the best known lacquered ware in the Orient is that manufactured in the Wakasa region, Fukui prefecture. Durability, gorgeous patterns, fine polish, and non-fading tints are among its major features.

### Japan Sea Shipping

Founded in September, 1933, in the port city of Nanao, which is one of the foremost industrial centers in the Japan sea coast region, the Nipponkai Unyu Kabushiki Kaisha (Japan Sea Transportation Co., Ltd.) takes an active part in the marine transport business on the Japan sea.

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Mikado Lamp

## Sahee Ose Is Prominent In Woven Goods Export

The Sahee Ose Shoten is the leading distributor and exporter of cotton sail-cloth in Japan. It was founded in 1900.

The firm deals chiefly in cotton and hemp sail-cloth, rubber-cloth for shoes or tents, imitation leather, and filter cloth. Besides these, it handles various aluminum goods, stationery goods, rubber shoes and other rubber articles, and also acts as the distributing agent in Japan for the Oni Sail-Cloth Manufacturing Co.

Among the supplies of the Sahee Ose Shoten are the "Rising Sun" brand and "Anchor" brand cotton sail-cloth.

The Sahee Ose Shoten is a purveyor to the Army, the Navy, the Railway and other government Offices, and the Manchoukuo government.

## Japan Motor Co. Thrives

The Japan Motor Manufacturing Co. has a reputation for the superiority of its products, which have won the recognition of the Agriculture and Communications Offices. The factory is capable of manufacturing various kinds of motors averaging 20,000 h.p. a year.

Its head office is situated at 35 Kanehira-cho, Hayashida-ku, Kobe.

### Hirose Rice Cleaners

The Hirose Shokai takes pride in the Shimizu rice and wheat cleaning machines and the Saidensha motors of which the firm is a distributor.

The value of the cleaning machines is shown by the fact that the Imperial Household Office and many big companies have adopted them.

As for the Saidensha motors, their name represents the highest possible efficiency, durability, and cheapness.

The Hirose Shokai is situated at 109 Naka-dori Ichhome, Kujo, Minato-ku, Osaka.

### Hinode Motor Parts

The Hinode Engine Works, founded in 1911, have concentrated on the development of the manufacture of various parts of heavy-oil engines, such as high pressure lubricators, fuel pumps, fuel ejectors, and so on. The works were recently appointed a regular supplier by the Japanese Navy Office. It is now expected that the products of the works will find a market in foreign countries in the near future.

The Hinode Engine Works also manufacture various ship motors and ships' accessories, including the "Taimatsu Phones."

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KUZU, NARA PREFECTURE

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The Carbon Paper Manufacturing Co. is the only firm of its kind in Japan that has won recognition by the Commerce Office, this having been accorded in July, 1930.

Its products are made by machines of the latest design, capable of turning out a total of 4,399,600 yards of paper a year. The preparation applied to the surface of the carbon paper is patented by the company, being registered as No. 1,320 by the Japanese government.

The company is situated at 156 Urae Ichhome, Nishi Yodogawa-ku, Osaka.

### Peace Gramophone

The "Peace" machine is a wonder in the modern gramophone world. Its cabinet is made of a hard wood imported from the South Sea Islands and it is provided with a double motor and a 12 inch turntable. It costs only ¥17.

The manufacturer of the "Peace" standard and portable gramophones is the Funaoka Shoten of Takeya-cho, Minami-ku, Osaka.

### 'Pride' Refrigerator Success

"Pride" refrigerators, which meet the most exacting demands of modern housewives, took first prize in a national competitive examination held under the auspices of the Japan Cold Storage Association.

The designer of the "Pride" refrigerator is Katsuni Nakatsuru of the Reikoshu, the engineering branch of the Cold Storage Co. connected with the Osaka central market.

### Kobe Motor Works

The representative products of the Kobe Motor Works are the Kobe style no-water heavy oil four piston motors for fishing boats, "Rational" lubricators, "Rational" fuel pumps, nozzles, NSB high pressure fuel ejectors, the "Taimatsu Phone" alarm signals, accessories for ships' direct current dynamos, air-tanks for starters of Diesel engines, and parts for internal combustion engines.

The company has its head office at Susano-dori, Hyogo-ku, Kobe.

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Use it in Making Jelly and Similar Dishes

Its Quality Is Guaranteed by the Osaka, Kyoto, and Hyogo Prefectural Agar-Agar and Aquatic Products Union.

## Japan Roentgen Works

The Japan Roentgen Apparatus Works in Osaka are one of the two purveyors of such equipment to the Imperial Japanese Navy. Their products are in wide demand not only at home, but also in Europe and America.

The works produce among other kinds of equipment "Super-Volt" generators, light transformers weighing only 7.5 kilograms, and "Star" Roentgen apparatus.

The "Super-Volt" generators are the pride of the manufacturers and can compete successfully with any other products of the kind in the world. The light transformers are for use in connection with portable Roentgen apparatus.

The Japan Roentgen Apparatus Works have their head office at Higashi Noda-machi, Gochome, Kita-ku, Osaka, and a branch at 56 Haruki-cho, Hongo-ku, Tokyo.

### Hanshin Iron Works

Among the products of the Hanshin Iron Works, those most noted are Diesel engines for land or sea and no-water heavy oil motors for land or sea, the superiority of which has gained recognition by the Agriculture and Communications Offices of the Japanese government.

The company has its head office at Ichiban-cho, Hayashida-ku, Kobe.

### Fine Paper-Cutters

The paper-cutters made by the United Paper Mill Co. of Naka Ichhome, Ebie, Nishi Yodogawa-ku, Osaka, are easy to handle, economical, and sanitary. They are compactly constructed and do not occupy much space.

## KUBOTA IRON WORKS, LTD.

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Factories: Osaka, Amagasaki, Tokyo

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As an effective disinfectant, deodorant, and insecticide.

Its special merits are:

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2. Agreeable smell which drives away or overcomes any disagreeable odor.
3. Absolute harmlessness to man and animals.

Goto Desin has passed the examination of the Infectious Disease Research Institute and has been recommended by the Home Office to the general public.



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Codes Used: A.B.C. 6th Edition, Bentley's, Schofield & Private

## 'Goto Desin' Effective

"Goto-Desin" is one of the most reliable antiseptic solutions produced in Japan. Because of its strong disinfecting power, it is widely used throughout the country.

This disinfectant has been given official recognition by the governments of Kuantung and Chosen as a standard antiseptic preparation.

"Goto-Desin" was invented by the late Dr. Jun-ichiro Shimoyama, professor of the Tokyo Imperial University. Later Katsuzo Goto, proprietor of the Goto-Desin Manufacturing Co., of Yagumo-dori, Kobe, obtained the right to make the disinfectant and sell it.

### Tiger Shoe Polish

Tiger brand shoe polish is one of the representative products of its kind in Japan and it finds a market not only at home but also in Manchuria and elsewhere abroad.

It is produced by the Usuda Industrial Co., Okaten-machi Minato-ku, Osaka.

### Betrothal Presents

There is in Japan a set of strict customs to be observed in connection with the announcement of a betrothal. That it may act as a guide in the selection and at the same time supply the articles most suitable as engagement presents, the Kotobuki-ya has been established by Masaichi Sano on the Showa-dori, Kishiwada, Osaka-fu.

The Kotobuki-ya also sells its goods through various department stores and its branches in Wakayama, Mie, Aichi, and prefectures in the Kyushu and Shikoku districts.



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Factory: Komatsu, Ishikawa Prefecture

Phone: 155

Branch Office:

Care of Kyoto Tojiki

Kaisha,

Sanjo, Shirakawa-suji,

Kyoto









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